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SCATHA Atlas Data Base, Volume II

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Editors:

E. G. MULLEN
M. S. GUSSENHOVEN



1 September 1989



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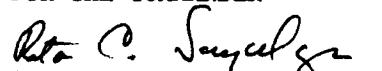
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E.G. MULLEN, Chief
Space Particles Environment Branch
Space Physics Division

FOR THE COMMANDER



RITA C. SAGALYN, Director
Space Physics Division

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4. INTRODUCTION

The P78-2 SCATHA satellite was launched on 30 January 1979 and inserted into a 5.3×7.8 RE (RE = 1 Earth radius), low inclination (7.9°) orbit with an easterly drift rate of about 5° per day. The satellite is spin stabilized at approximately 1 rpm with the spin axis of the satellite located in the orbital plane of the satellite and normal to the Earth-sun line. Because of the drift and eccentricity of the orbit, the satellite passes through each altitude at varying local times (LT) and varying magnetic latitudes.

The SCATHA Atlas was prepared in 1983⁵ in order to specify those aspects of the space environment in the near-geosynchronous region that contribute to spacecraft charging. The key data for the Atlas were the magnetic field data, the common mode of the electric field experiment and particle data from four instruments, covering the energy range from approximately 10 eV to 2 MeV for electrons and ions from approximately 100 eV to 30 keV for singly ionized Oxygen and Hydrogen.

The Atlas data were taken mainly during 1979 and the first part of 1980. To accomplish the statistical studies in the Atlas, survey plots of much of the data were produced. The survey plots are presented here in two volumes. In the first volume we present the magnetometer data and the common mode electric field data. In the second volume we present the particle data. All data are plotted against Universal Time. Some of the data plots are annotated rather completely with ephemeris, others have only Universal Time. The magnetometer data is the most completely annotated and is presented for the greatest number of days. It can be used to provide ephemeris for most of the other data.

The volumes are organized in the following way. For each data set we give 1) a brief description of the instrument from which the data were collected; 2) calendar on which the days that data presented are marked; 3) description of the format in which the data are presented; 4) the data, presented in chronological order, one day per page.

(Received for publication 1 September 1989)

⁵Mullen, E.G. and Gussenoven, M.S. (1983) *SCATHA Environmental Atlas*, AFGL-TR-83-0002, 169 pp.
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5. LOW ENERGY PLASMA DATA BASE, SC9

5.1 Instrument Description

The University of California, San Diego Charged Particle Experiment, built and operated under the direction of E.C. Whipple, is similar to that flown on the ATS 6 satellite⁶. It consists of an array of five electrostatic analyzers: three to measure ions and two to measure electrons. The analyzers are configured as two pairs of electron and ion sensors, each mounted in a separate rotating assembly, and a single ion detector mounted with a fixed look direction relative to the satellite. The two rotating assemblies sweep out pitch angles in the spin plane of the satellite and in an orthogonal plane containing the spin axis, respectively. The fixed ion detector also samples in the spin plane. One pair of detectors measures particles with energies from 1 eV to 81 keV. The other three detectors cover an energy range from 0.1 eV to 2 keV. All sensors have an energy resolution of 20% and return a 64-point spectrum over their energy ranges in 16 s. The experiment is normally operated to complete an energy scan and then dwell between 2 and 128 s at a fixed energy.

5.2 Description of Data Presentation: SC9 Low Energy Plasma

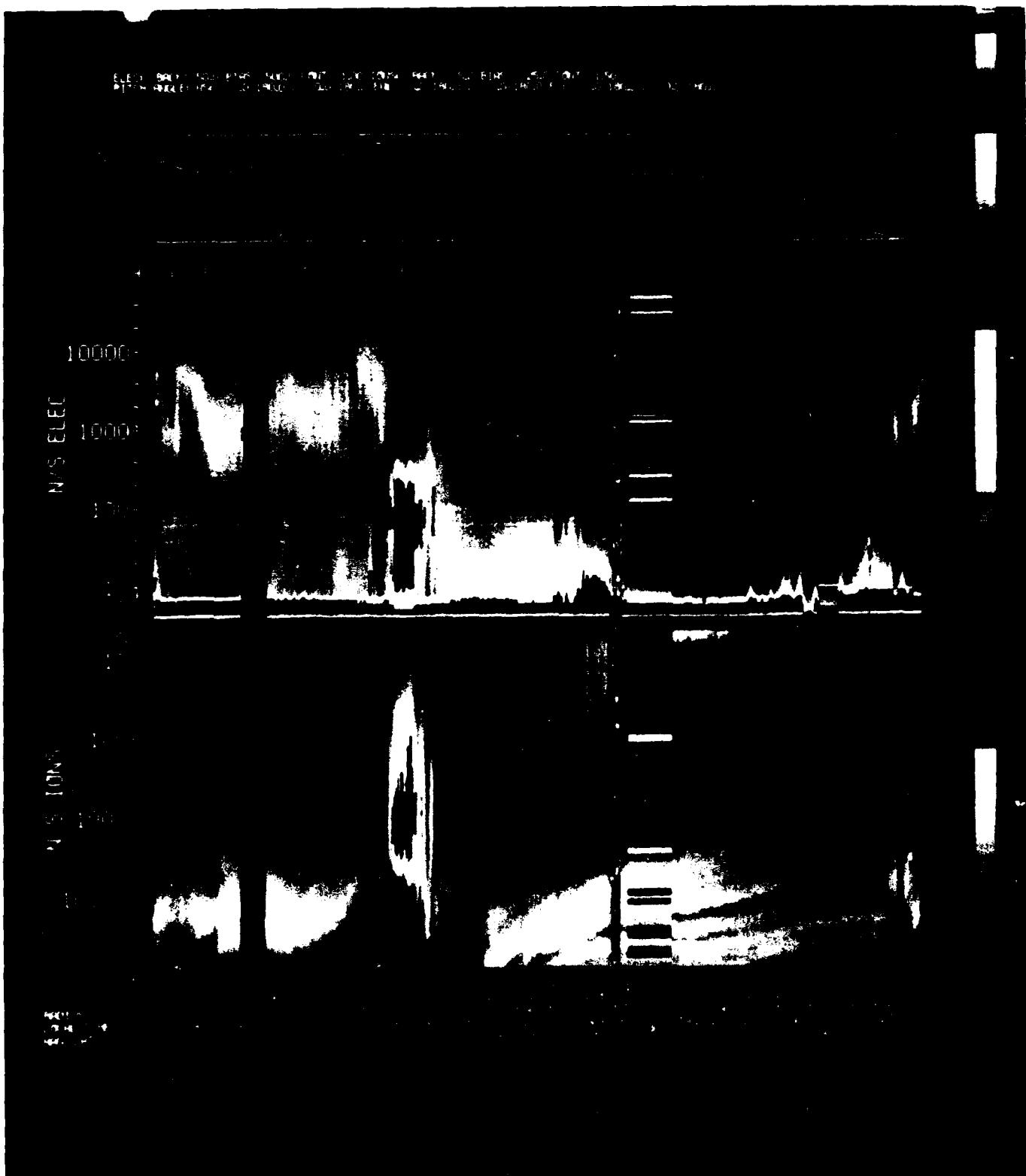
In each Figure the SC9 data are presented in a spectrogram format as a function of Universal Time for a 24-hour period. The particle flux is presented in grey-scale as a function of energy (vertical axis) in eV. The energy scale is logarithmic. Electron data are plotted in the top panel with energy increasing upward. The ion data are in the bottom panel with energy increasing downward. In addition to UT, the ephemeris include the distance of the satellite from the center of the Earth in RE (Earth radius), Local Time, and the Magnetic Latitude of the satellite.

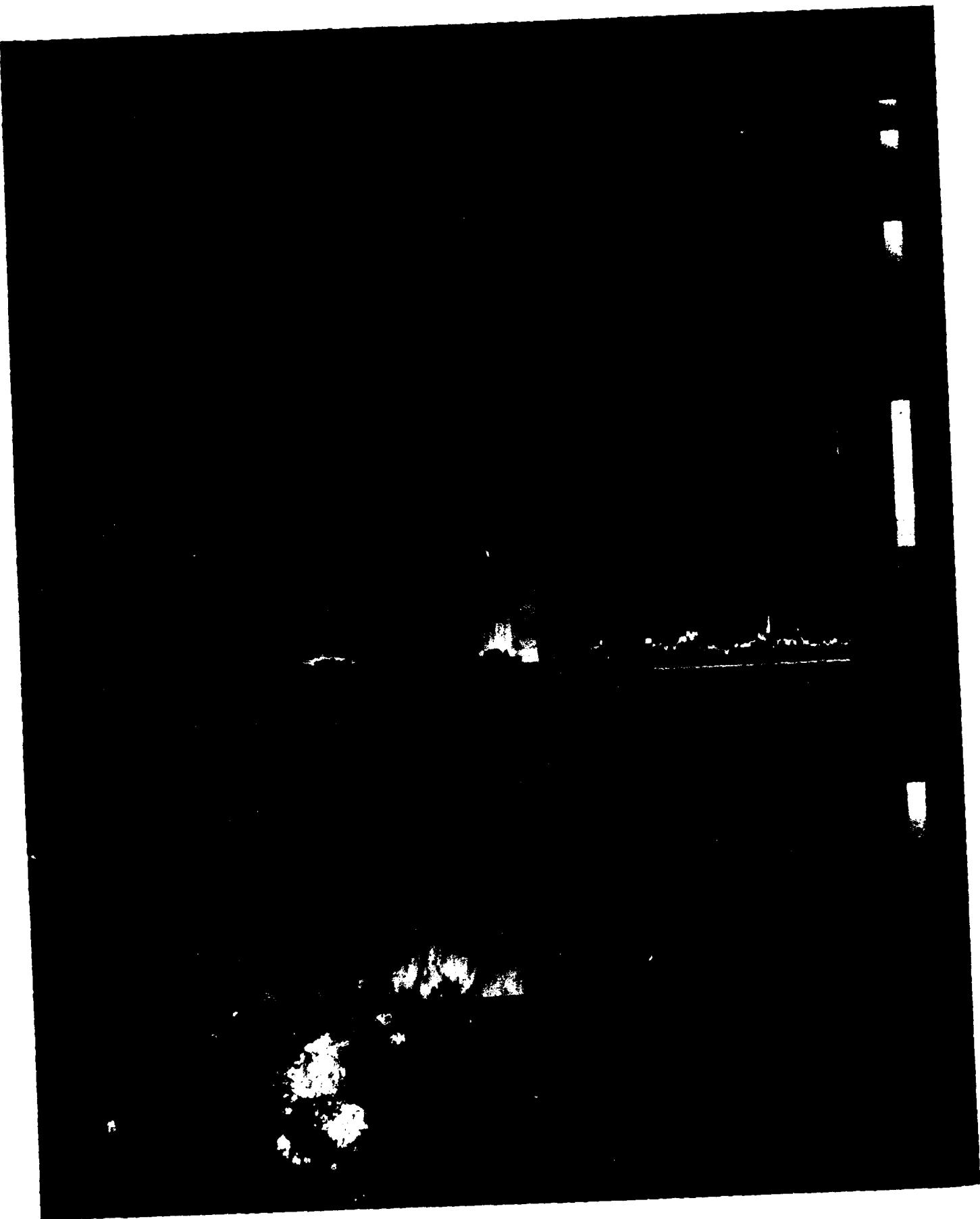
⁶Mauk, B.H., and McIlwain, C.E. (1975) ATS-6 UCSD auroral particles experiment, *IEEE Trans. Aerosp. Electron. Syst.*, AES-11:1125.

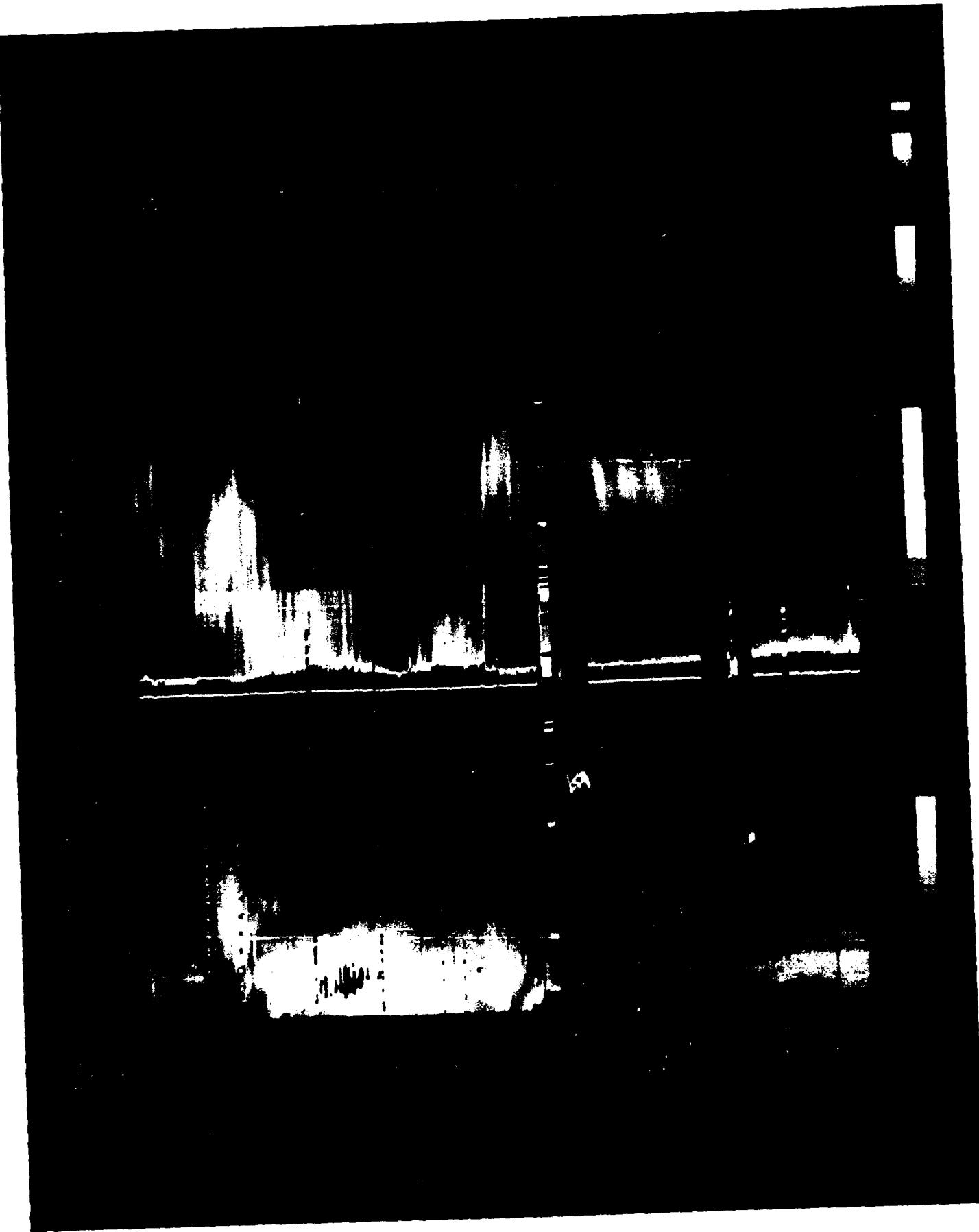
5.3 Calendar of Days for which SC9 Low Energy Plasma Data are Presented

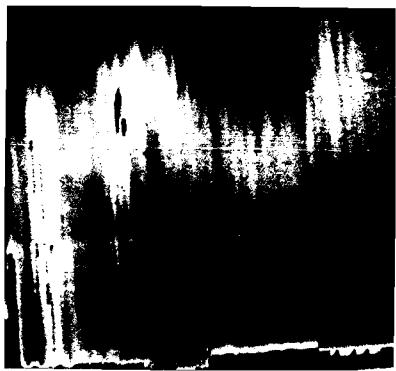
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5.4 Data Presentation; SC9 Low Energy Plasma

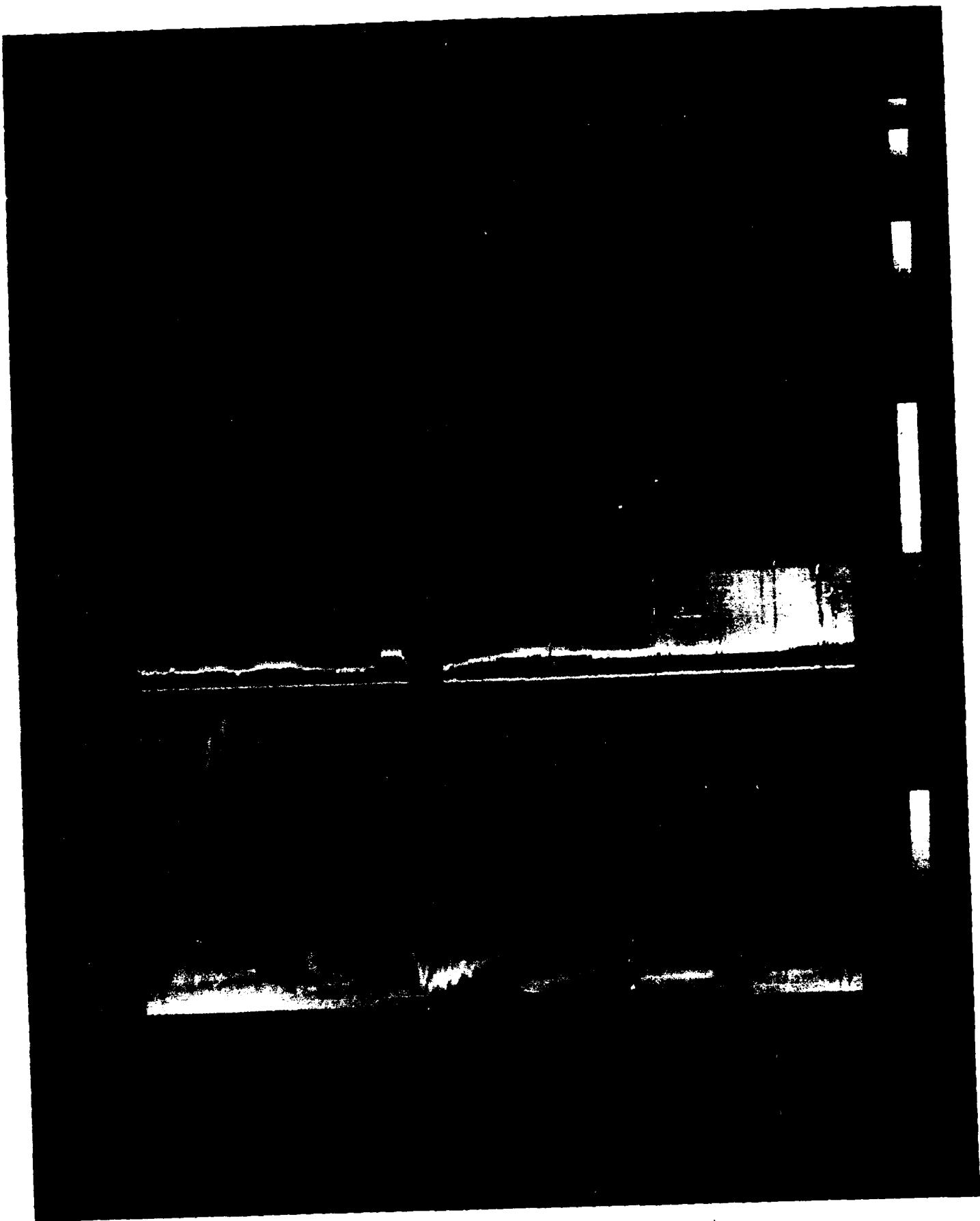


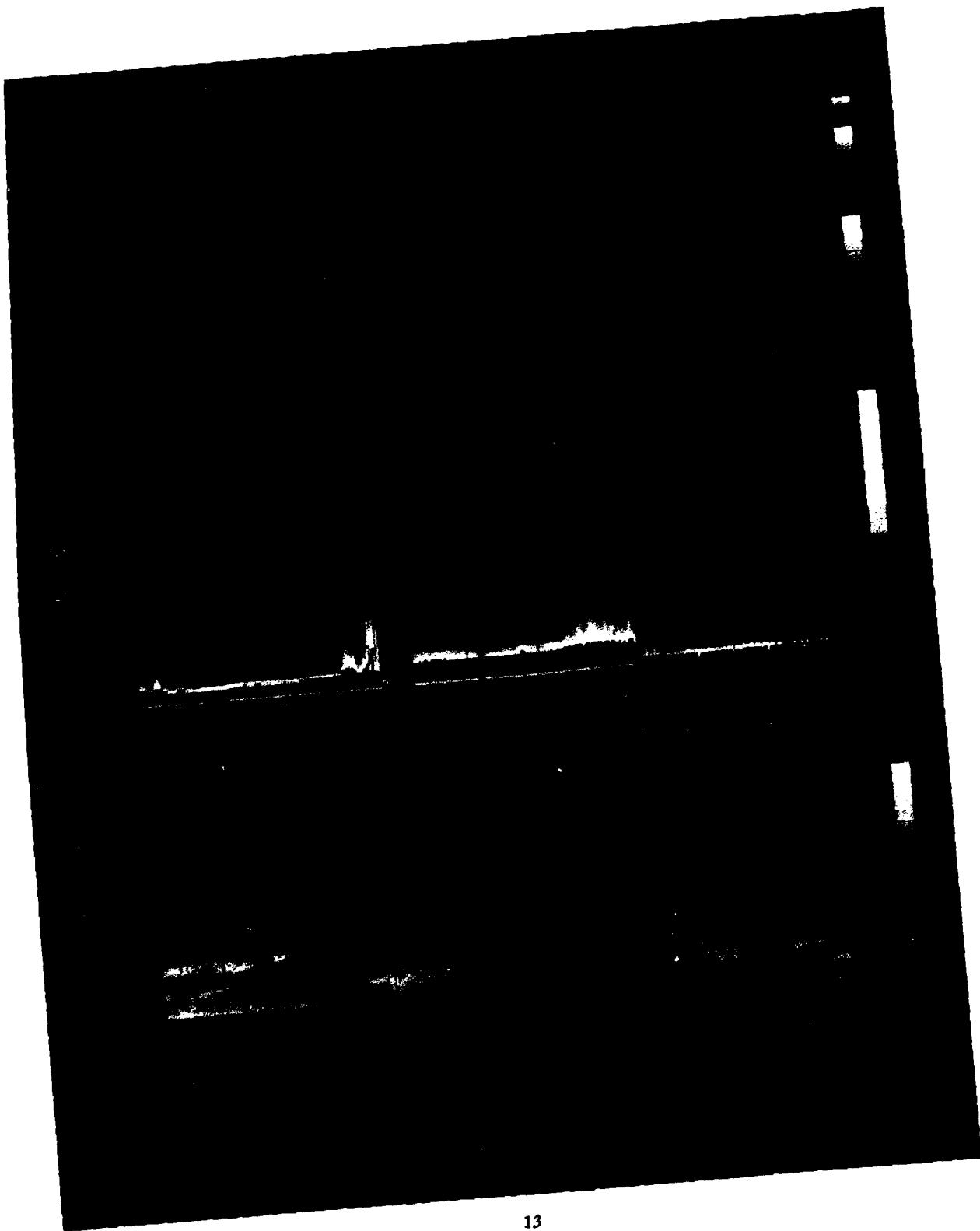






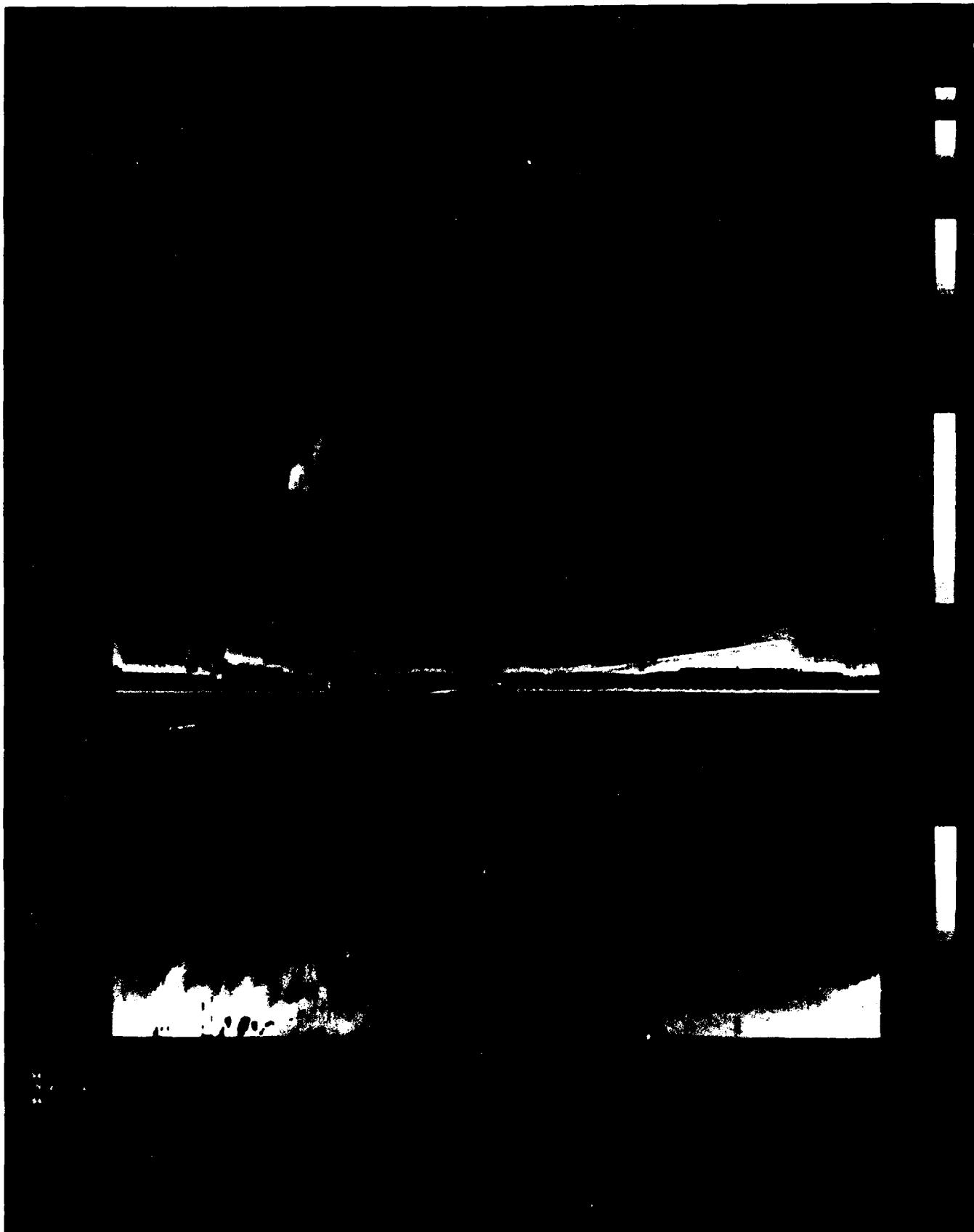


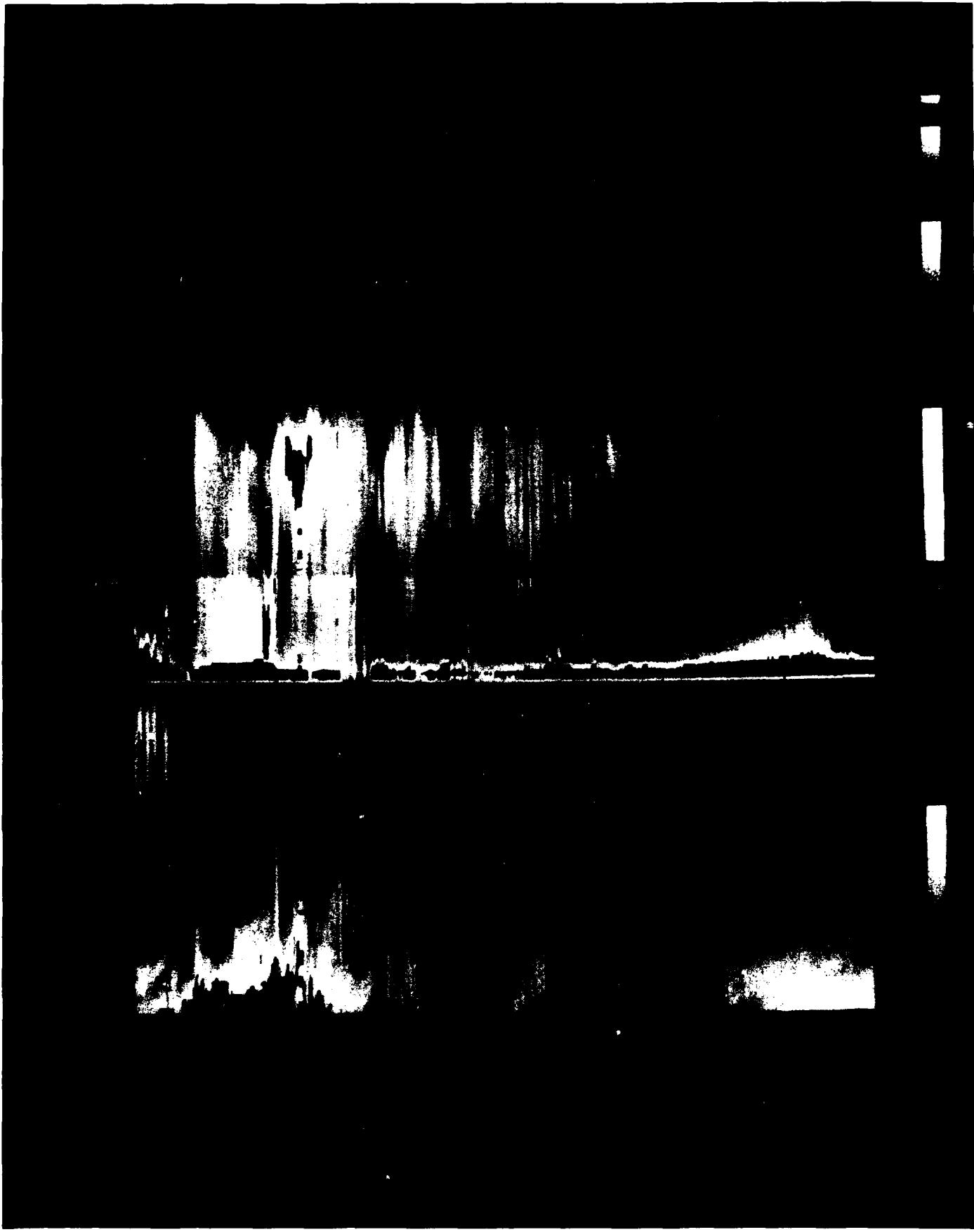


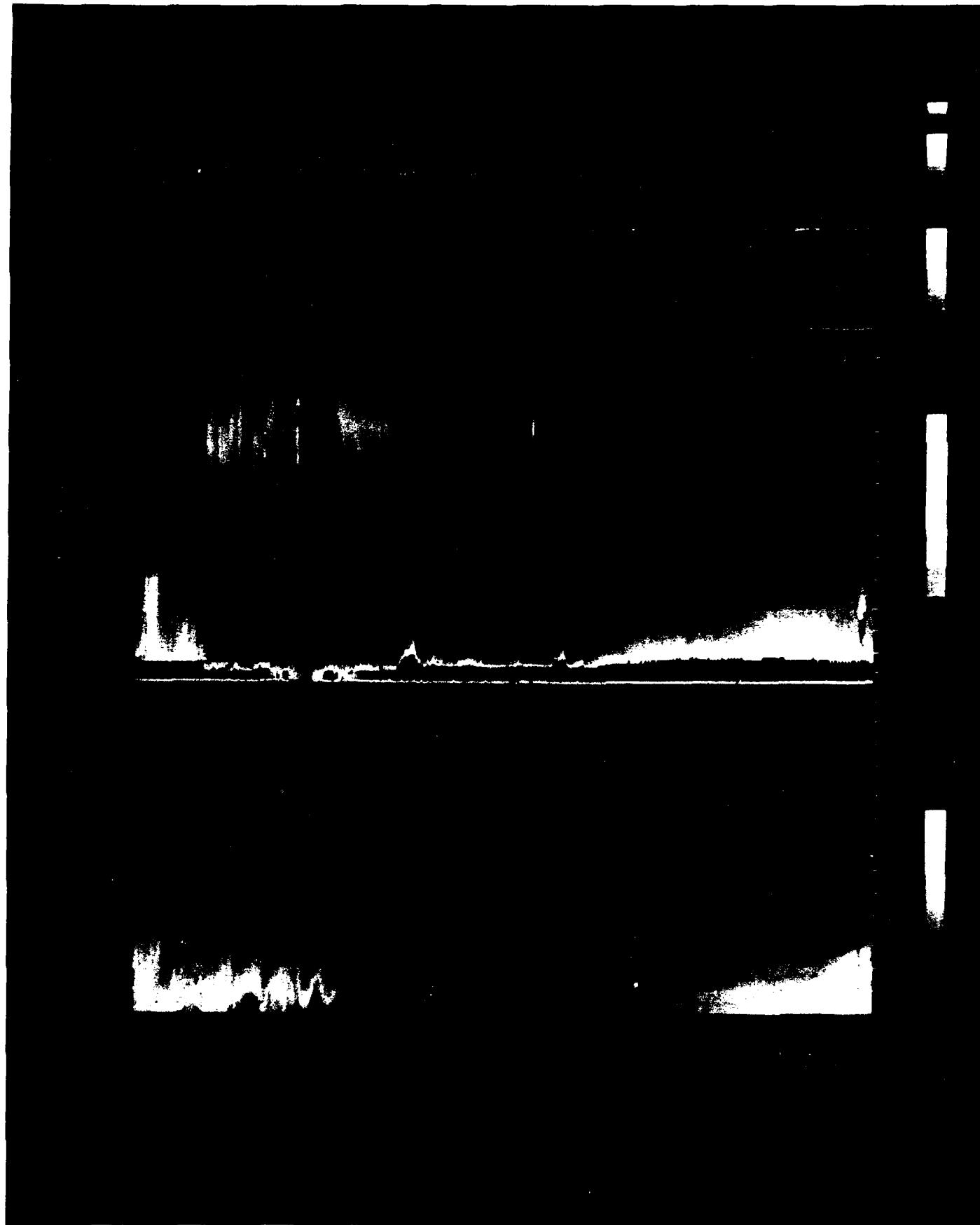


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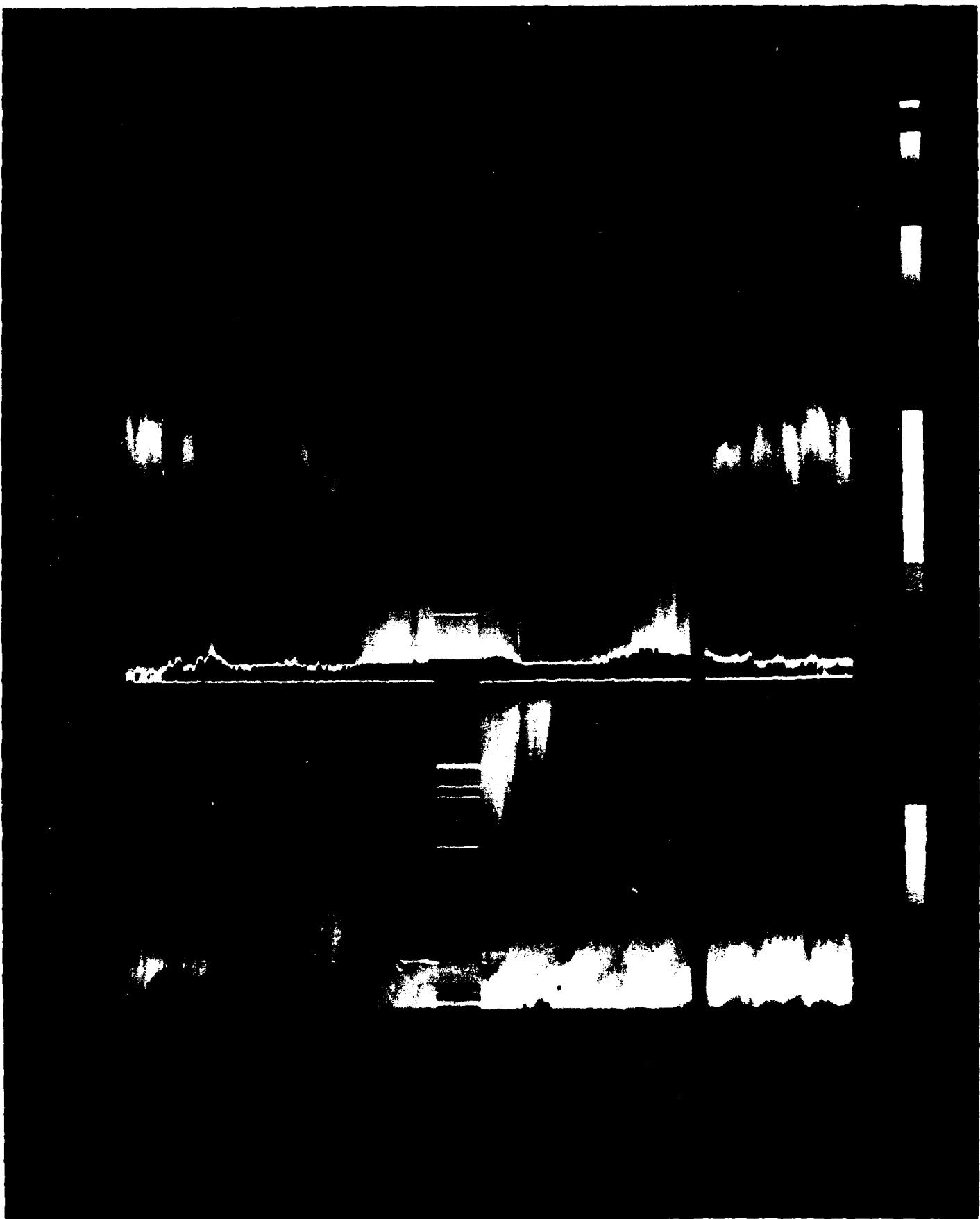
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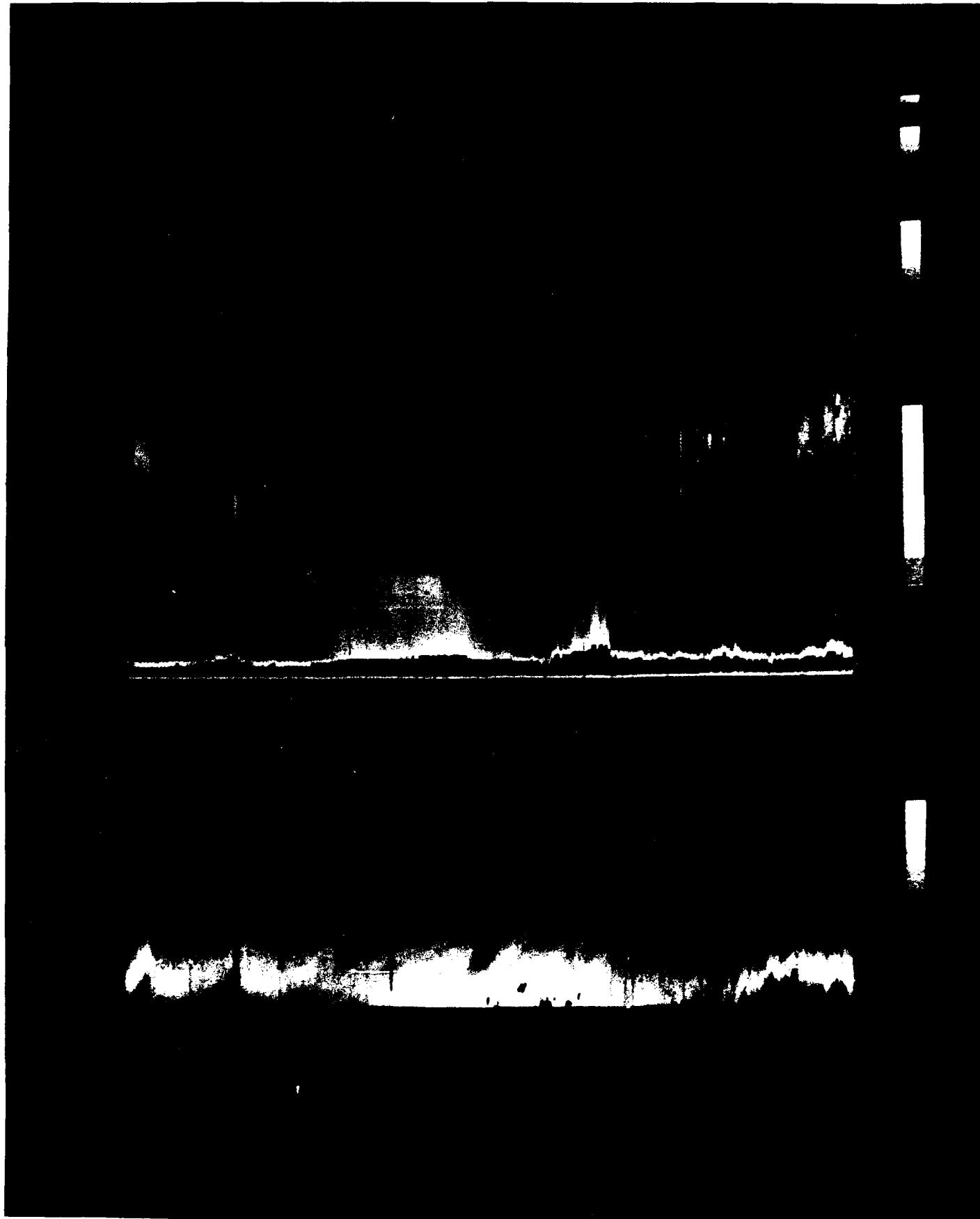


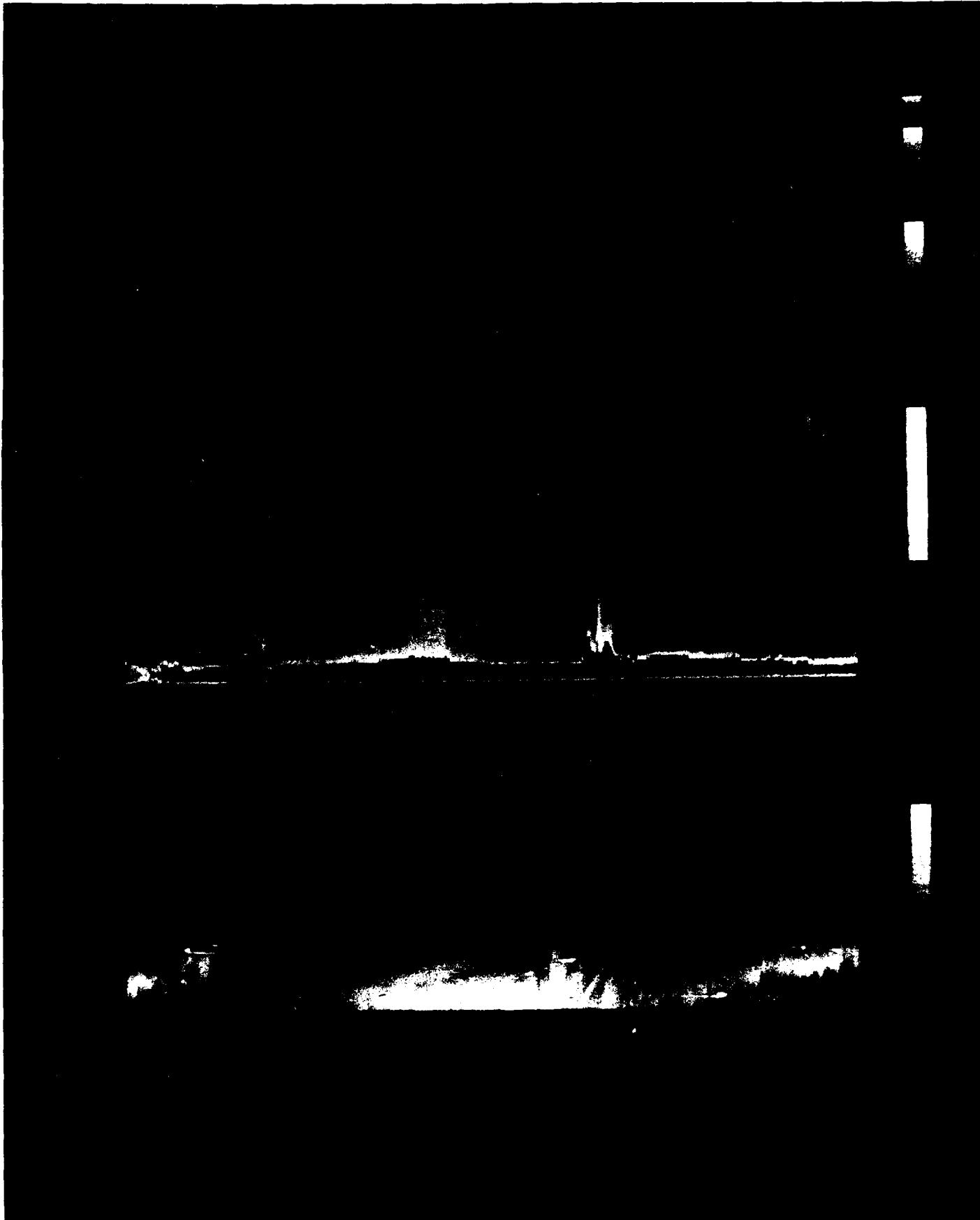


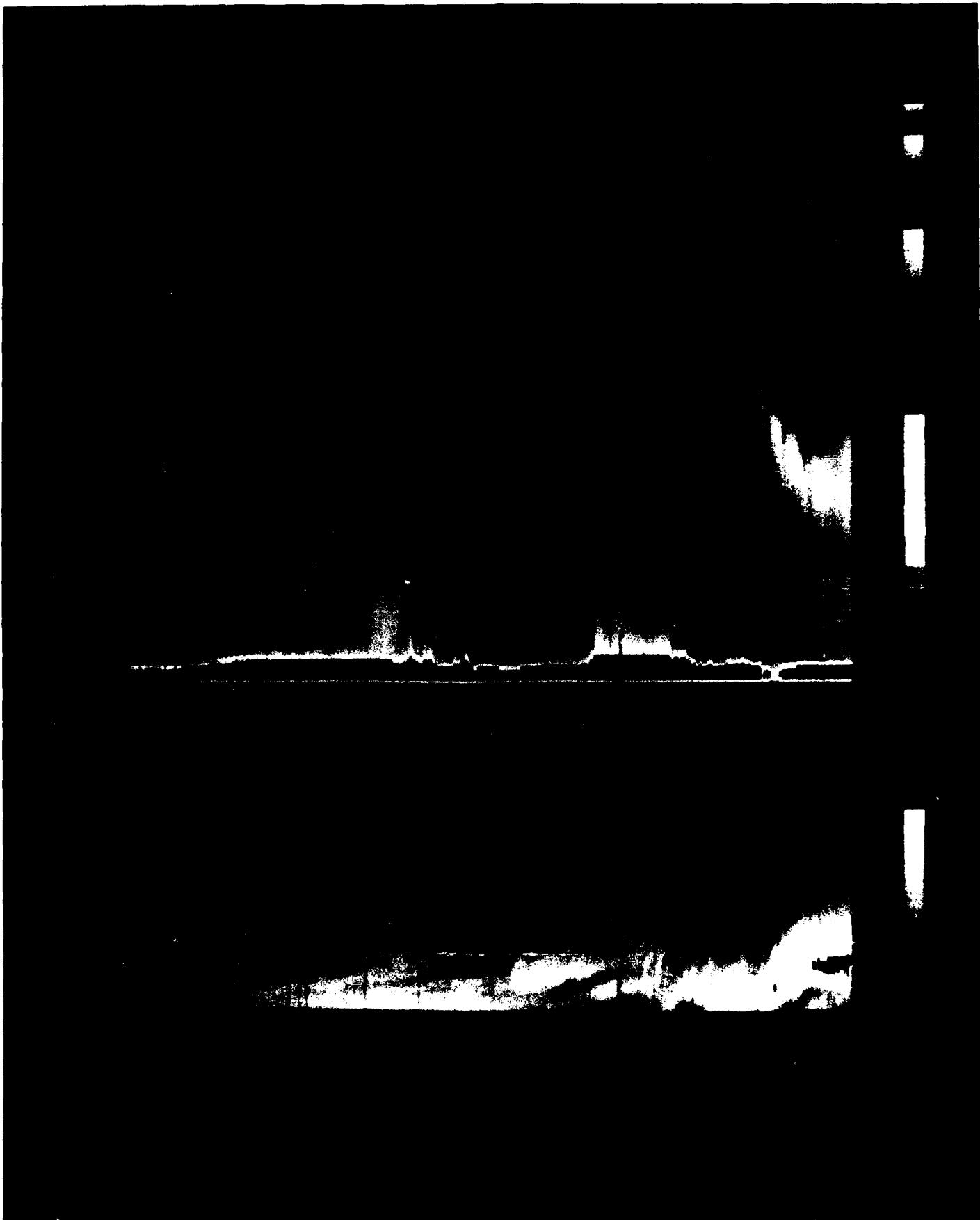


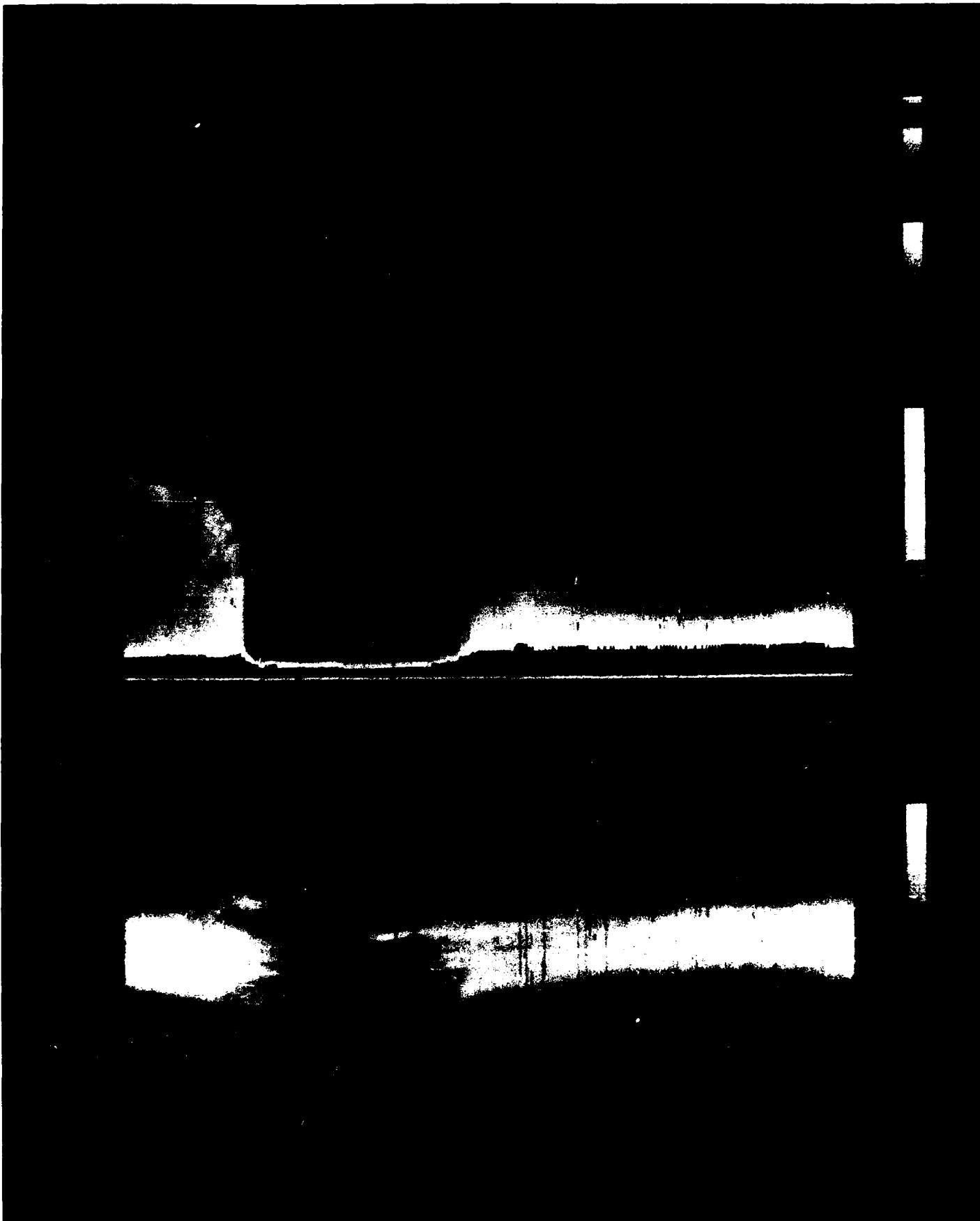


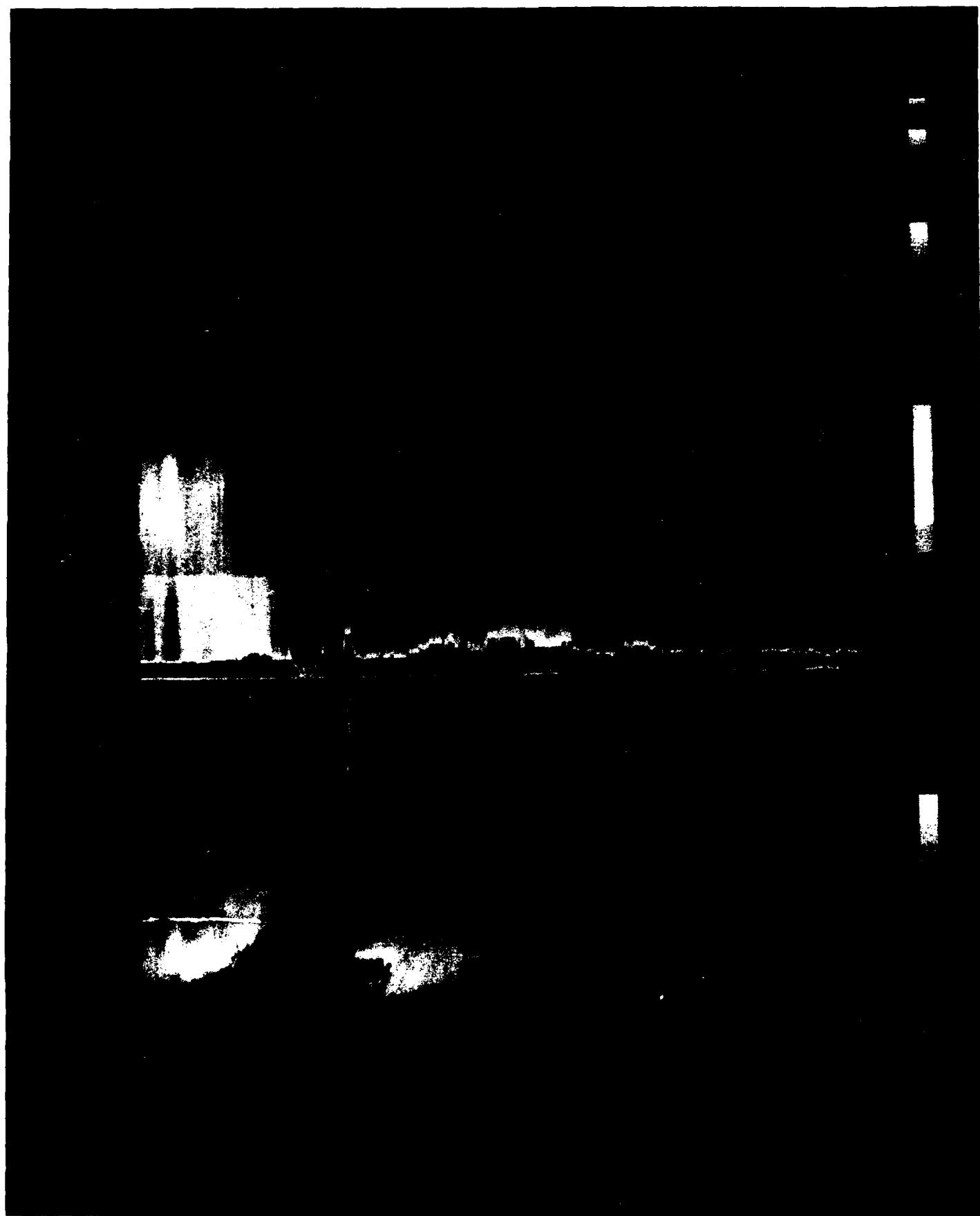


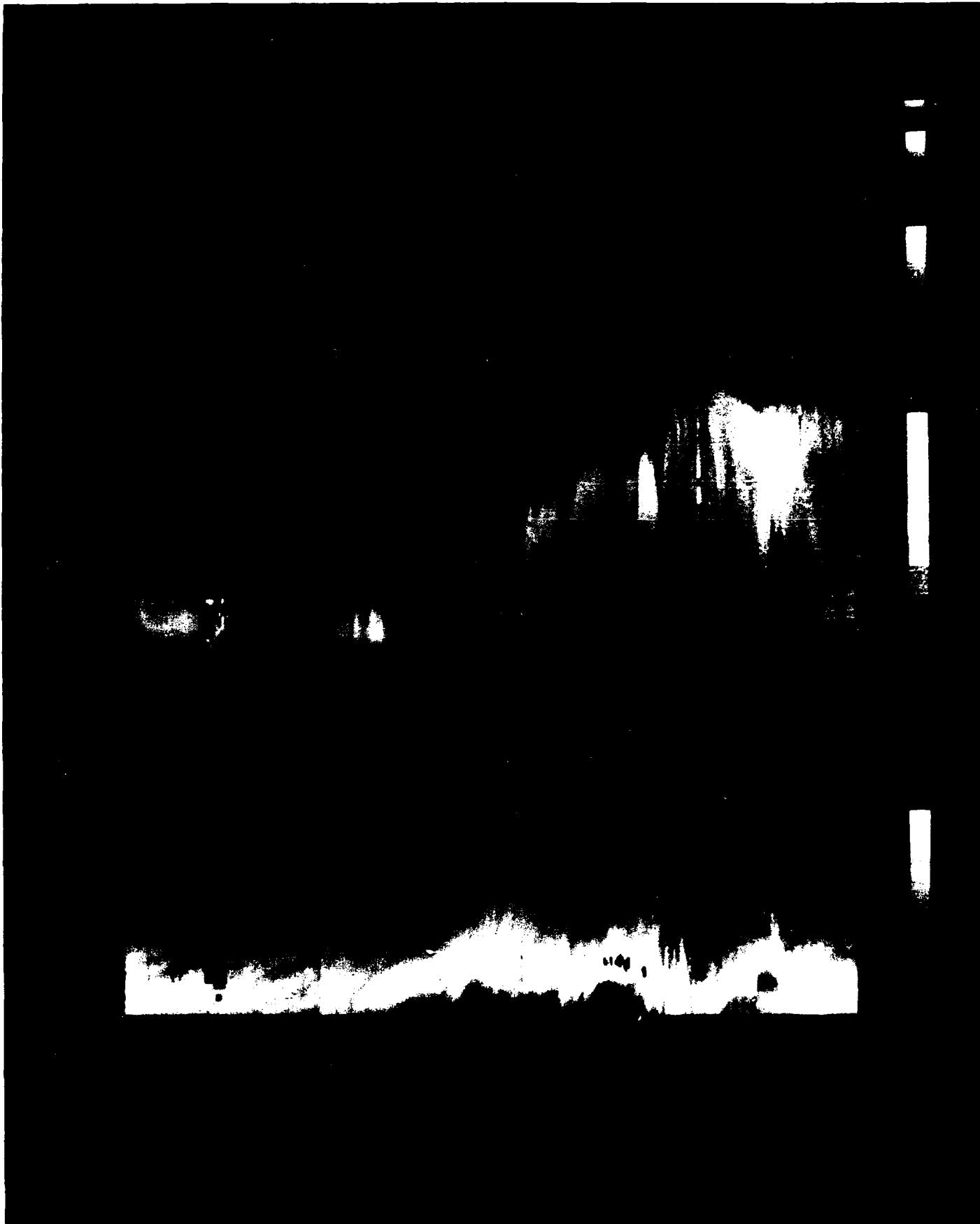












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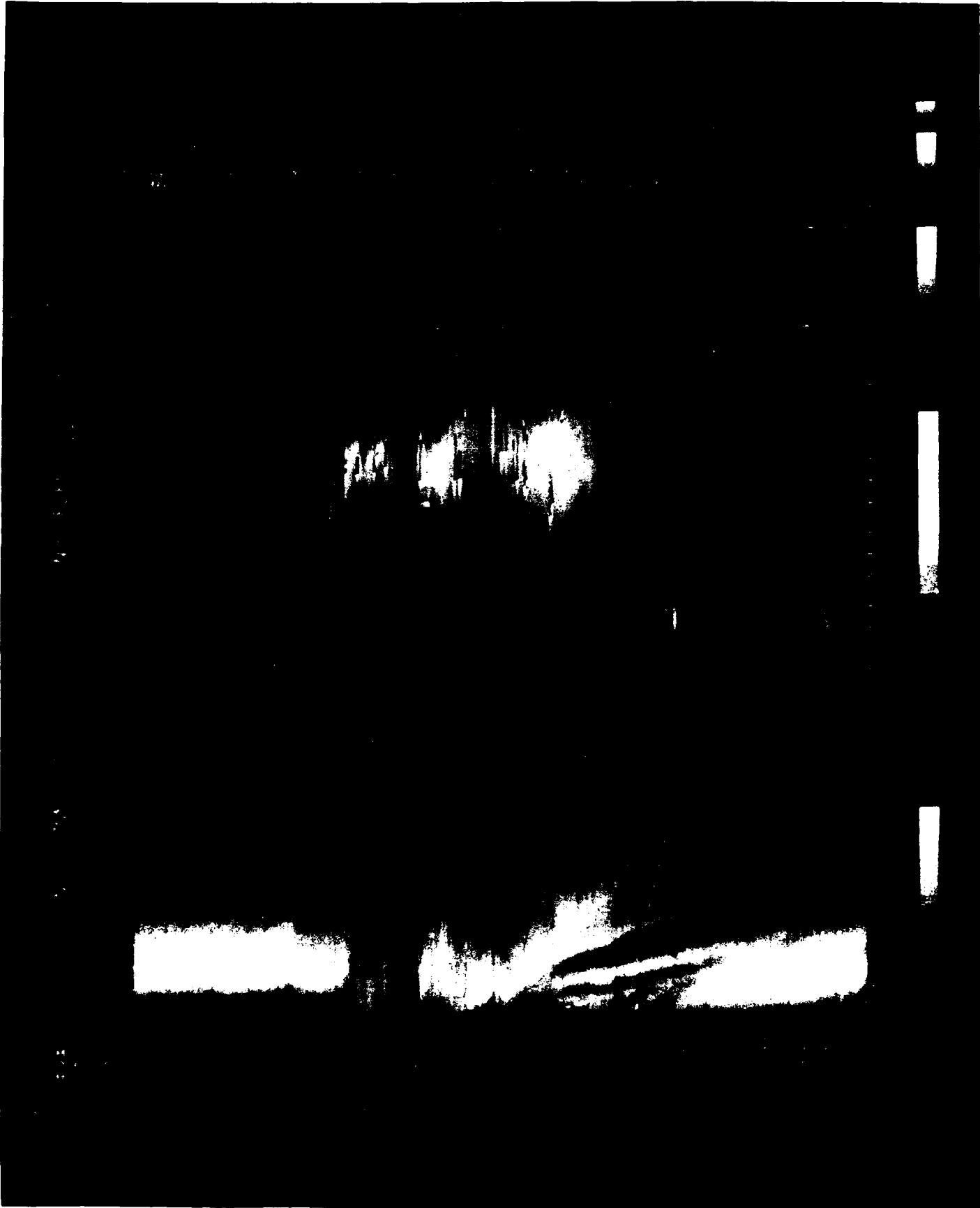
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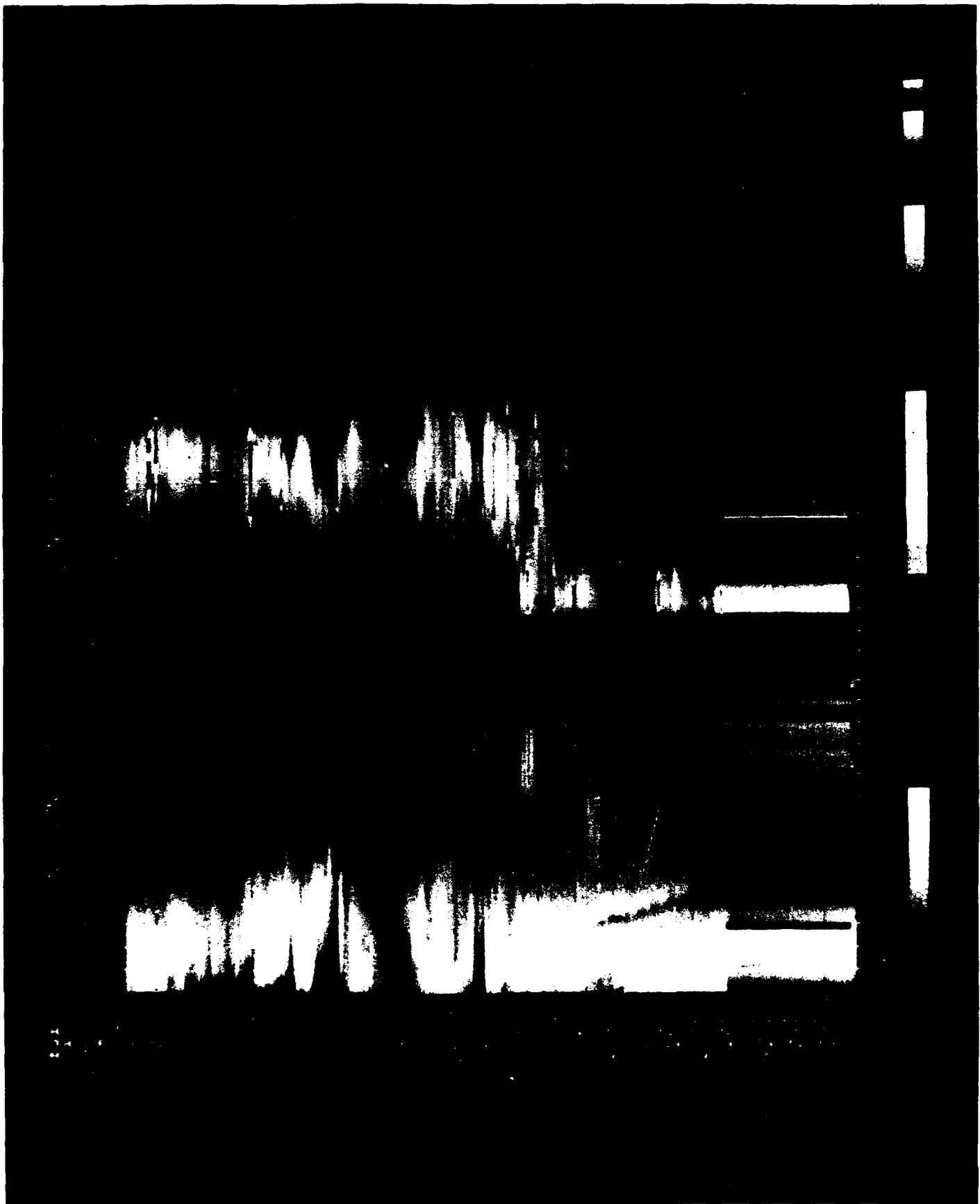
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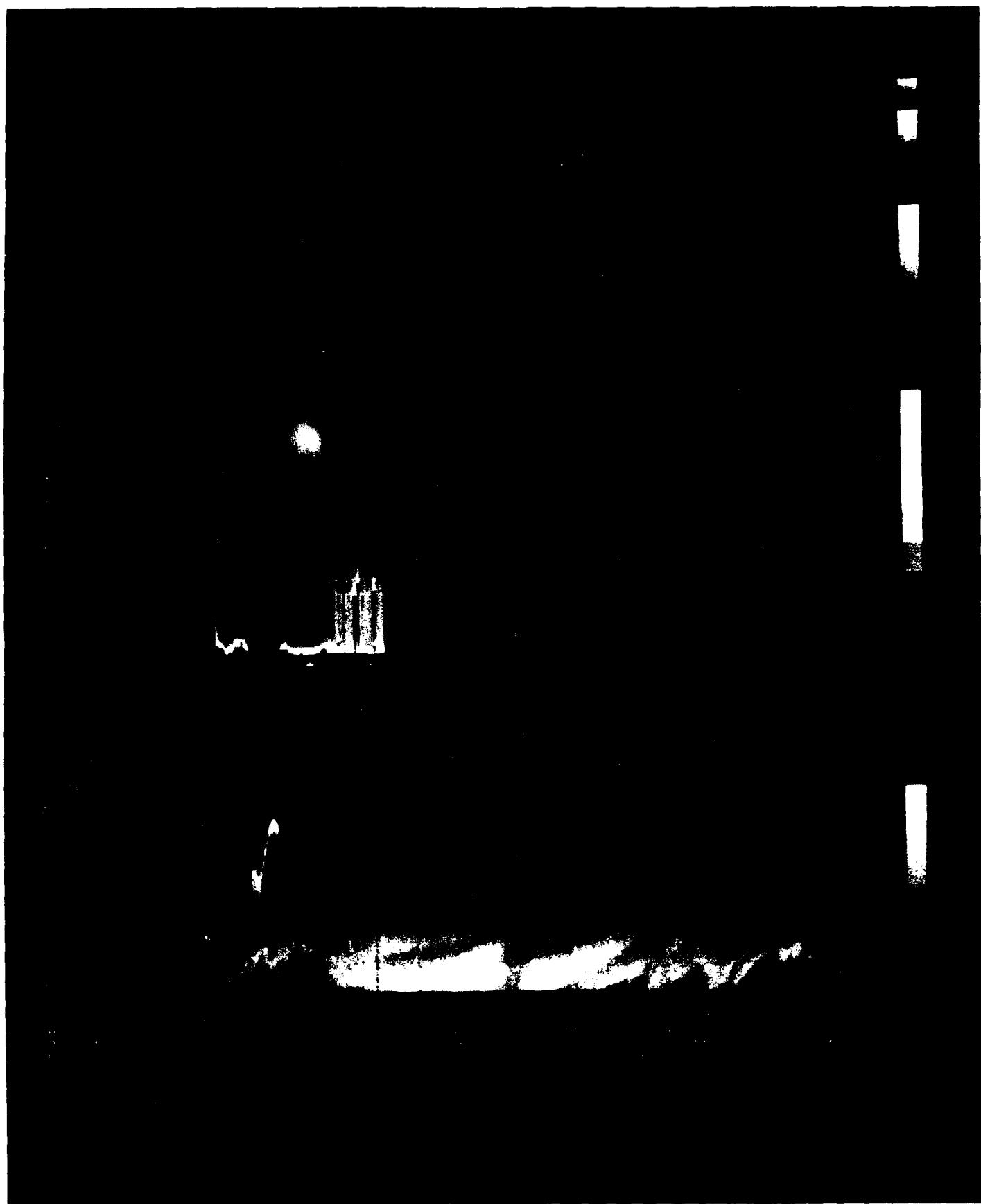


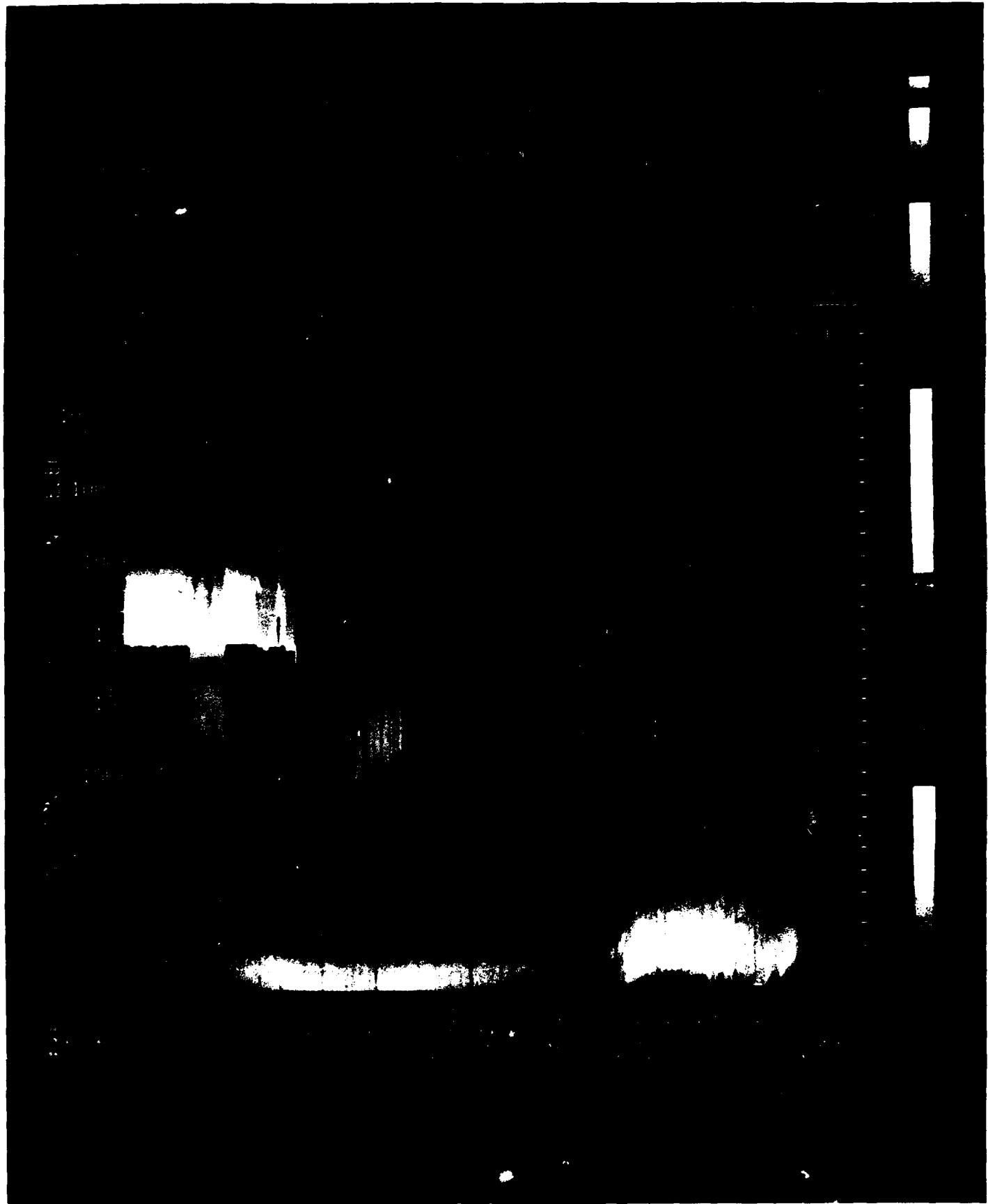
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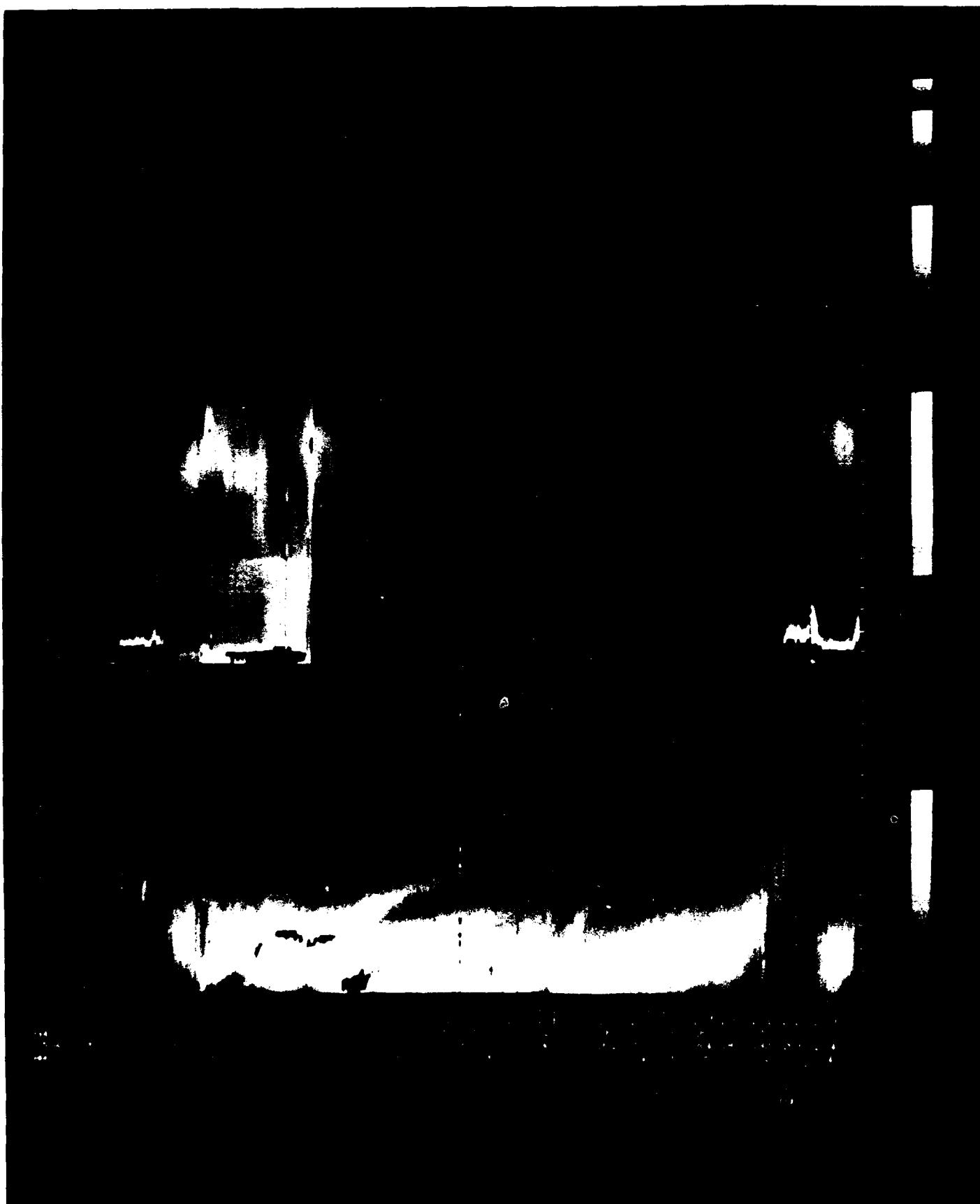
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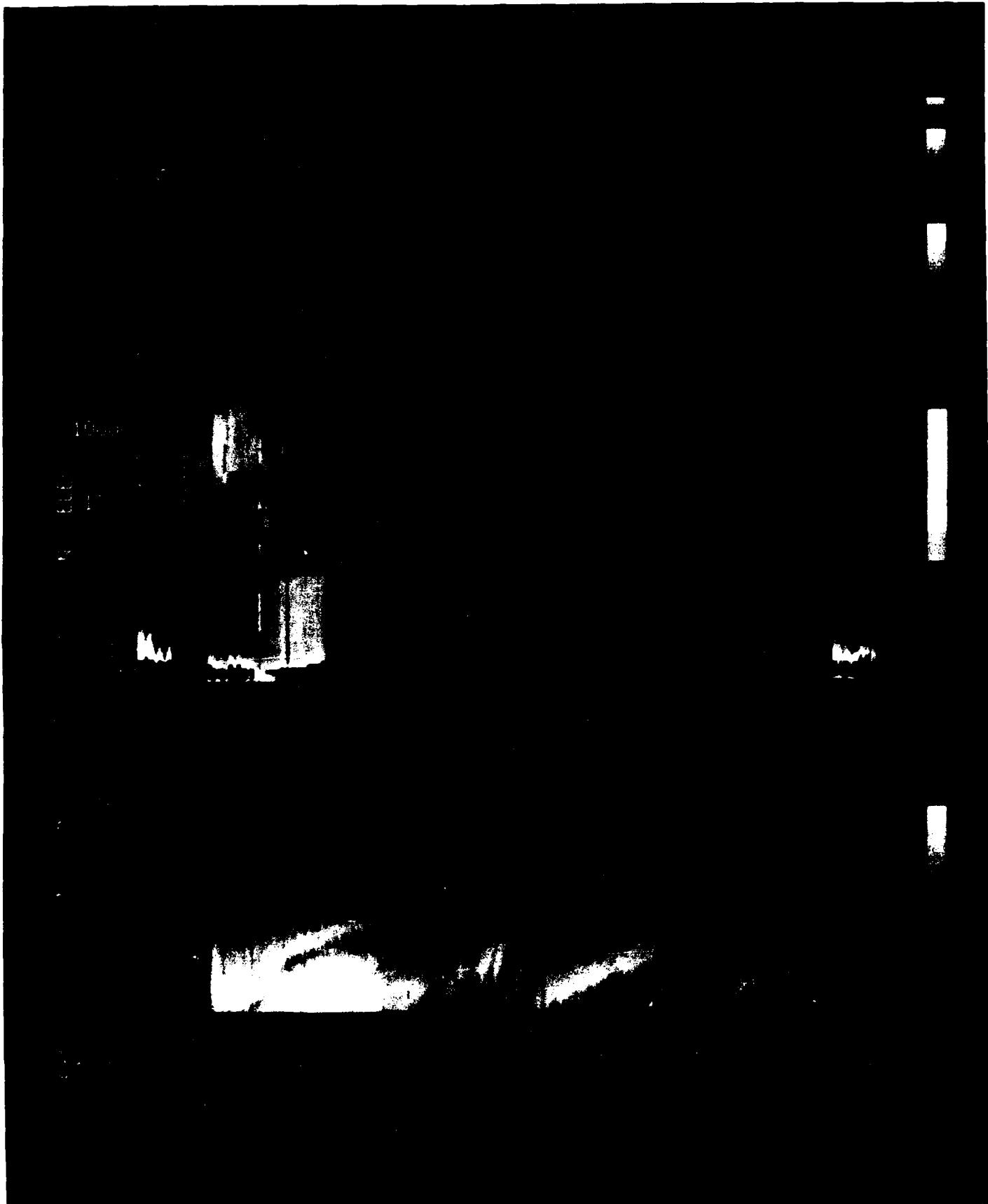
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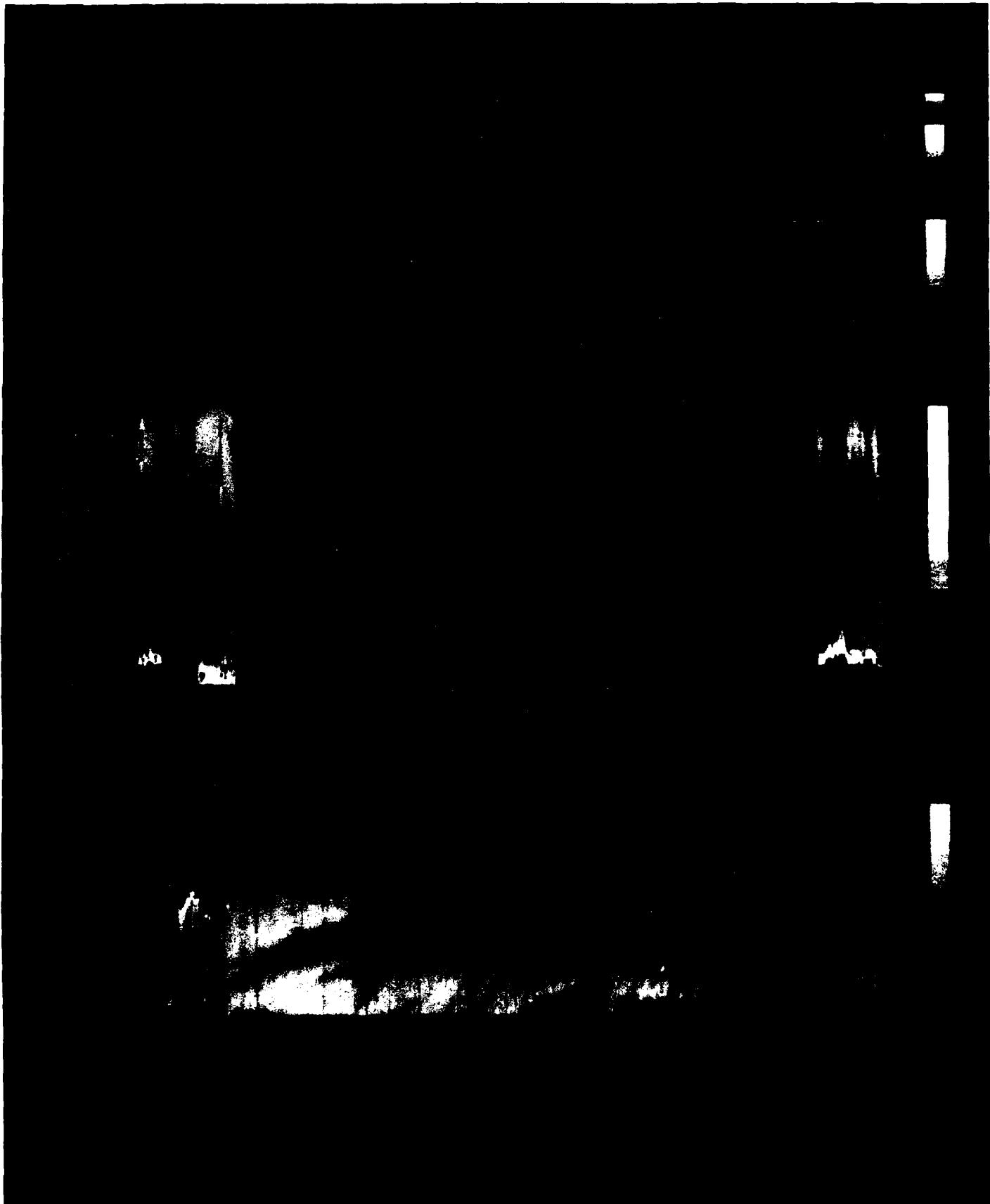
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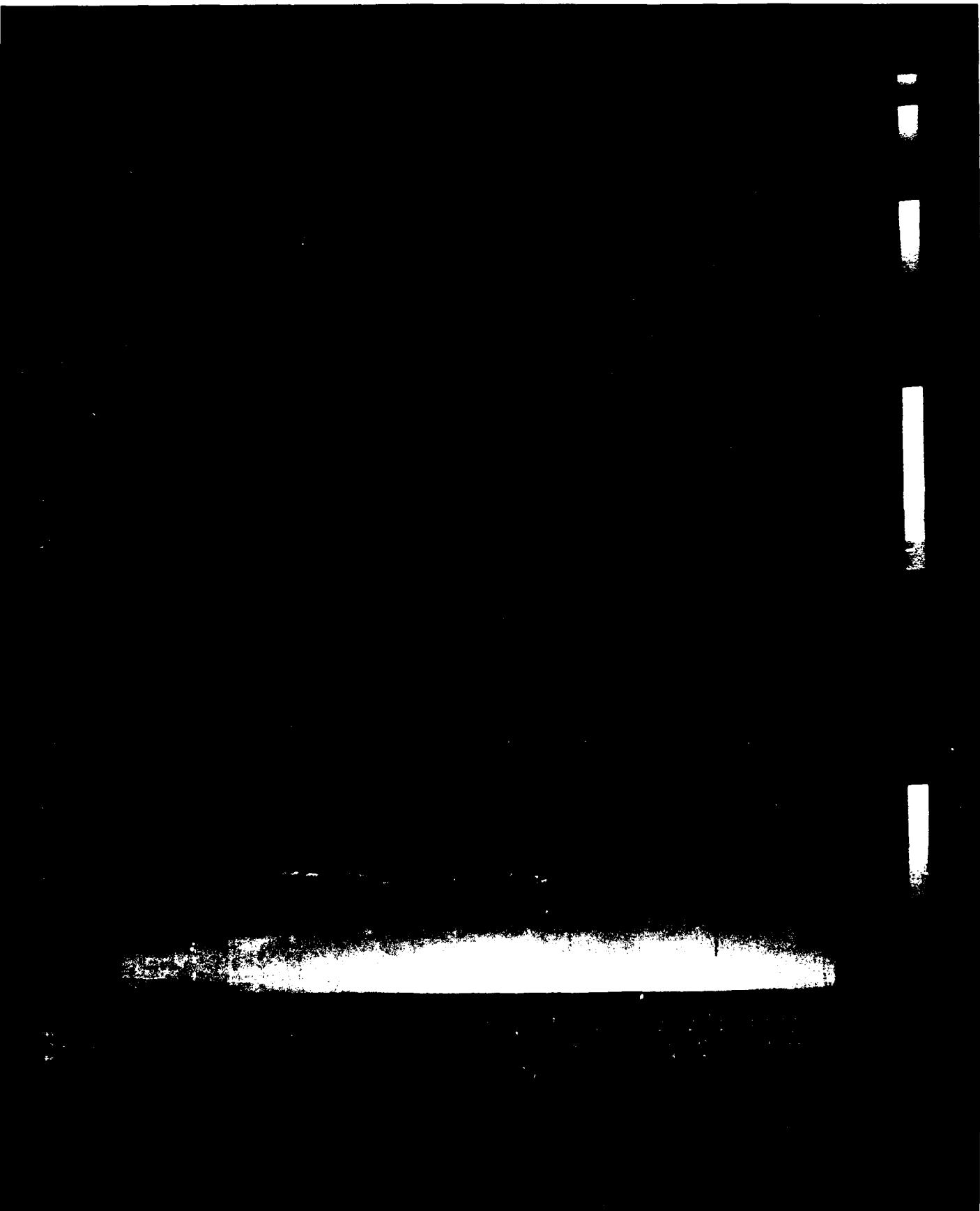




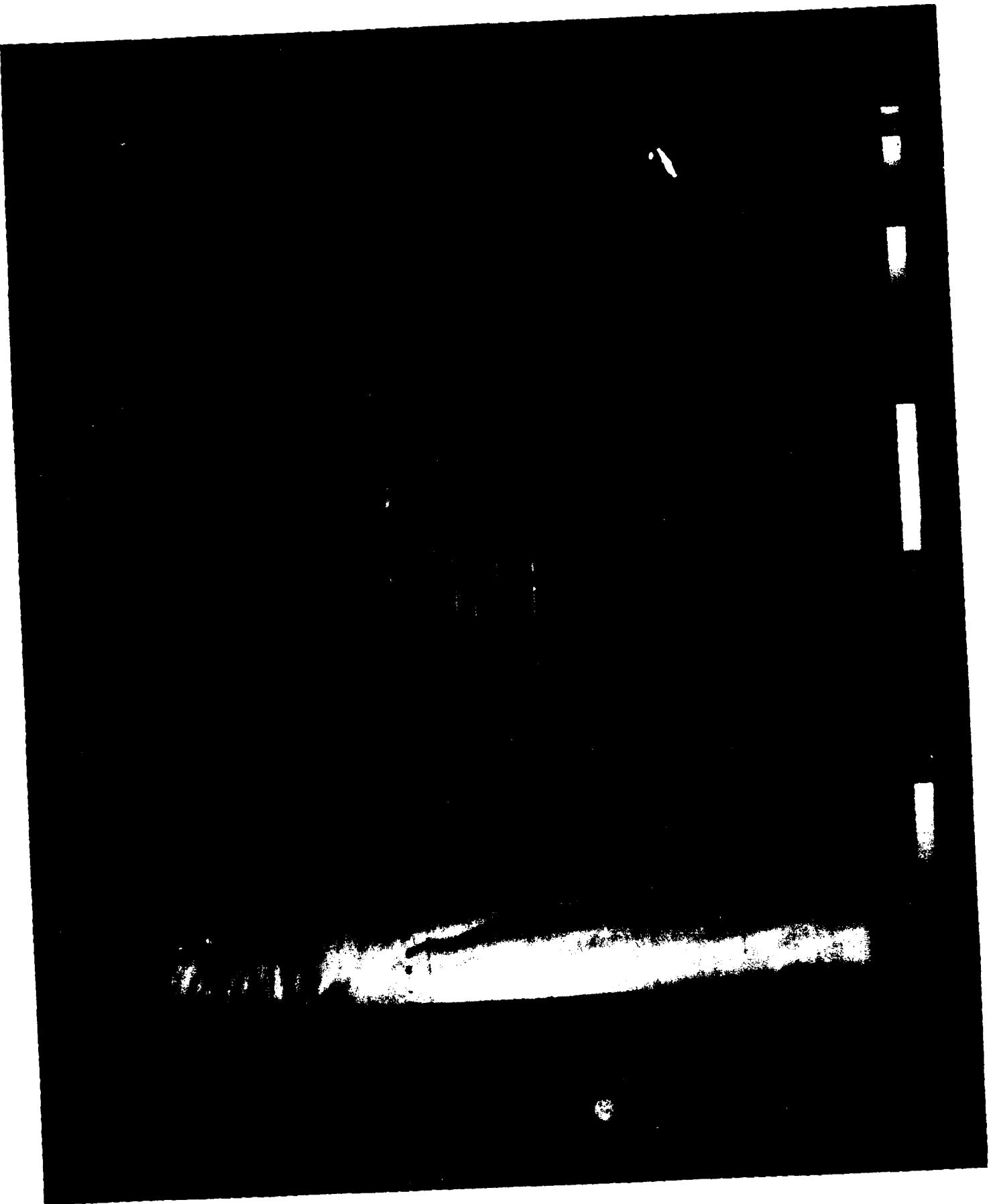


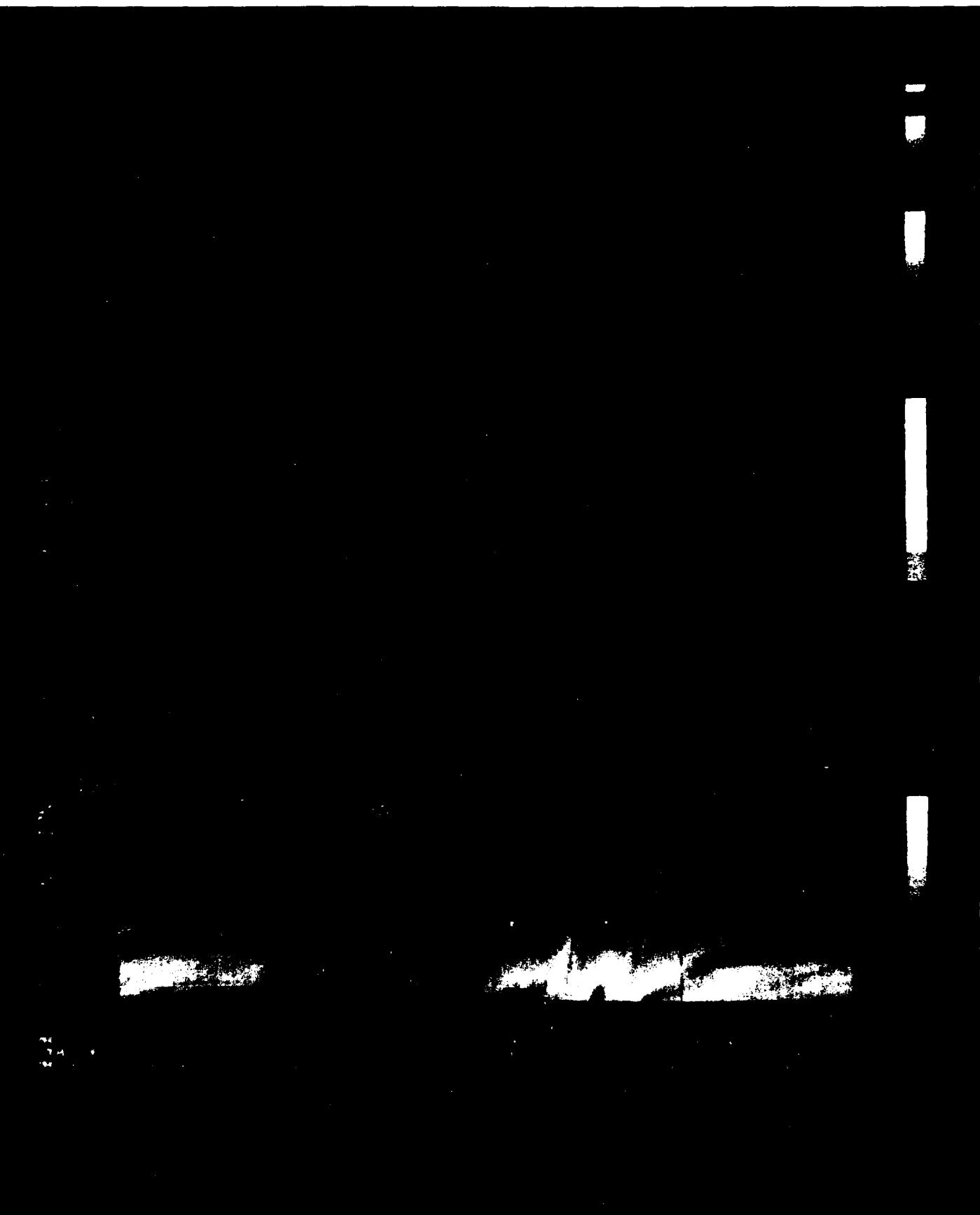






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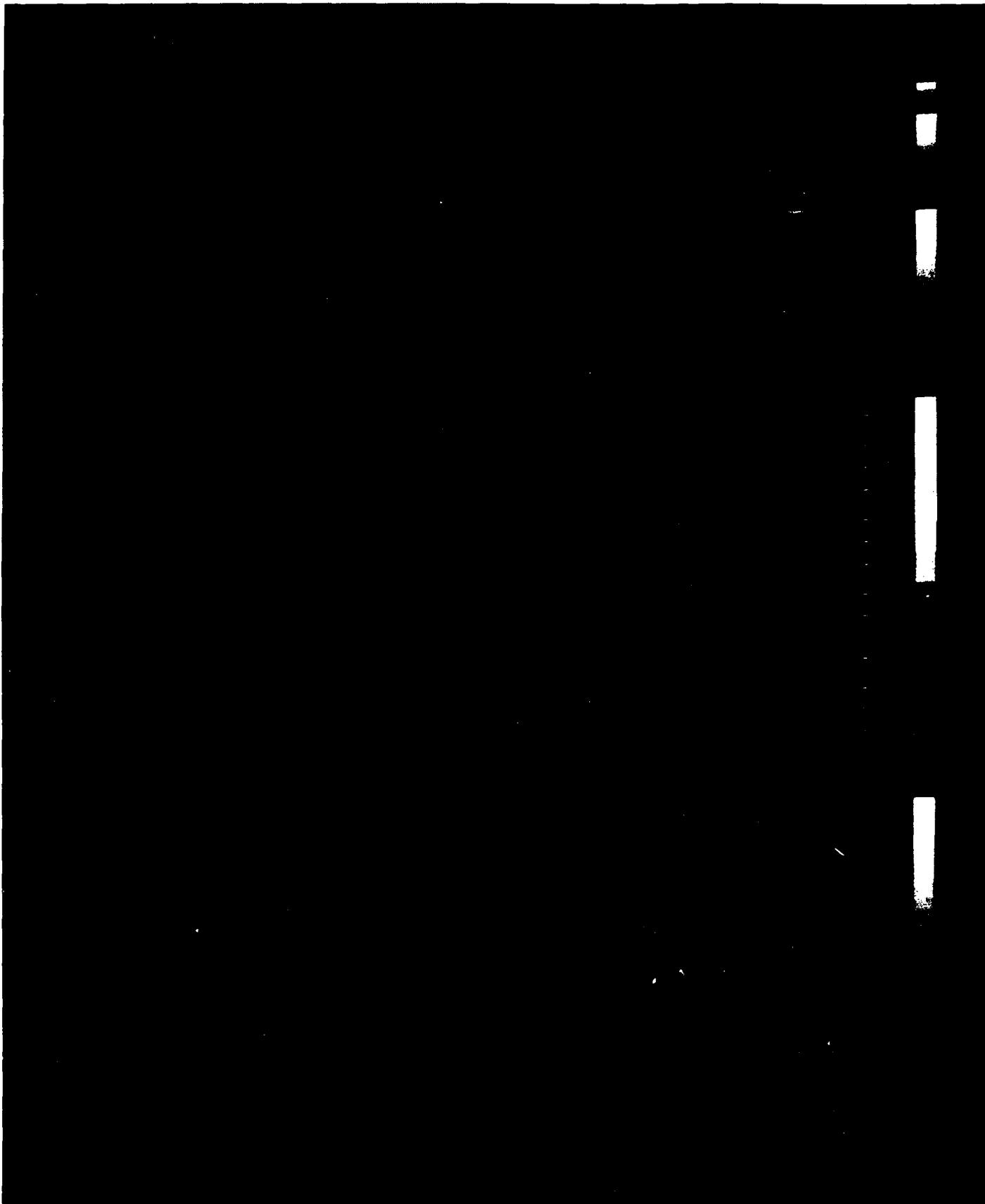


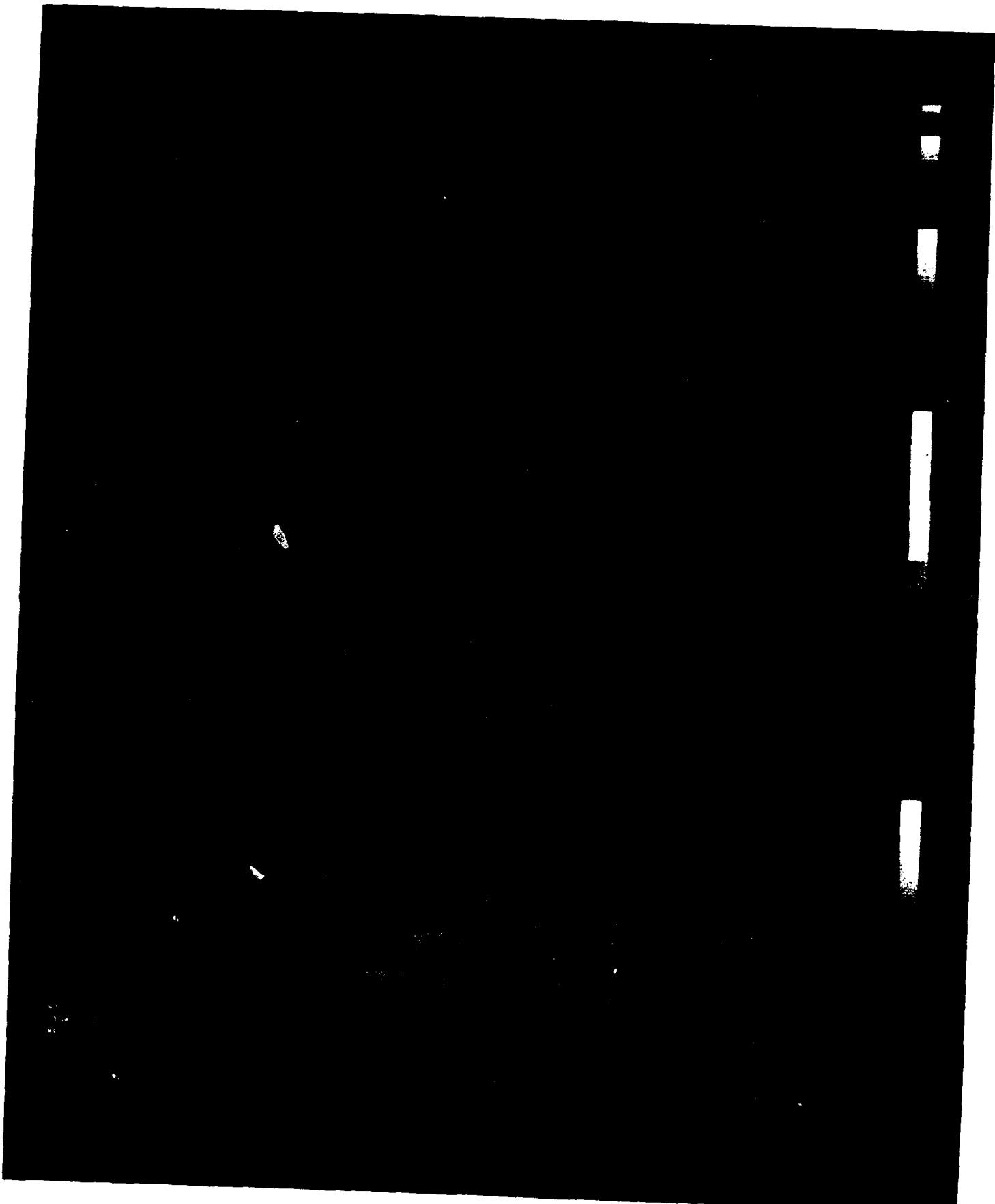
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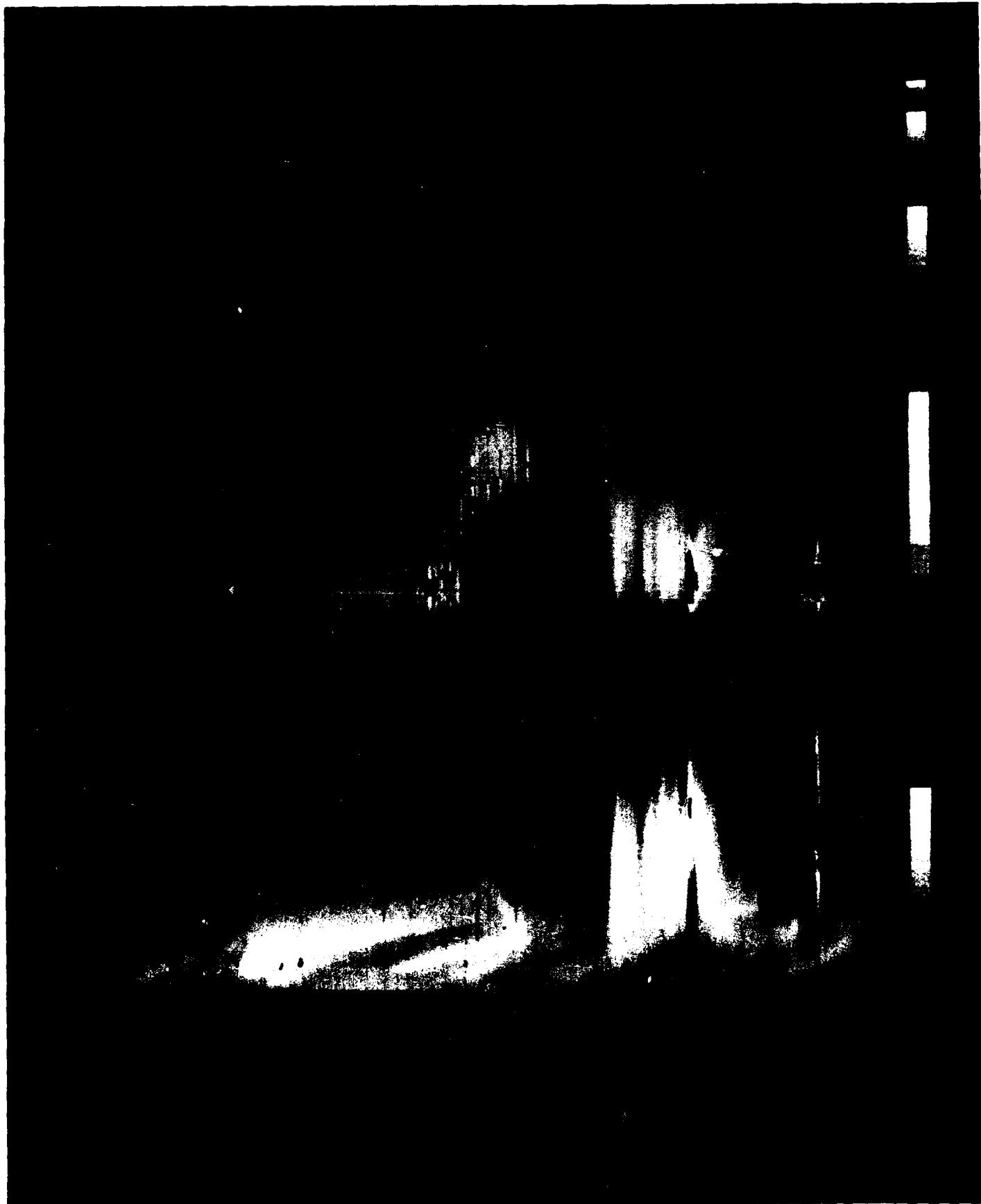
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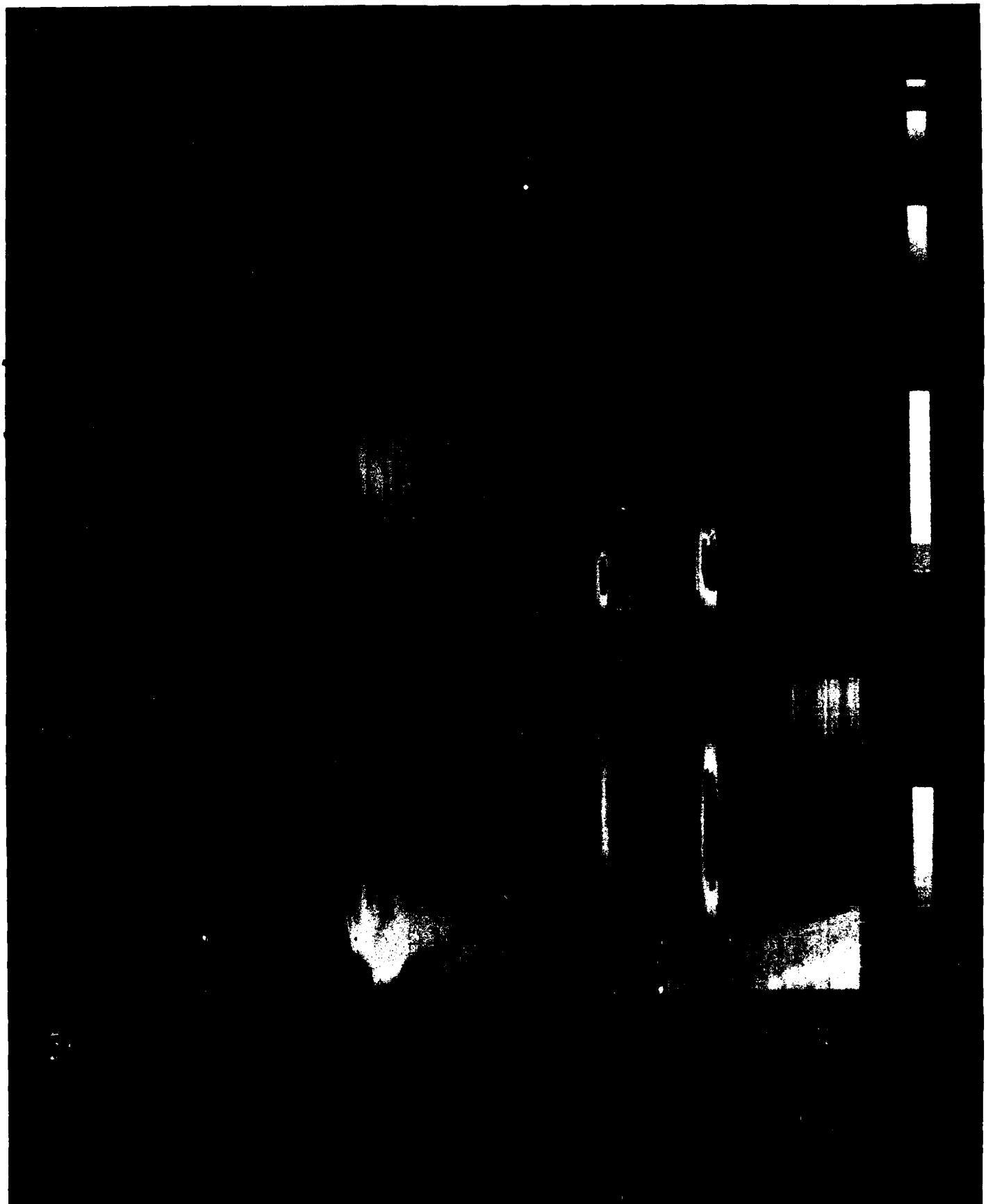
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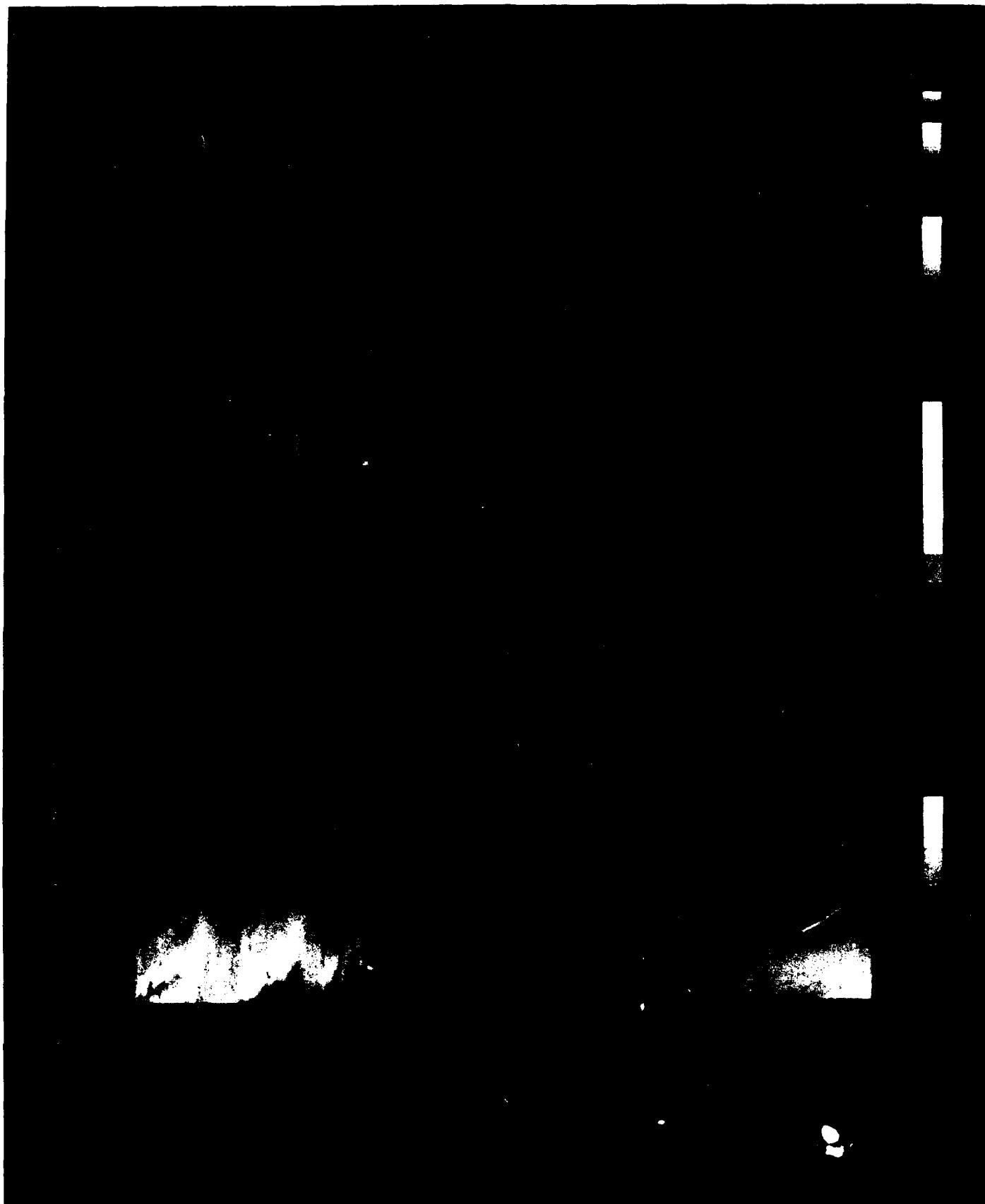
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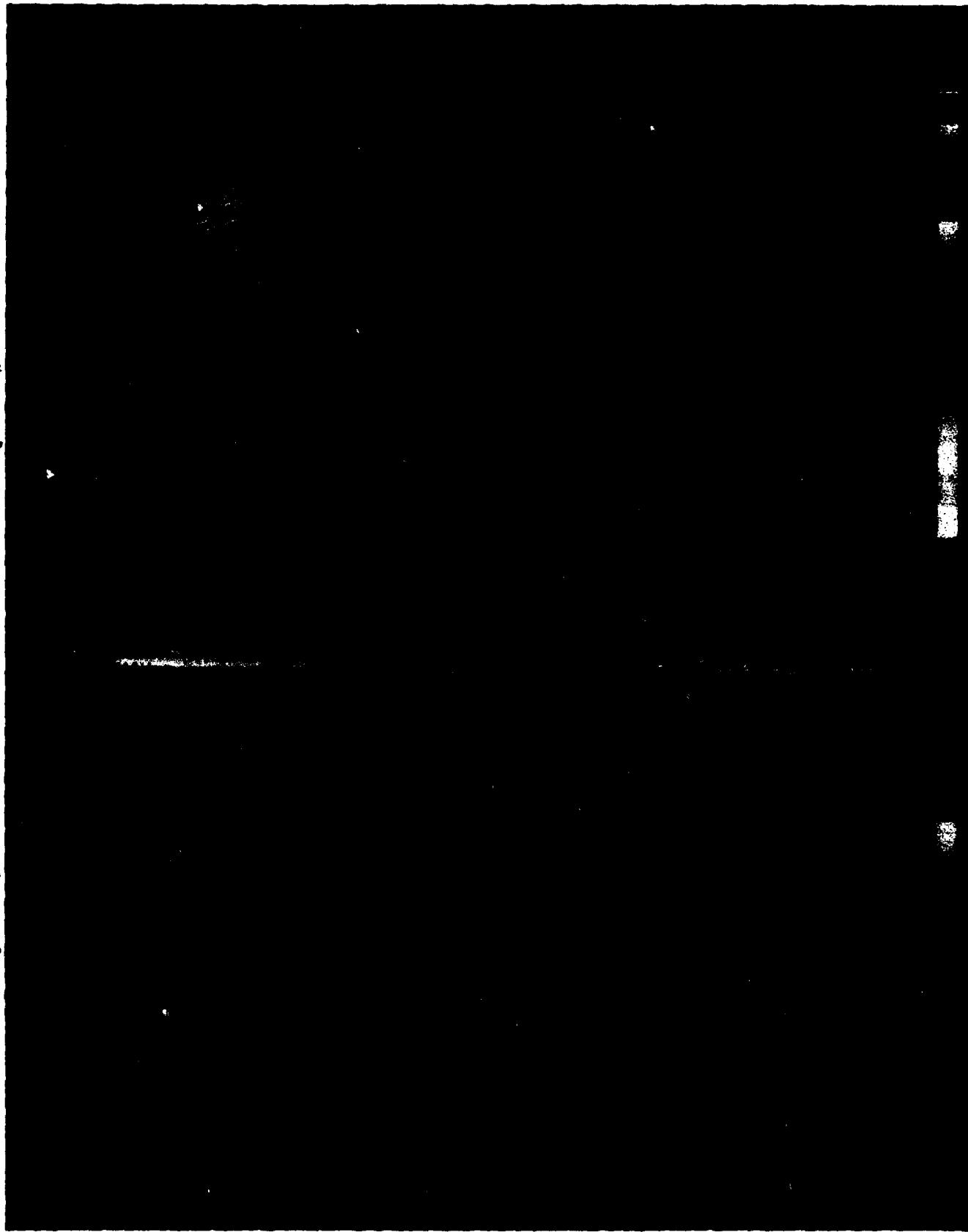


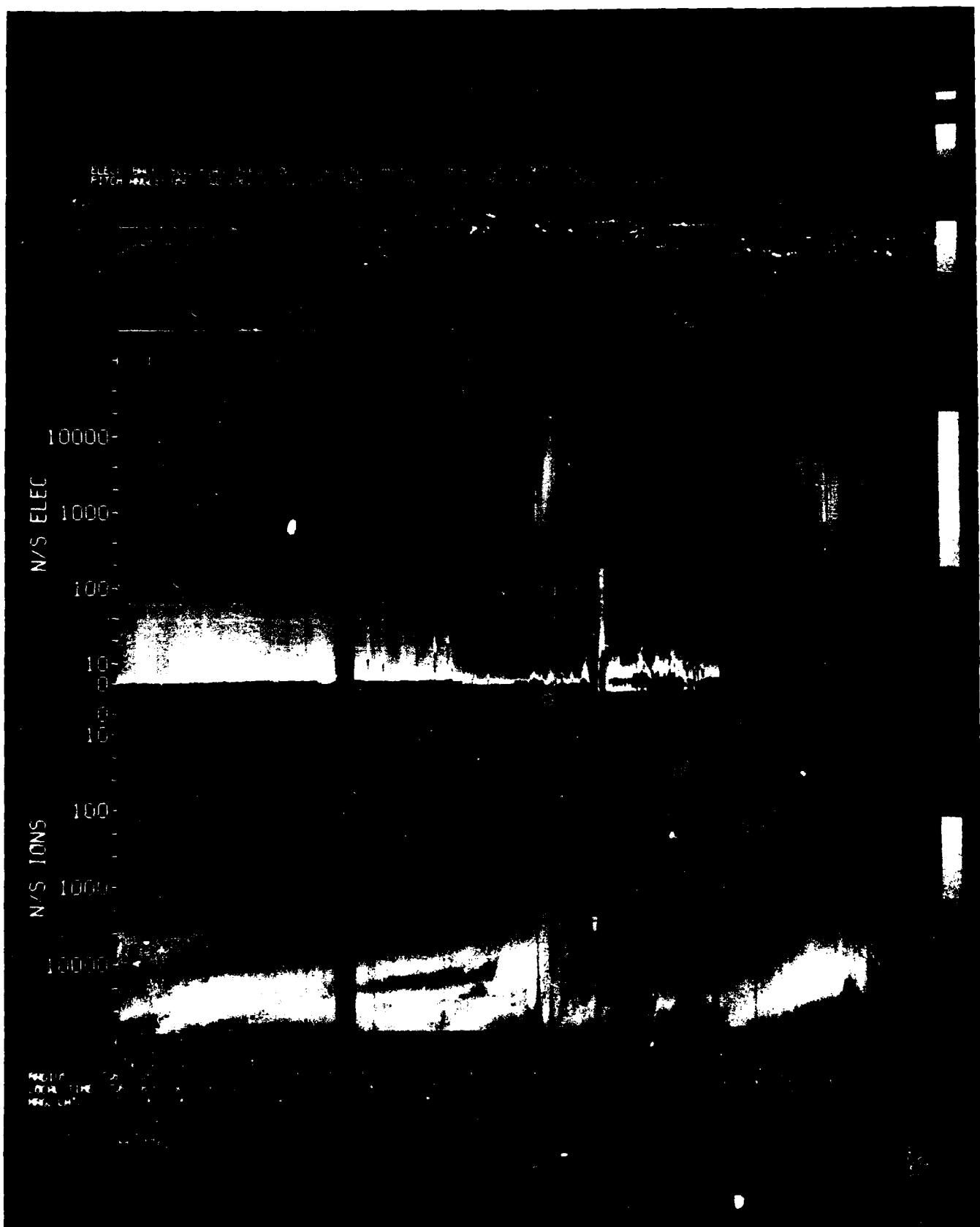


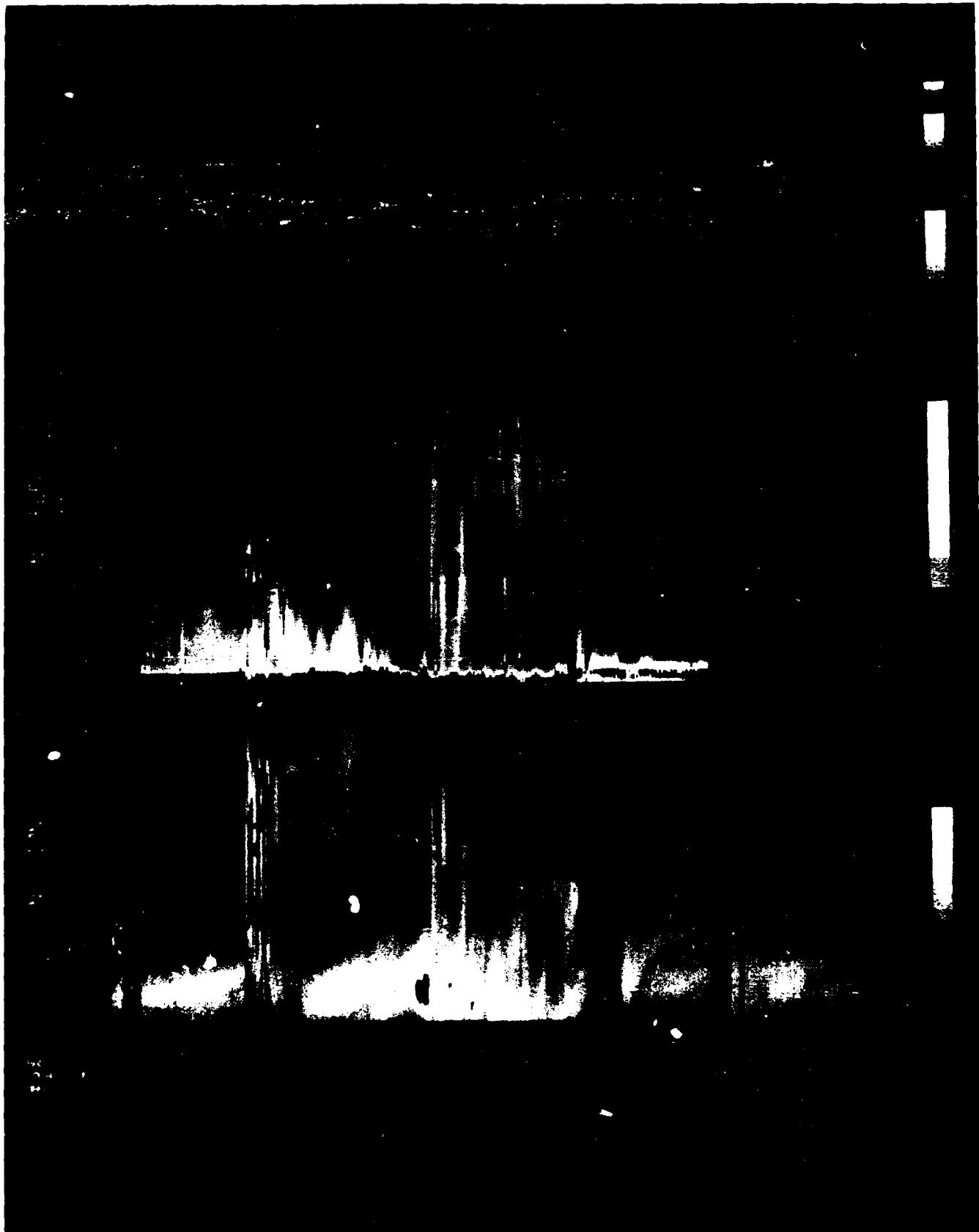


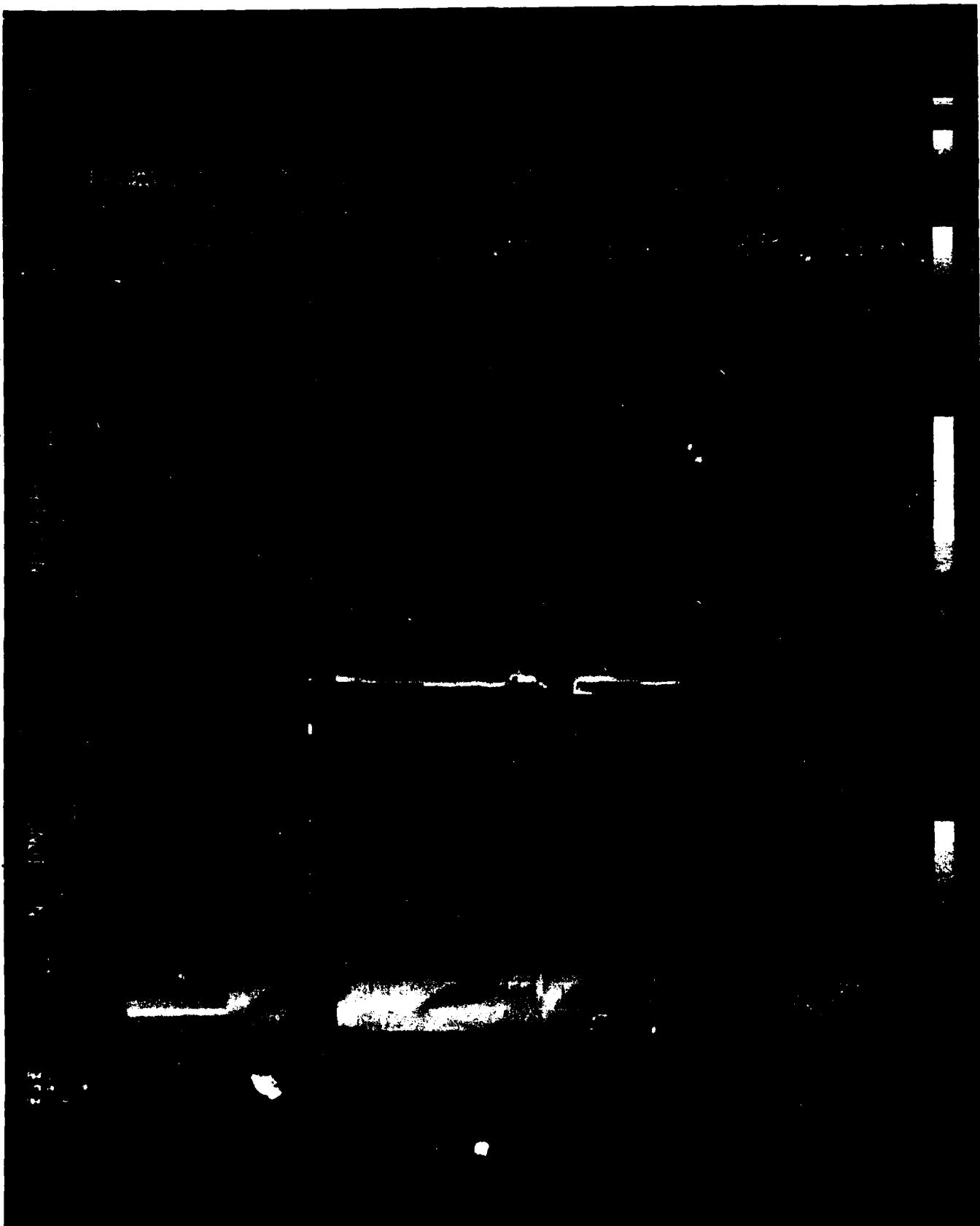


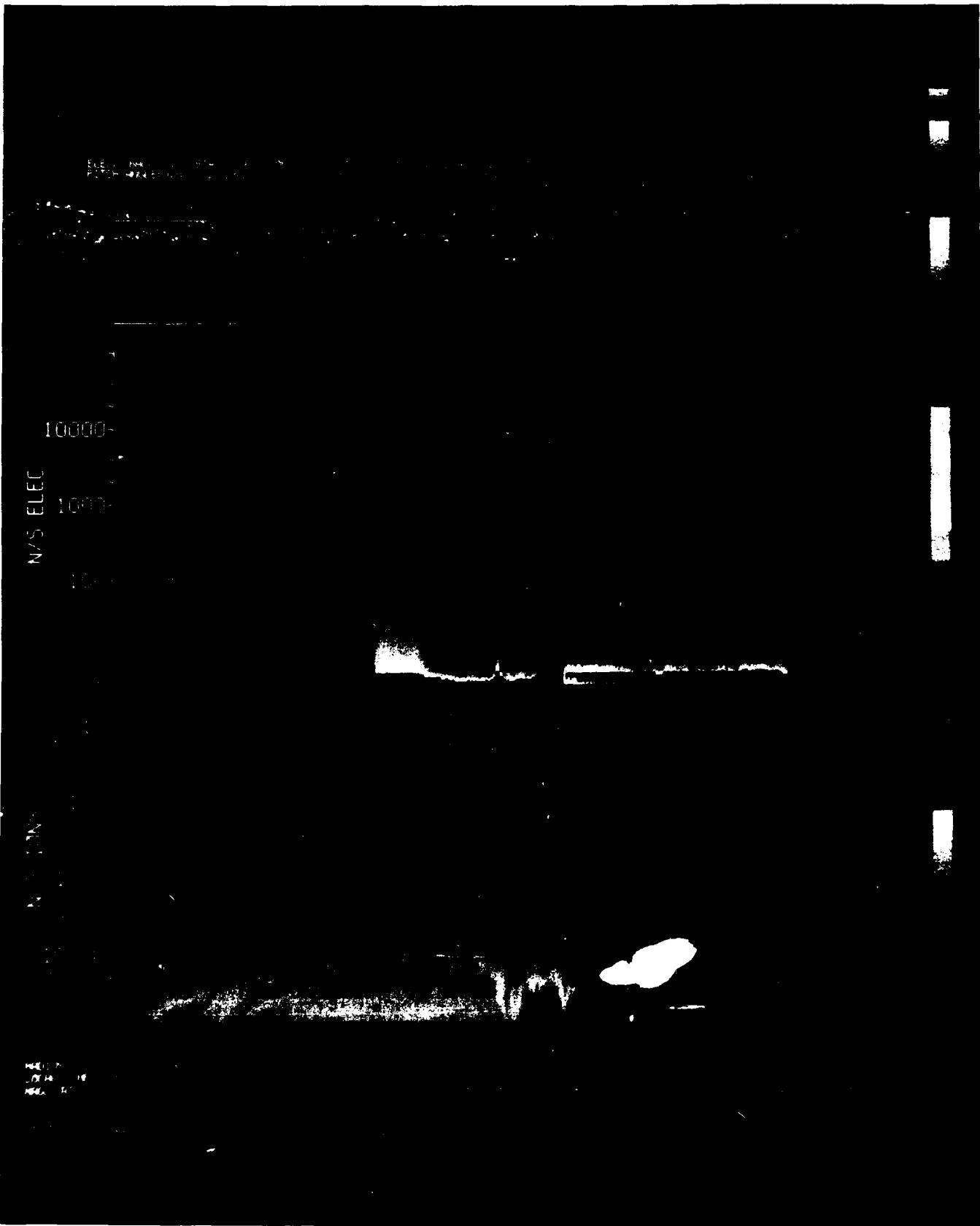


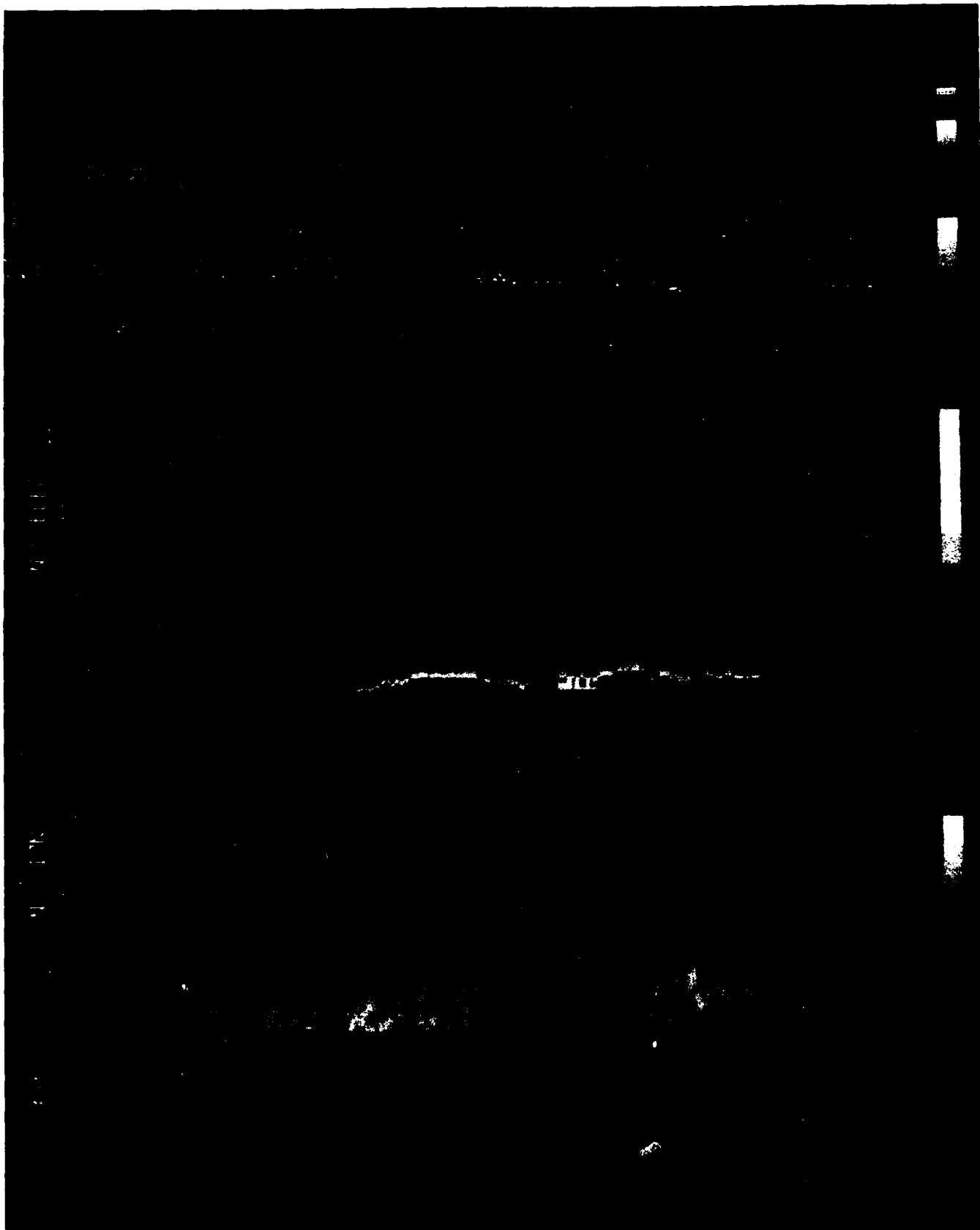




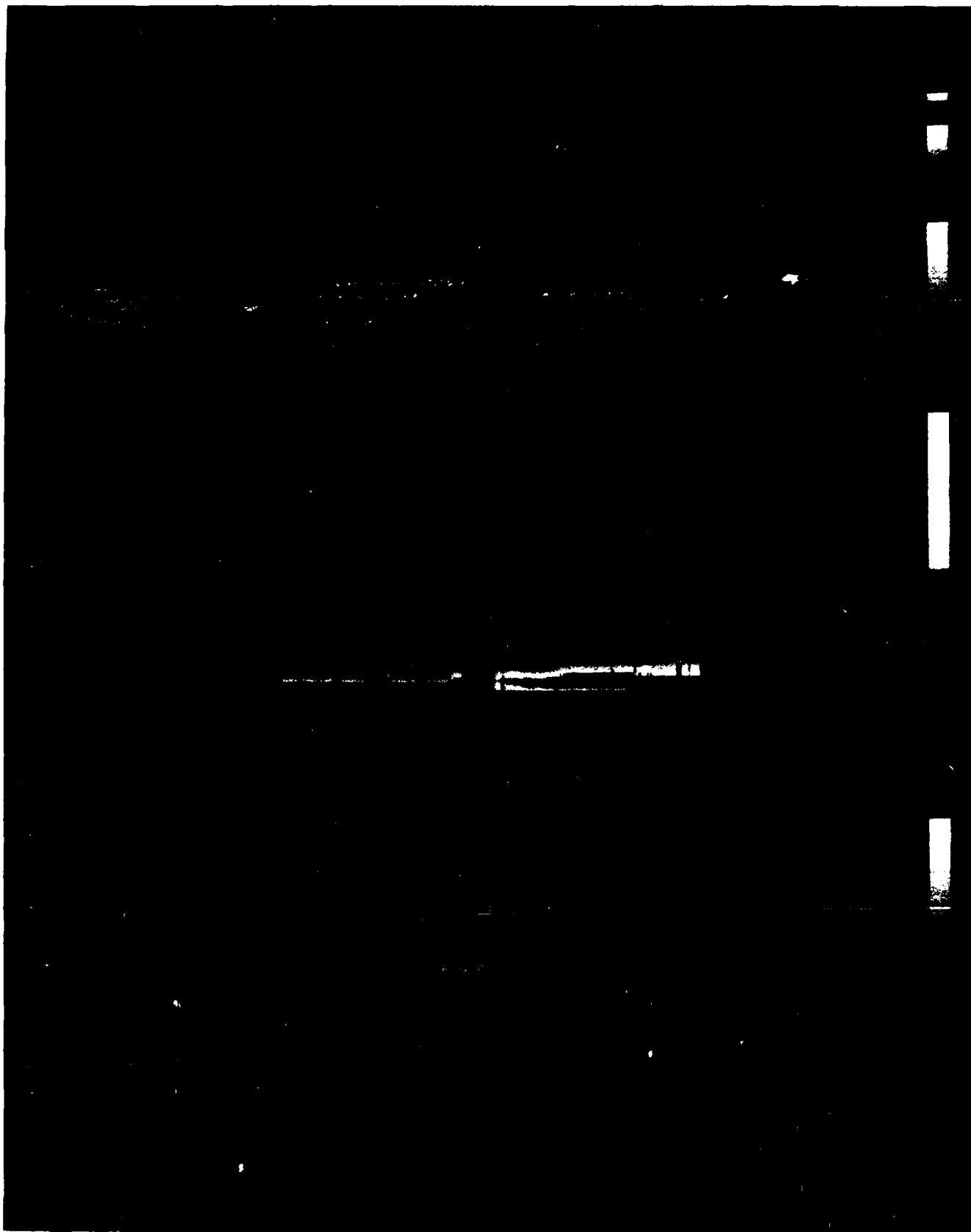


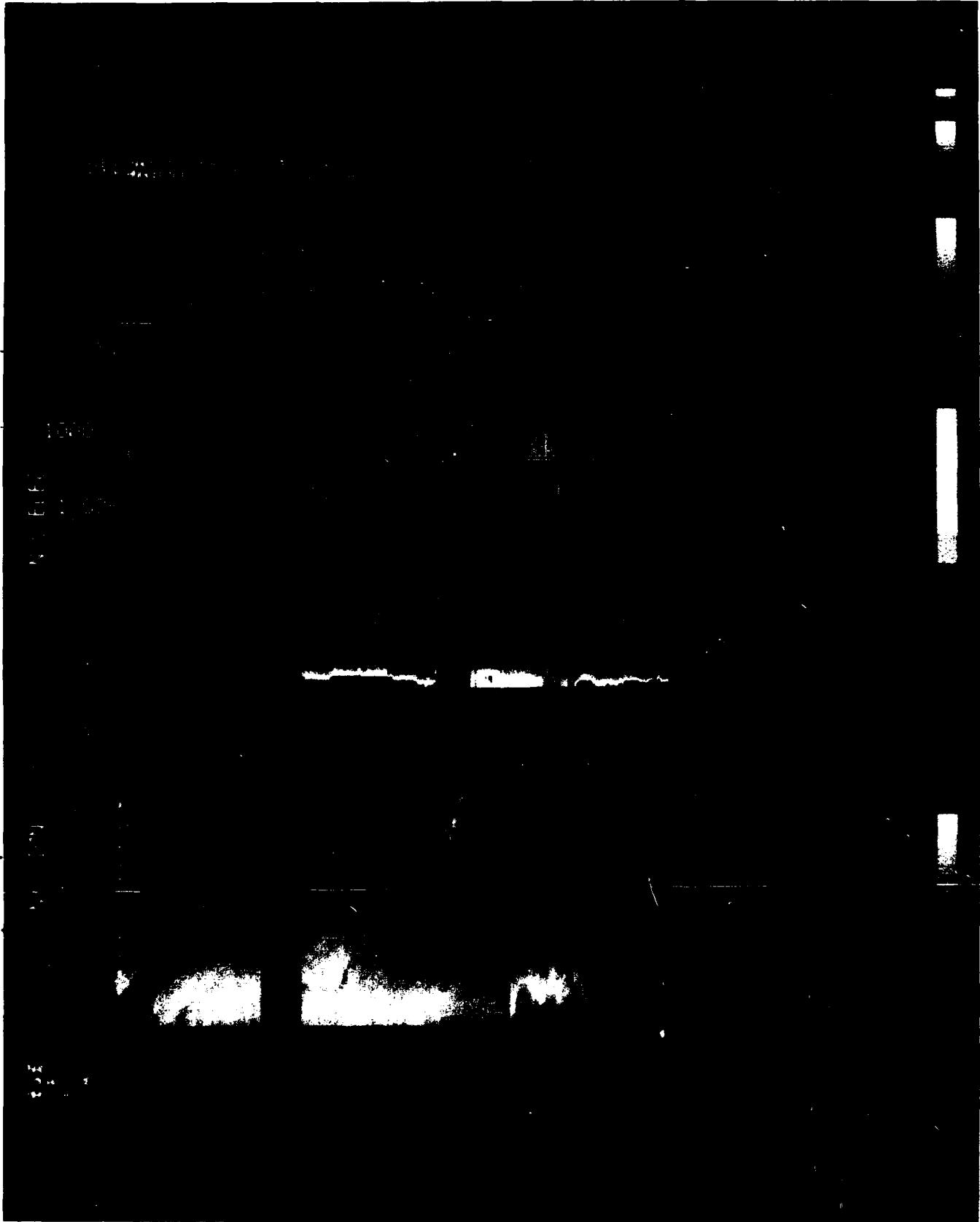




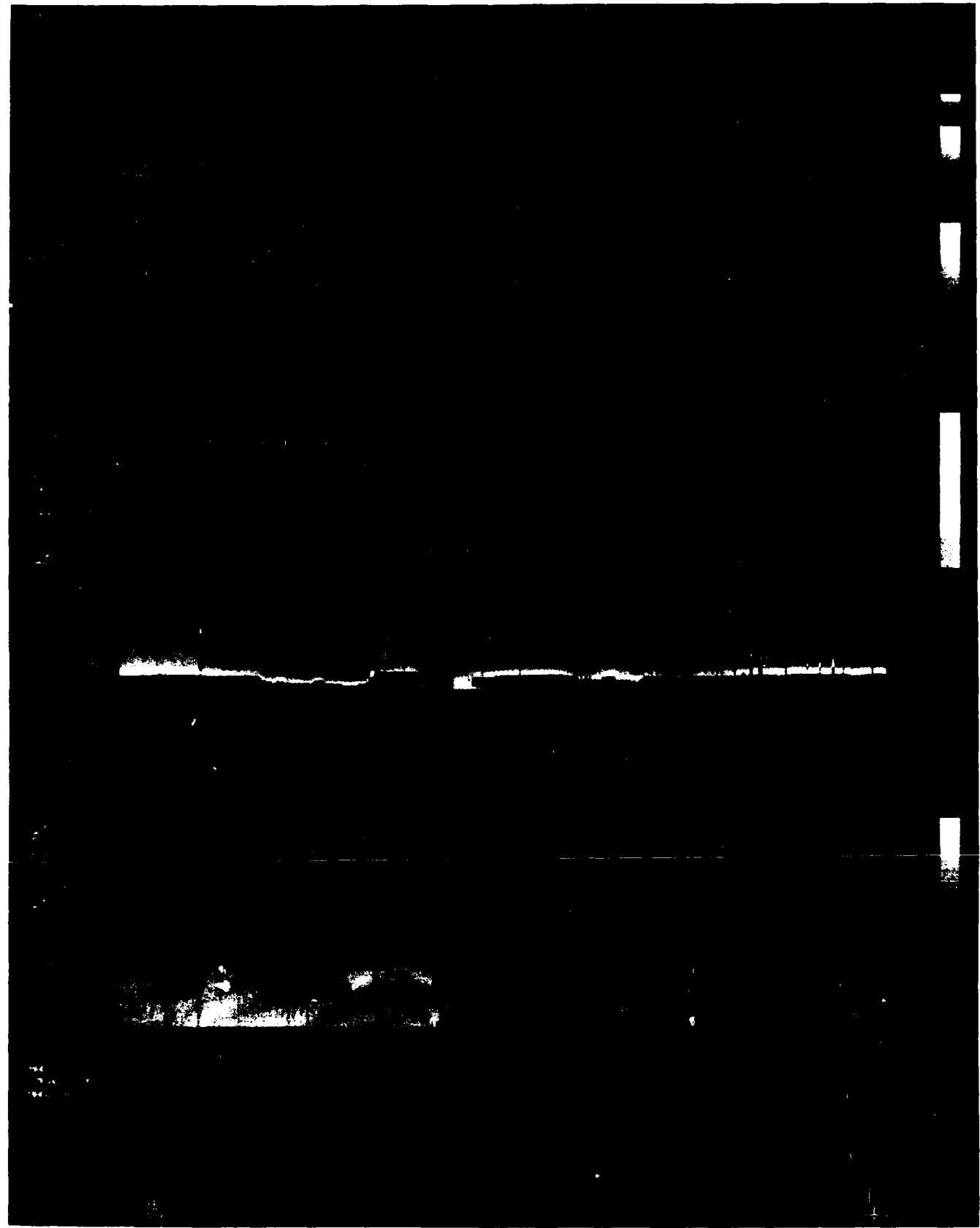


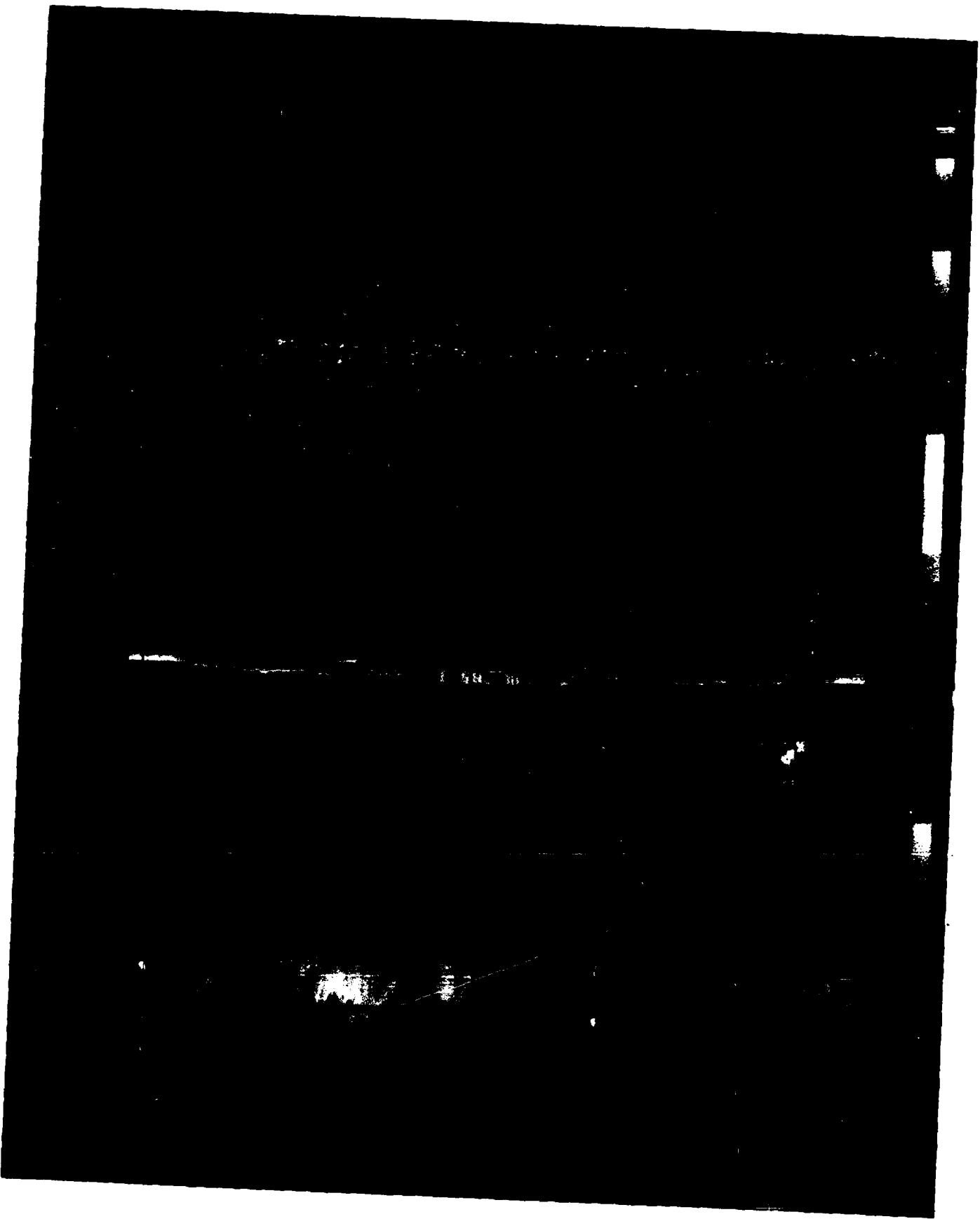


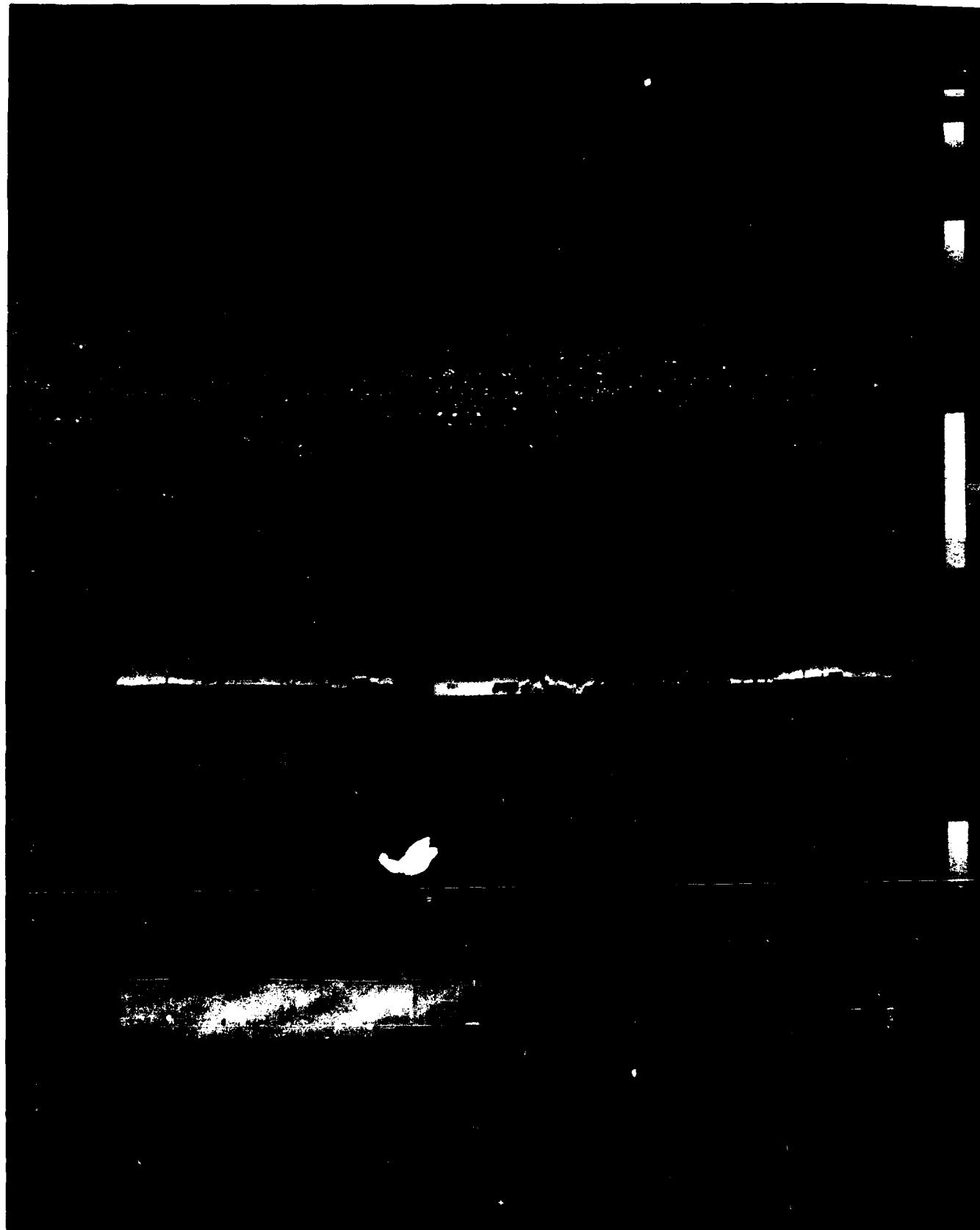


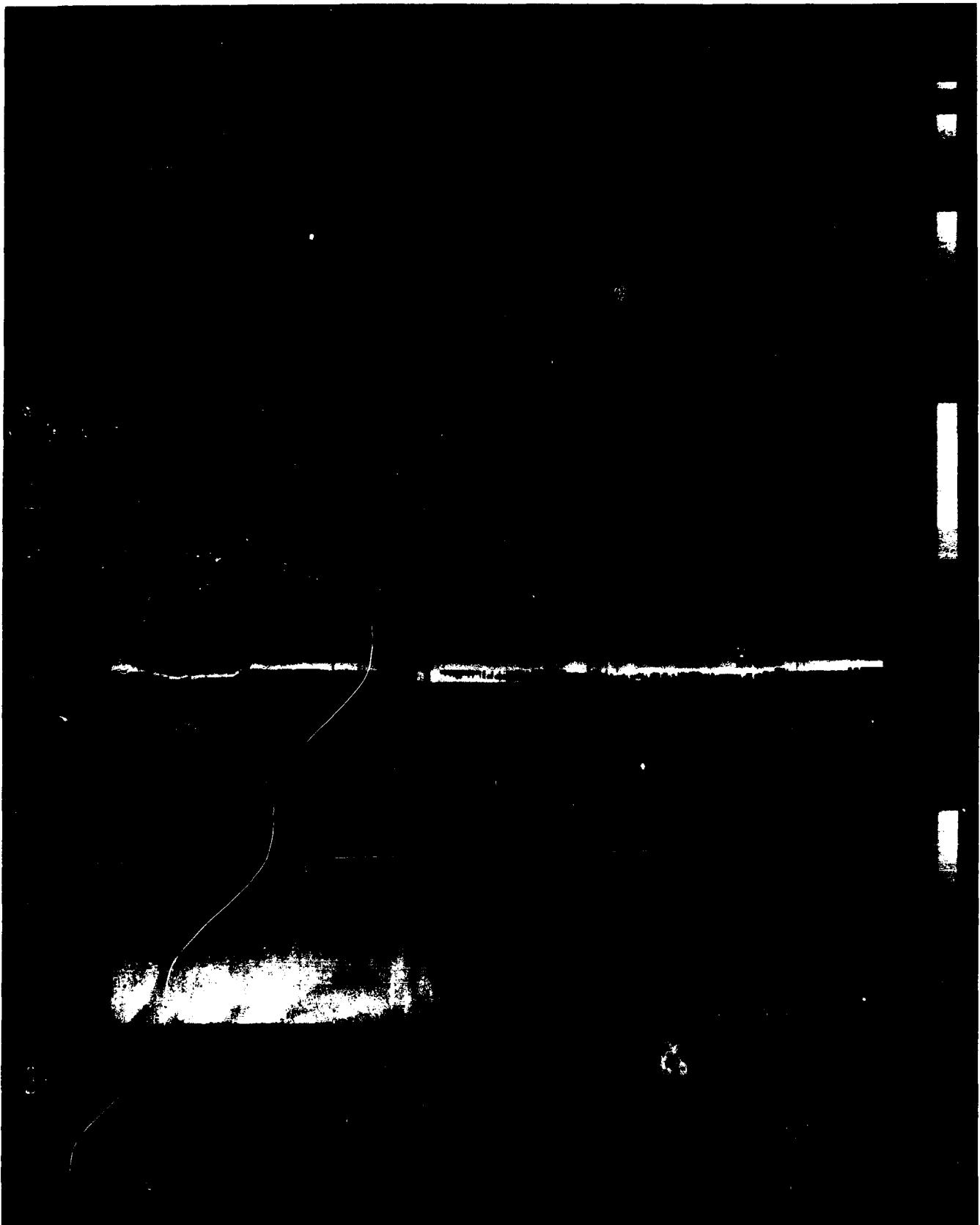


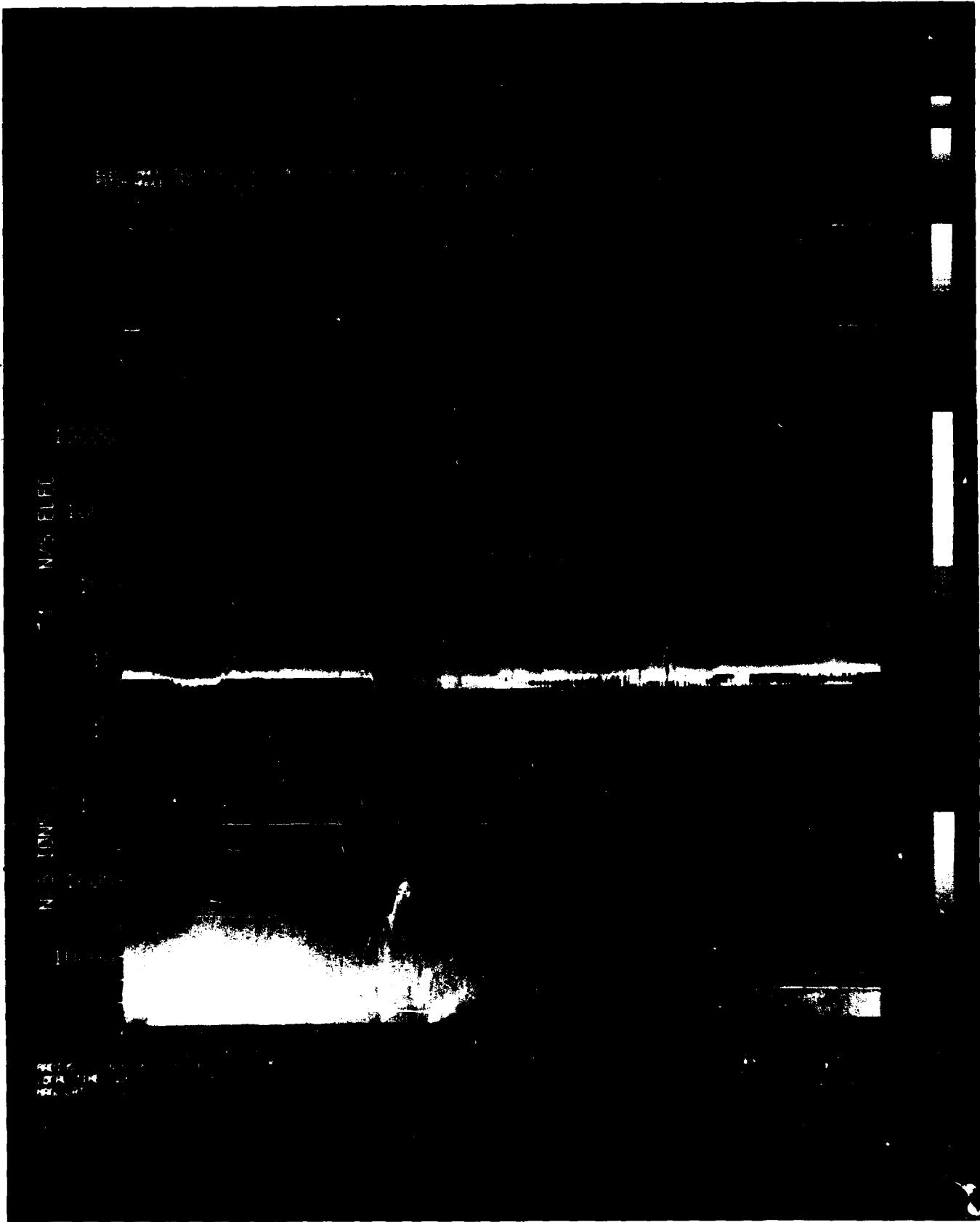
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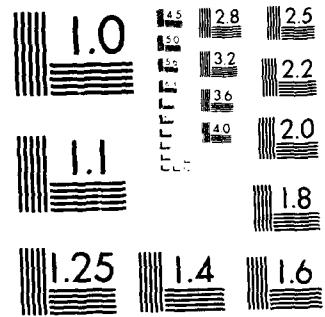
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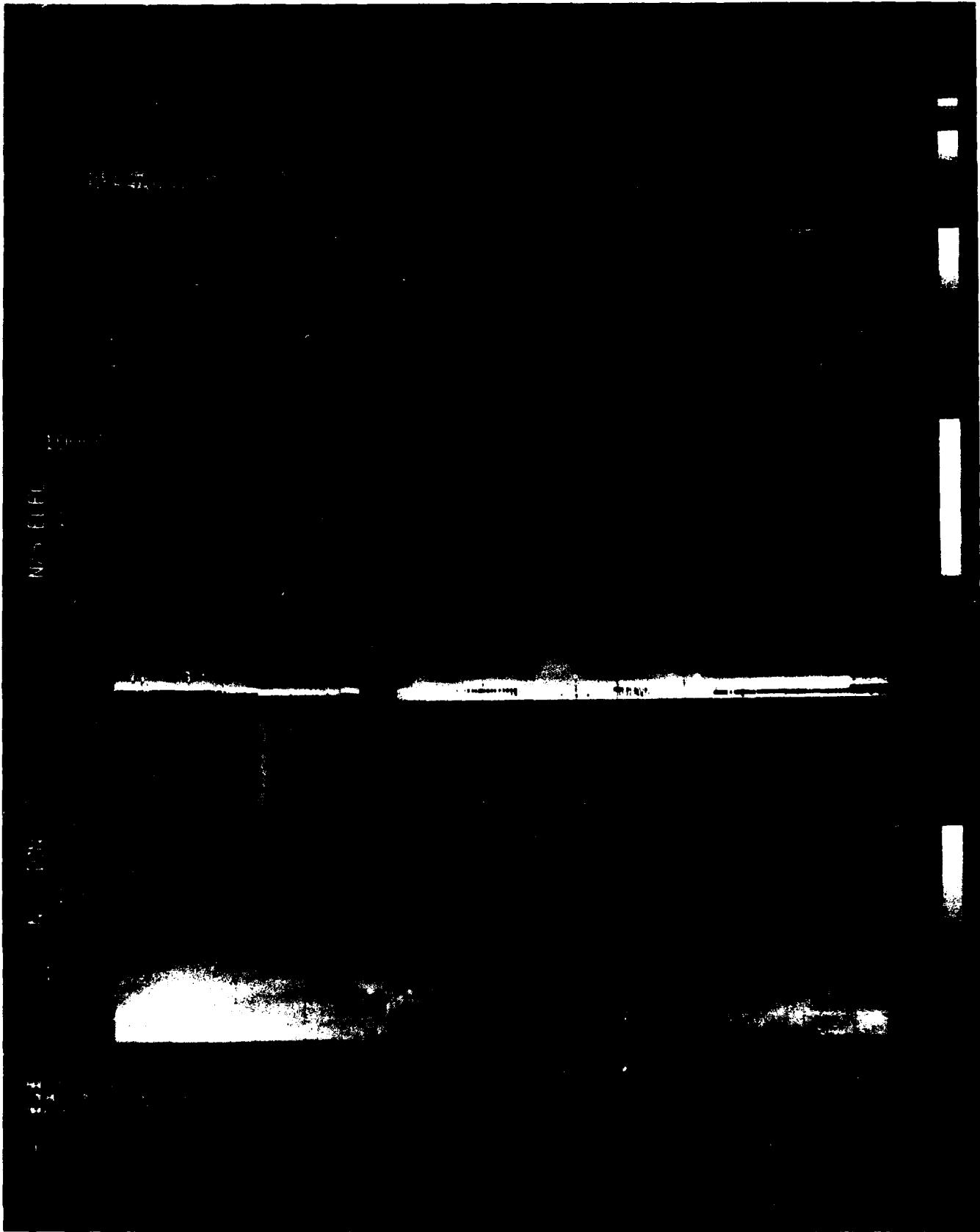
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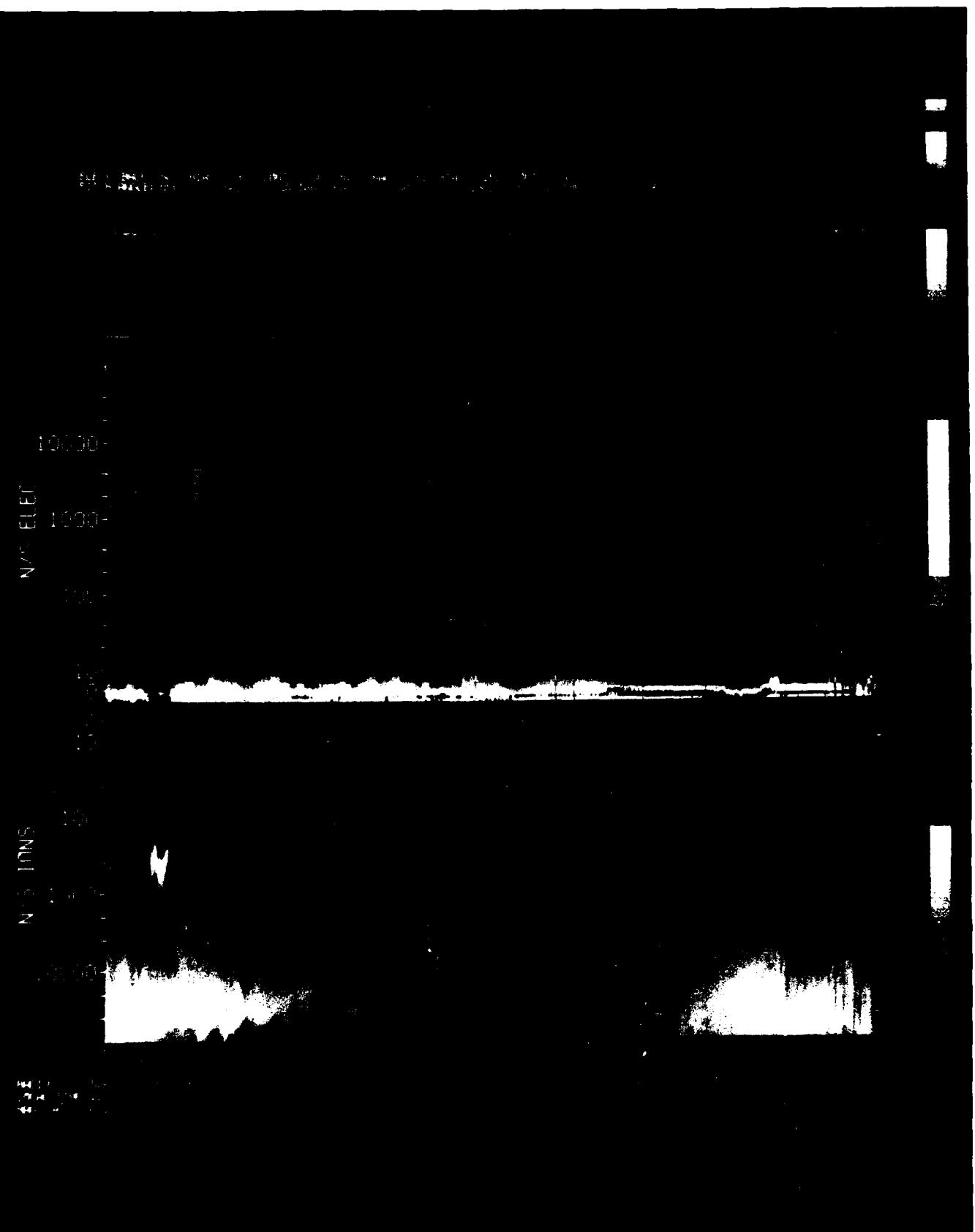
UNCLASSIFIED





MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS 1963 A

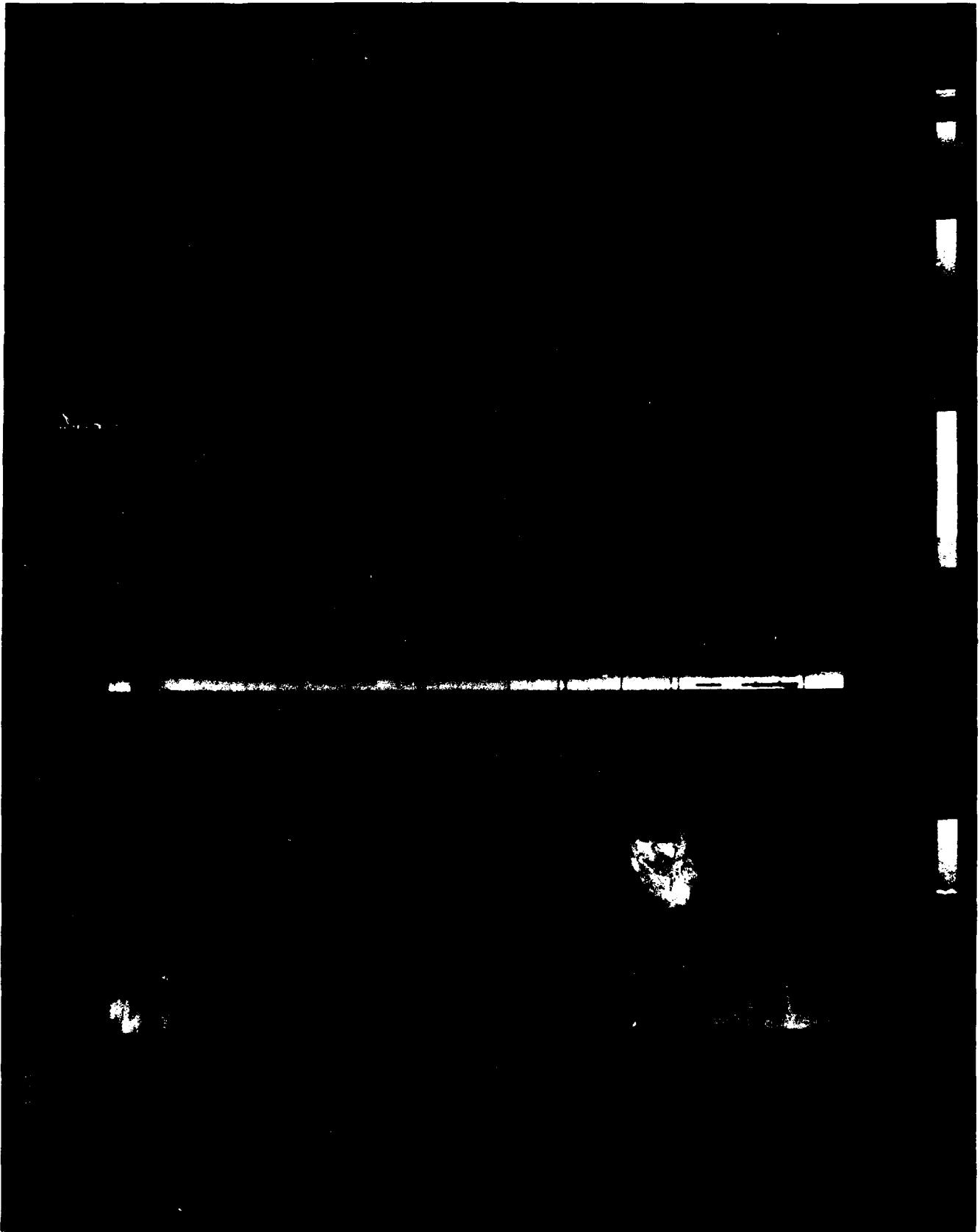




1000

N/S ELEC
1000

1000



6. MIDDLE ENERGY ION COMPOSITION DATA BASE, SC8

6.1 Instrument Description

The Lockheed Energetic Ion Composition Experiment, built and operated under the direction of R.G. Johnson, measures ions with energies per unit charge (keV/q) from $100 eV/q$ to $32 keV/q$ in 24 logarithmically-spaced energy steps and with masses 1 to 160 AMU. The instrument consists of three ion mass spectrometer heads (CXAs), each consisting of a Wien velocity filter in series with an electrostatic analyzer and a channel electron multiplier sensor. Each detector measures in eight energy-per-unit charge steps and has a resolution of 5° FWHM. The instrument operates in two modes. One mode (sweep mode) sweeps in mass per unit charge, acquiring a full mass (32 point) and energy (24 point) spectrum every 16 s. The other mode (locked mode) samples one particular mass and obtains a complete (24 point) energy spectrum every $1/2$ s. In normal operation the detectors alternate between a sweep and a lock mode every 64 s. Background samples are periodically taken over the whole mass range. A complete description of the instrument is given in Kaye, et al.⁷

The data base used in the SCATHA Atlas are 1-h averages of differential energy flux for mass 1 (H^+) and mass 16 (O^+) in each of 24 different energy steps. The fluxes were provided on magnetic tape by Dr. R.G. Johnson of Lockheed, in units of $keV (cm^2 s sr keV)^{-1}$. The data include both negative and positive values due to background subtractions, and the negative values were included in the statistical calculations. No pitch angle discrimination was made in the data set, and a 1-h average consists of the total data available in that 1-h time span.

6.2 Description of Data Presentation: SC8 Low Energy Plasma

In each Figure H^+ and O^+ differential energy flux is plotted for 24 different energies as a function of Universal Time (UT) for a 24-hour period. The points represent 1-hr averages of the data. The oxygen fluxes (O^+) are plotted with +'s and the hydrogen fluxes (H^+) are plotted with X's. Missing data points indicate values are below the lower plotting limits.

⁷Kaye, S.M., Johnson, R.G., Sharp, R.D., and Shelley, E.G. (1981) Observations of transient H^+ and O^+ bursts in the equatorial magnetosphere, *J. Geophys. Res.*, 86:1335.

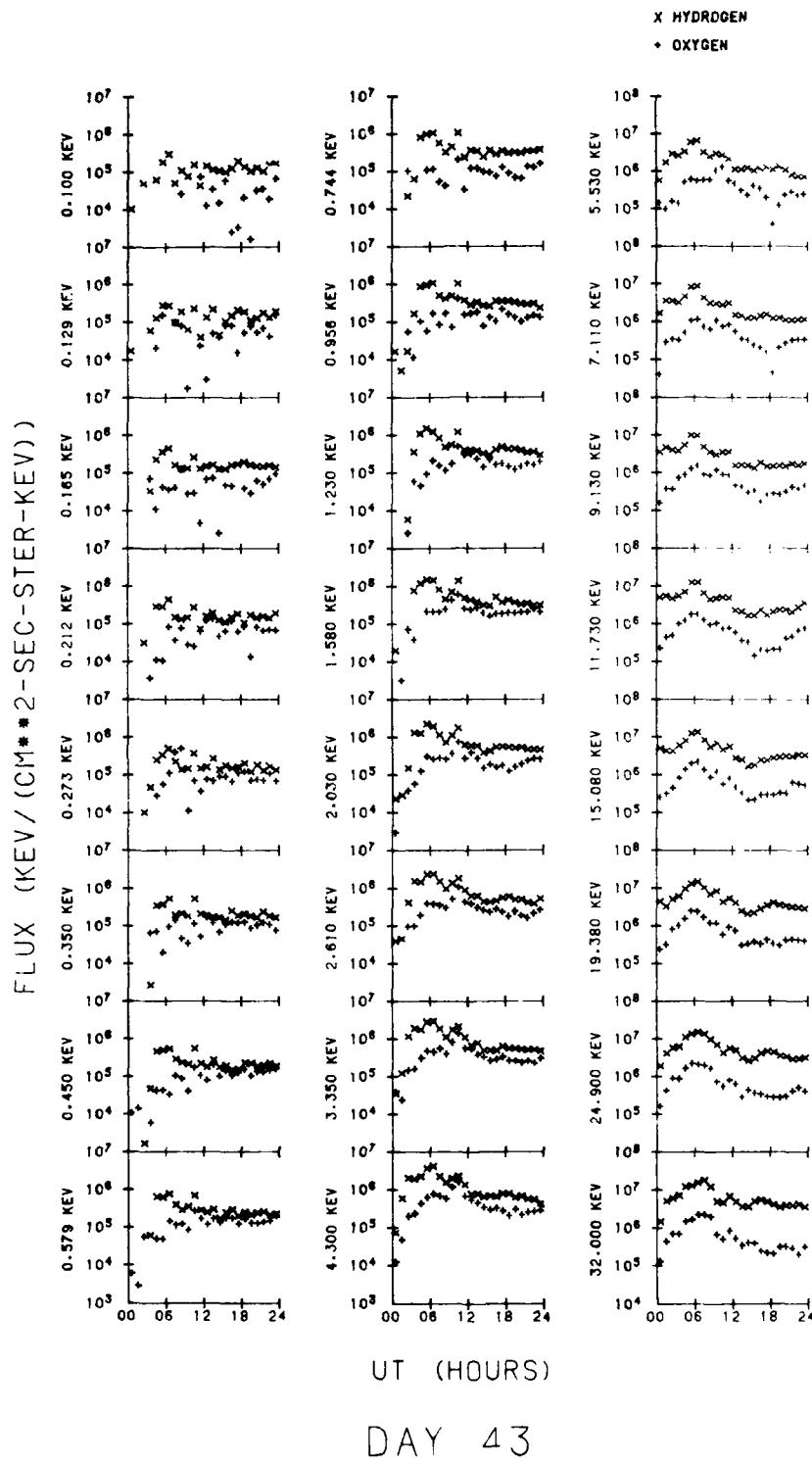
6.3 Calendar of Days for which SC3 Ion Composition Data are Presented

1979

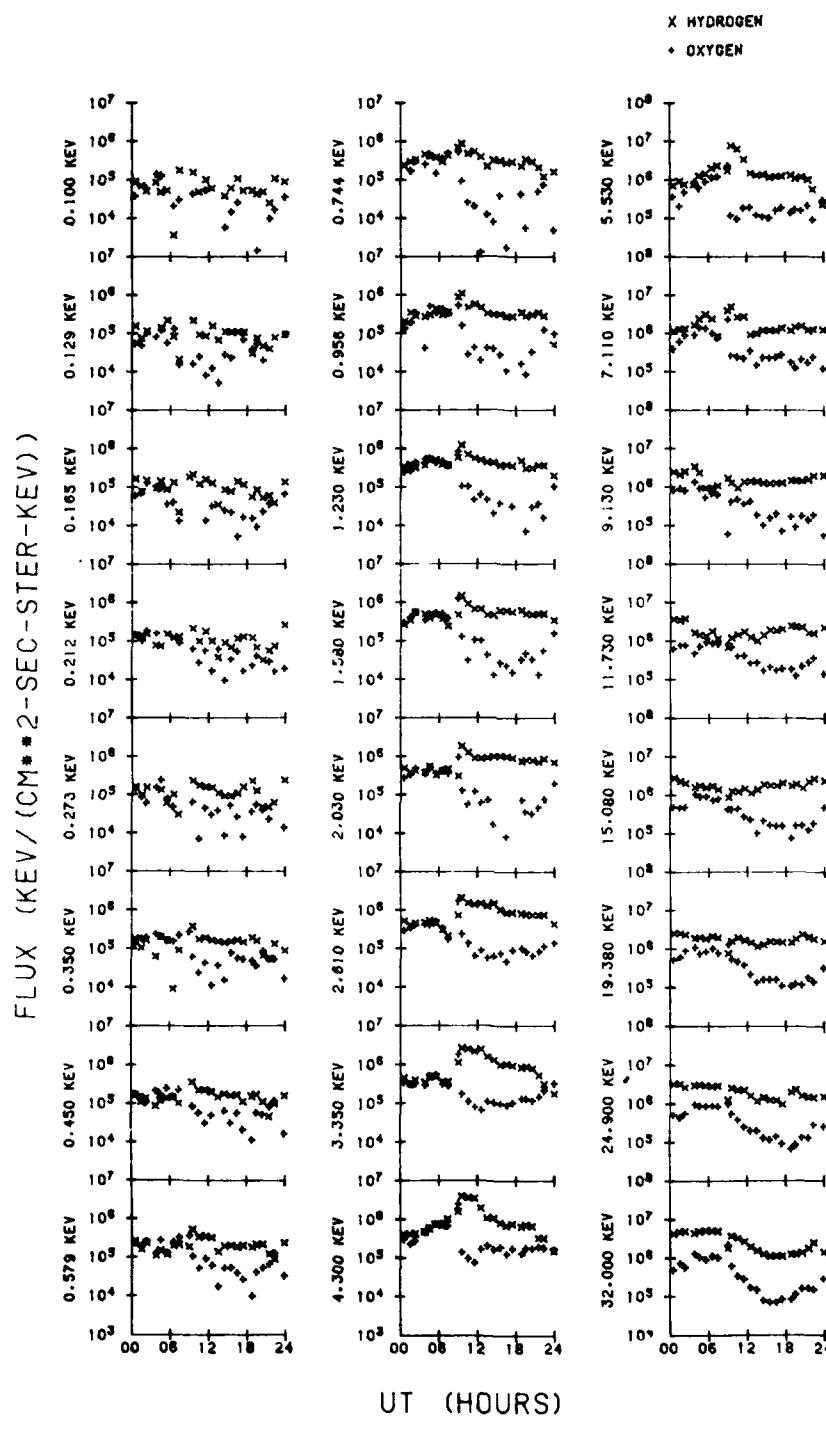
DAY	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	DAY
1				152				1
2			122					2
3		093	123					3
4		094	124		216			4
5		095	125	156				5
6		126	157		218			6
7			158	188				7
8			128					8
9			129					9
10						10		
11						11		
12	043							12
13	044	103		164	194	225		13
14	045	104			226			14
15	046				227			15
16	047		167					16
17			168					17
18		077	108	138		230		18
19				200				19
20			110			232		20
21	052	080	111	141		233		21
22	053	081	112			234		22
23			113					23
24			114					24
25		115	145		206			25
26		116	146		207			26
27		117		178	208			27
28	059	087	118					28
29		088	119	149	180	210	241	29
30		089	120	150				30
31				212				31

6.4 Data Presentation; SC3 Ion Composition Data

IONS

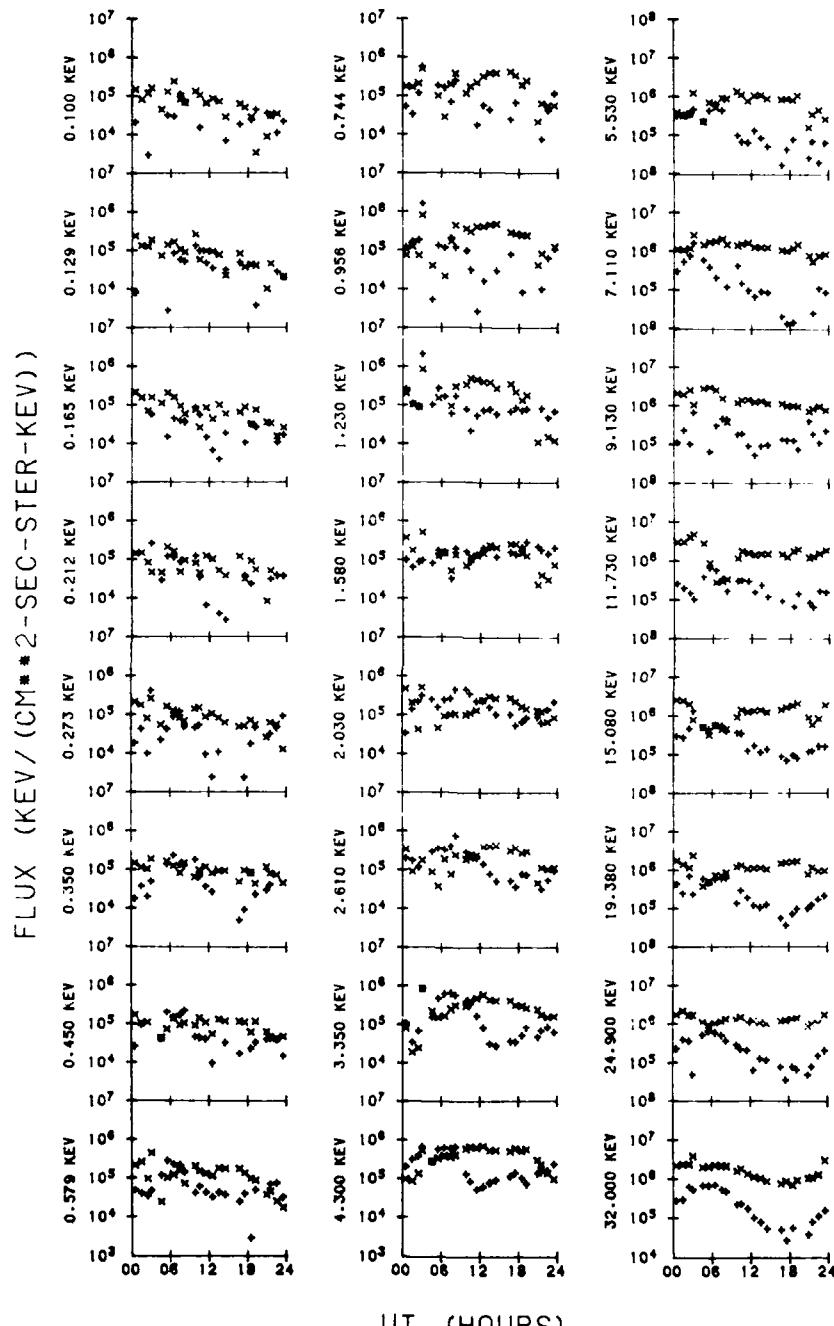


IONS



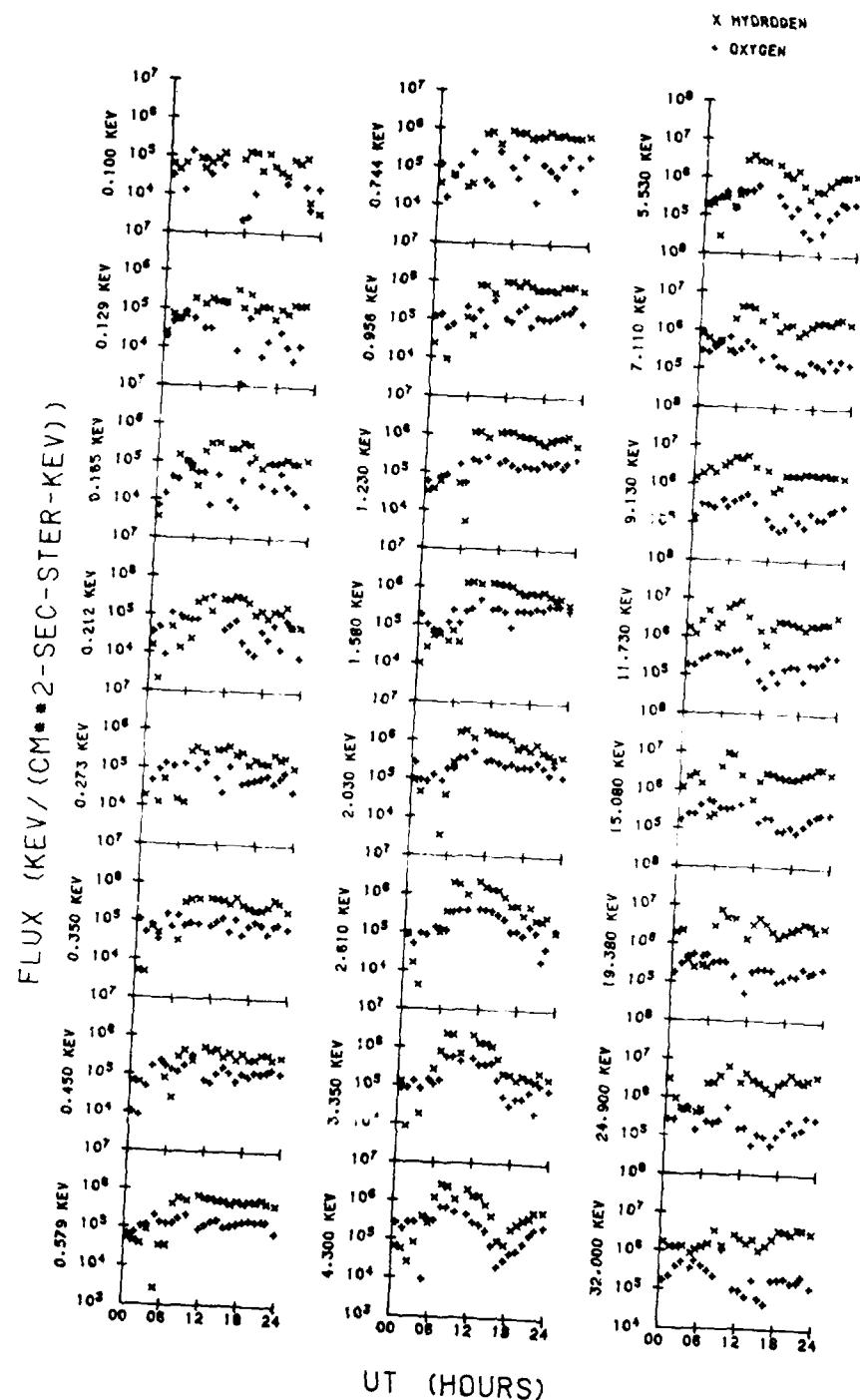
IONS

X HYDROGEN
♦ OXYGEN



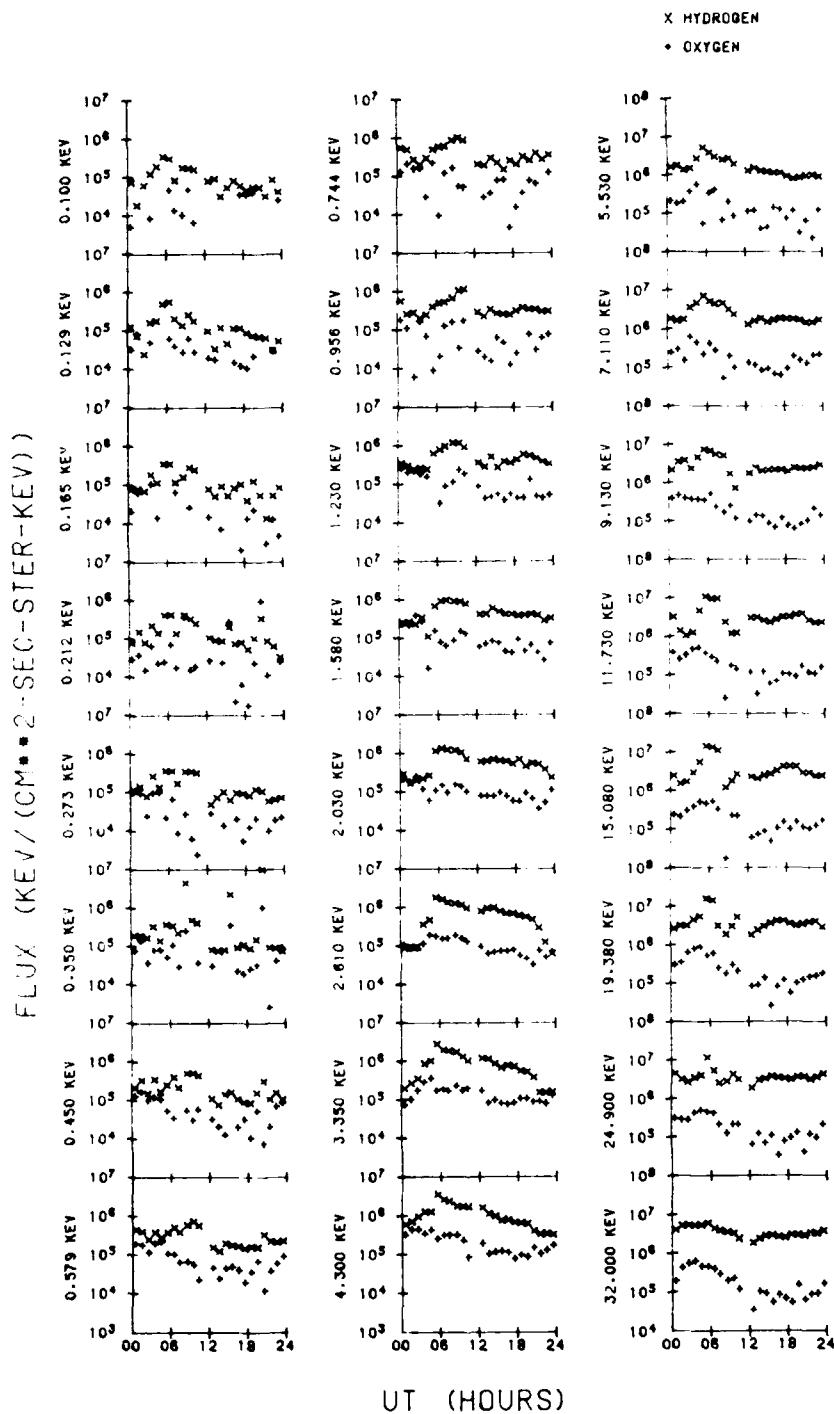
DAY 45

IONS



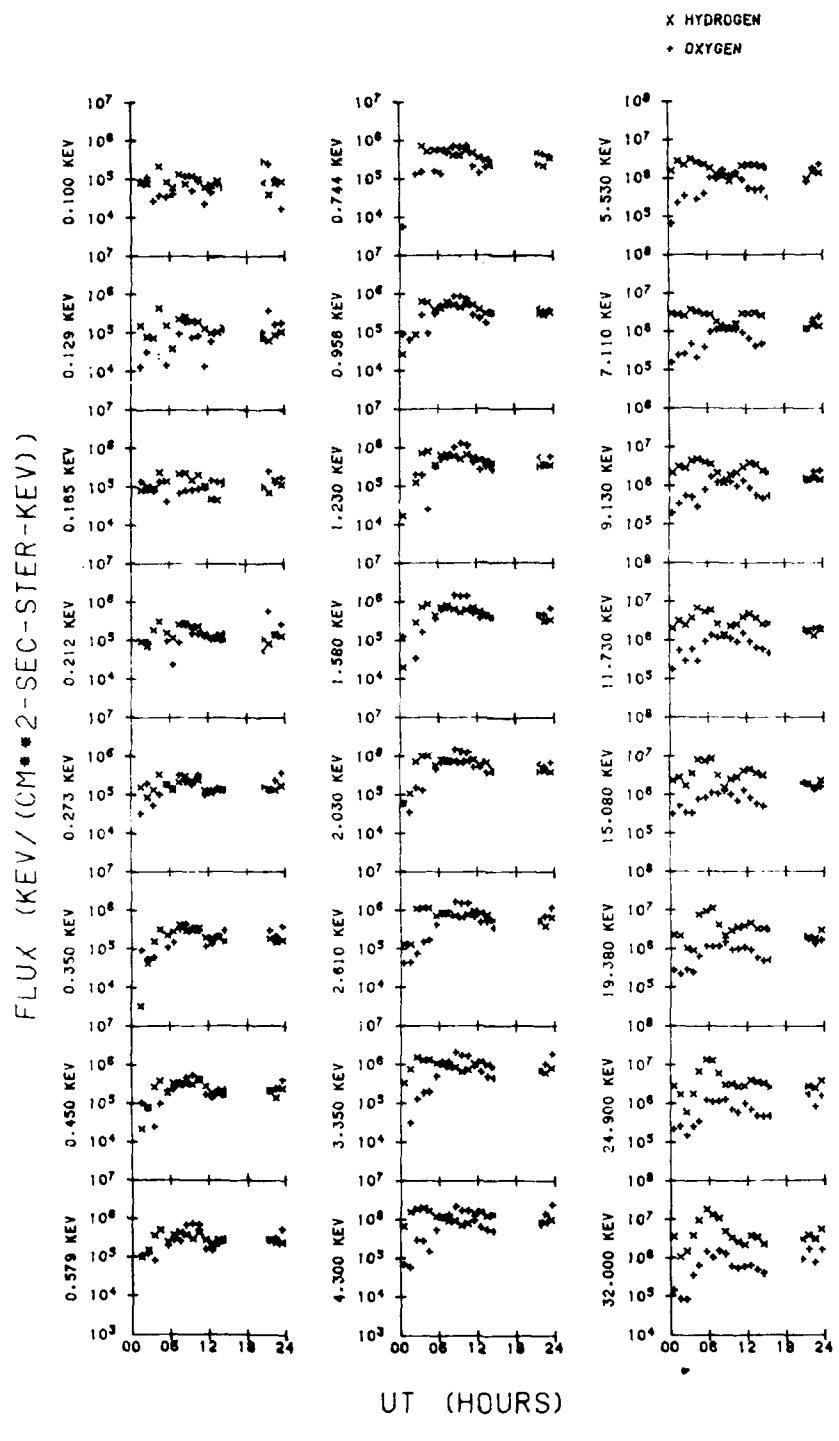
DAY 46

IONS

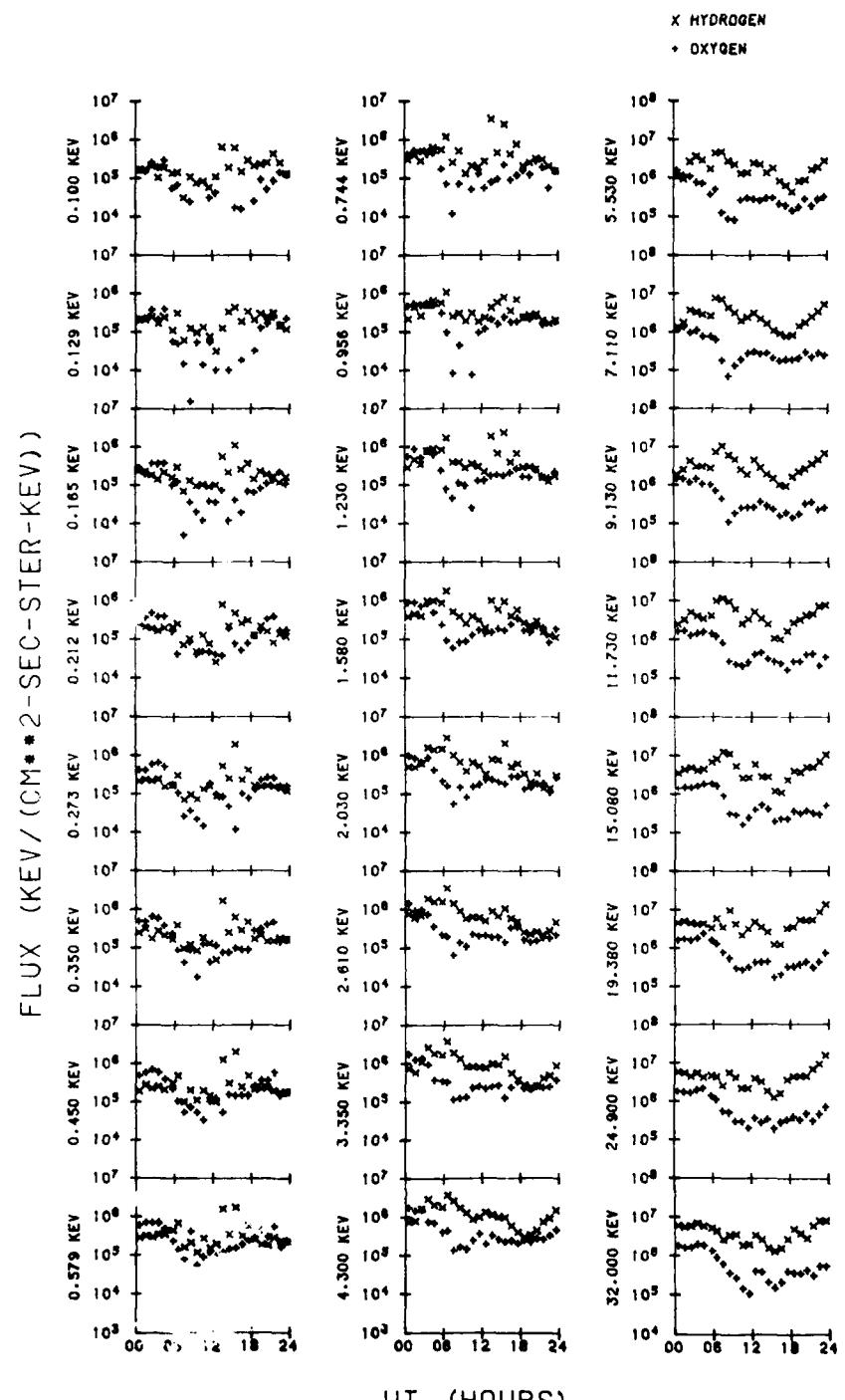


DAY 47

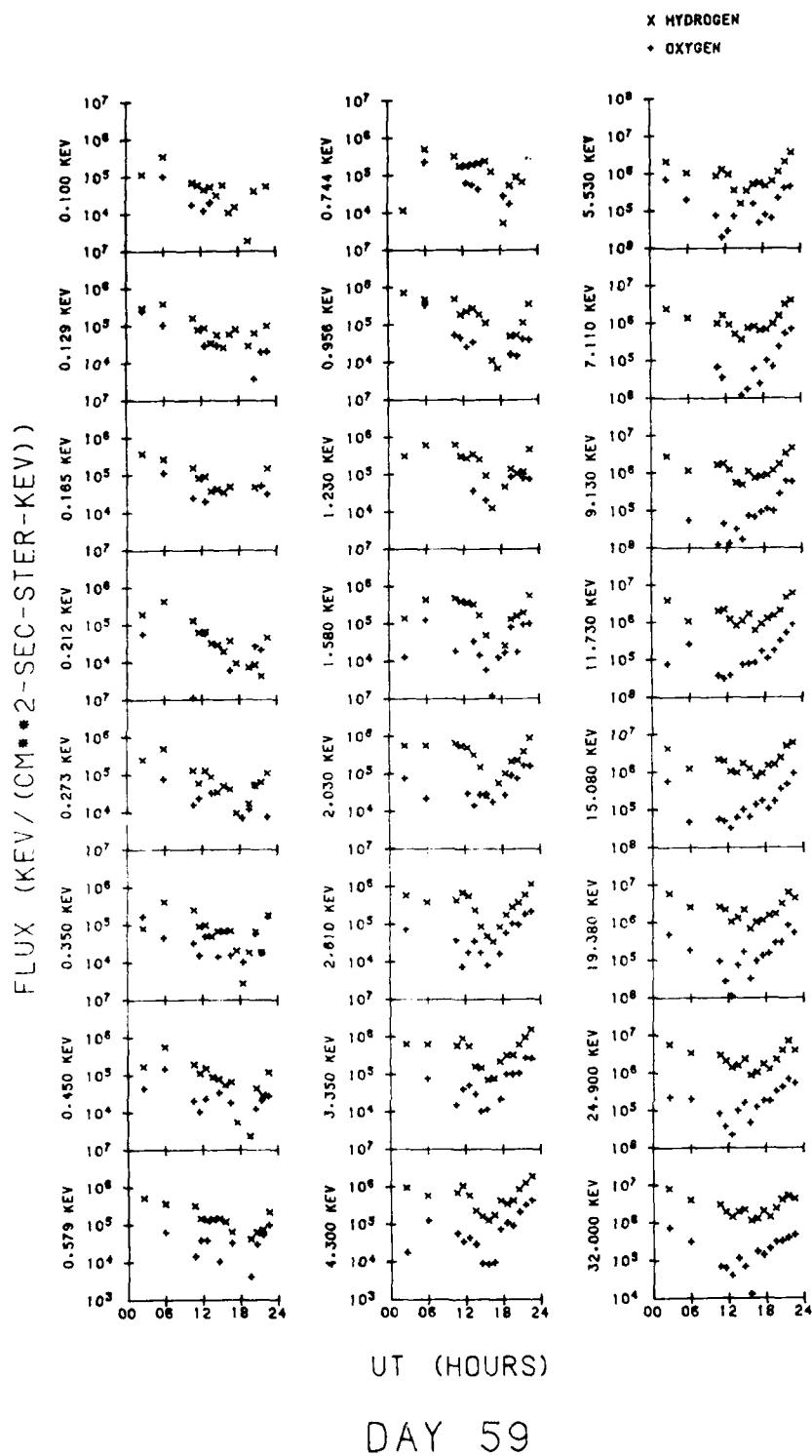
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IONS

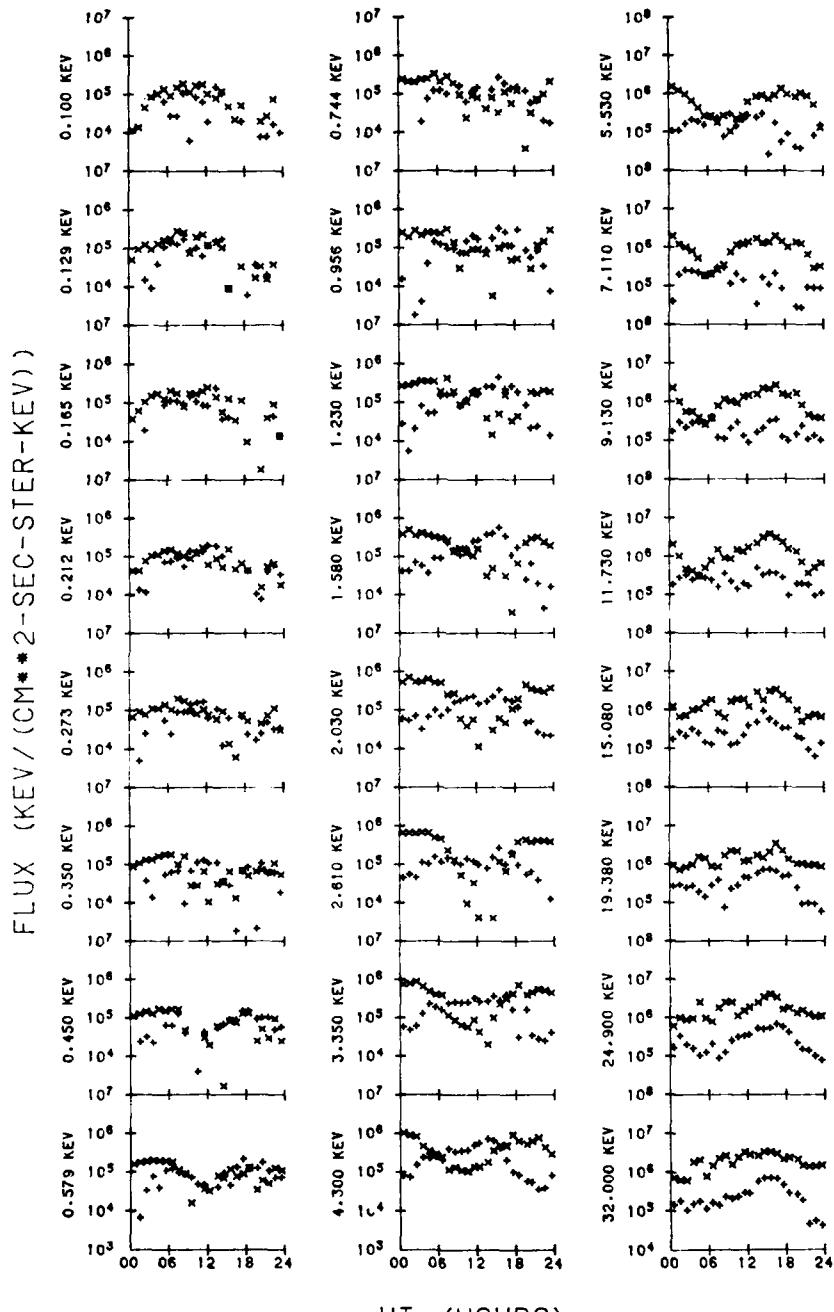


IONS



IONS

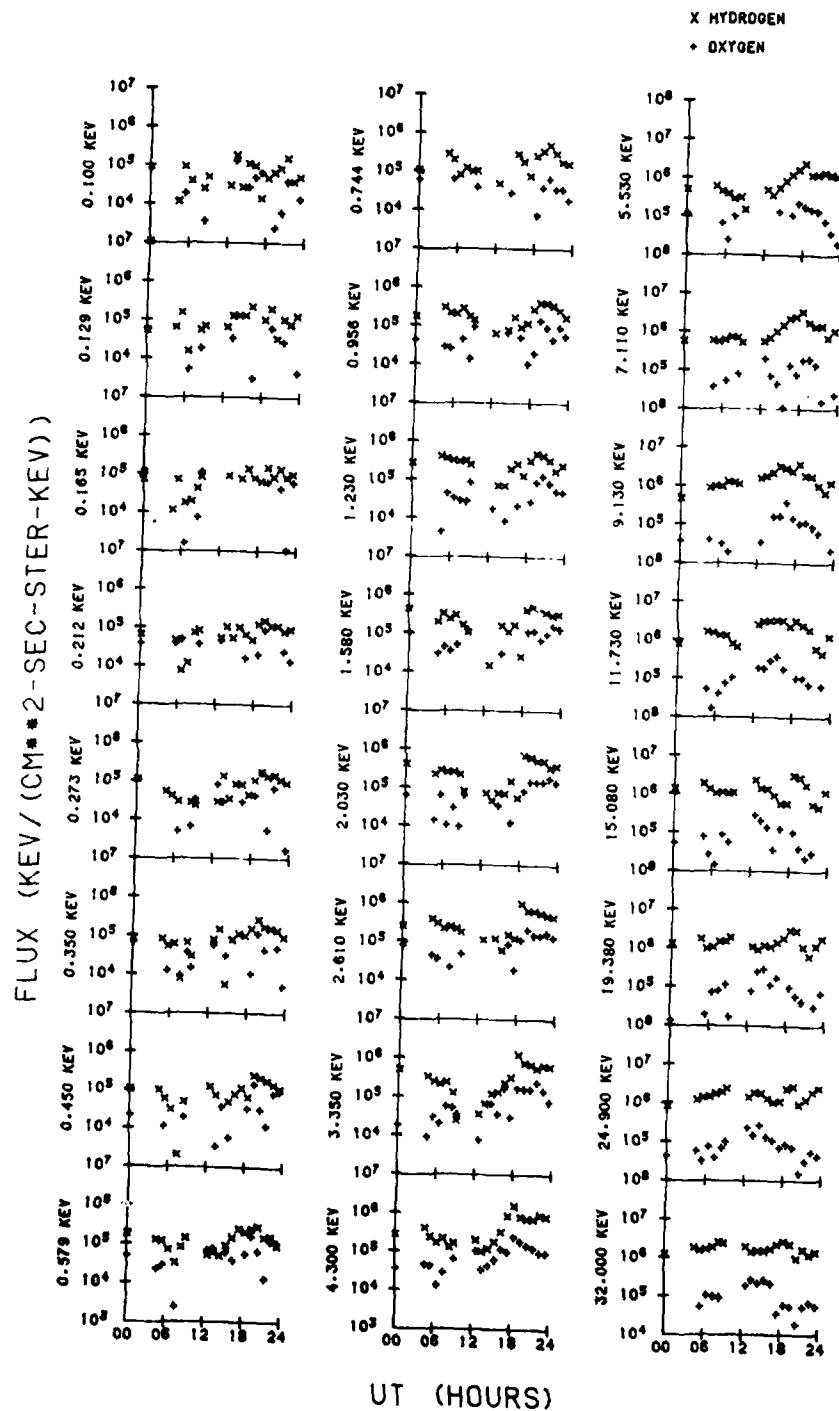
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+ OXYGEN



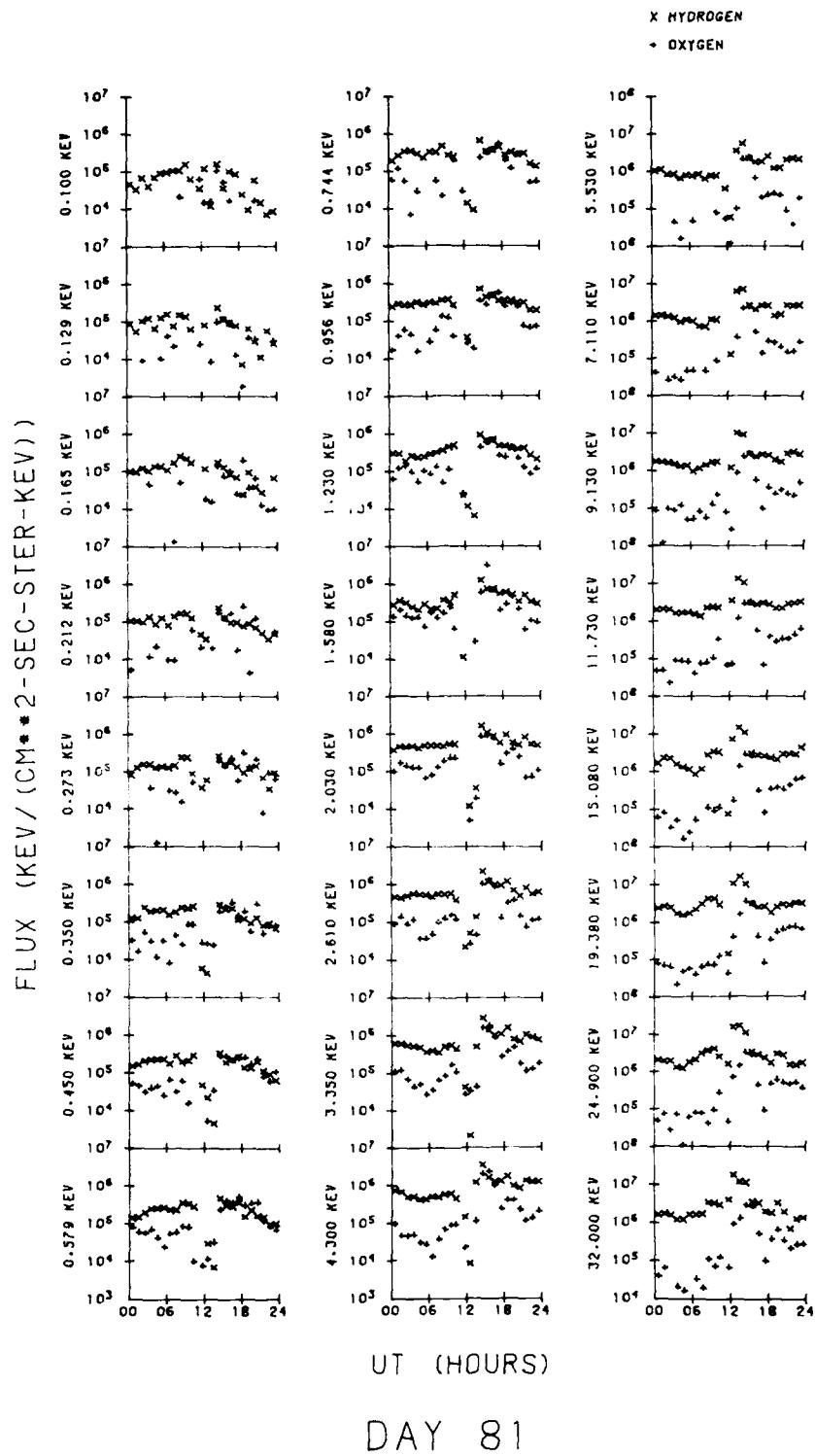
UT (HOURS)

DAY 77

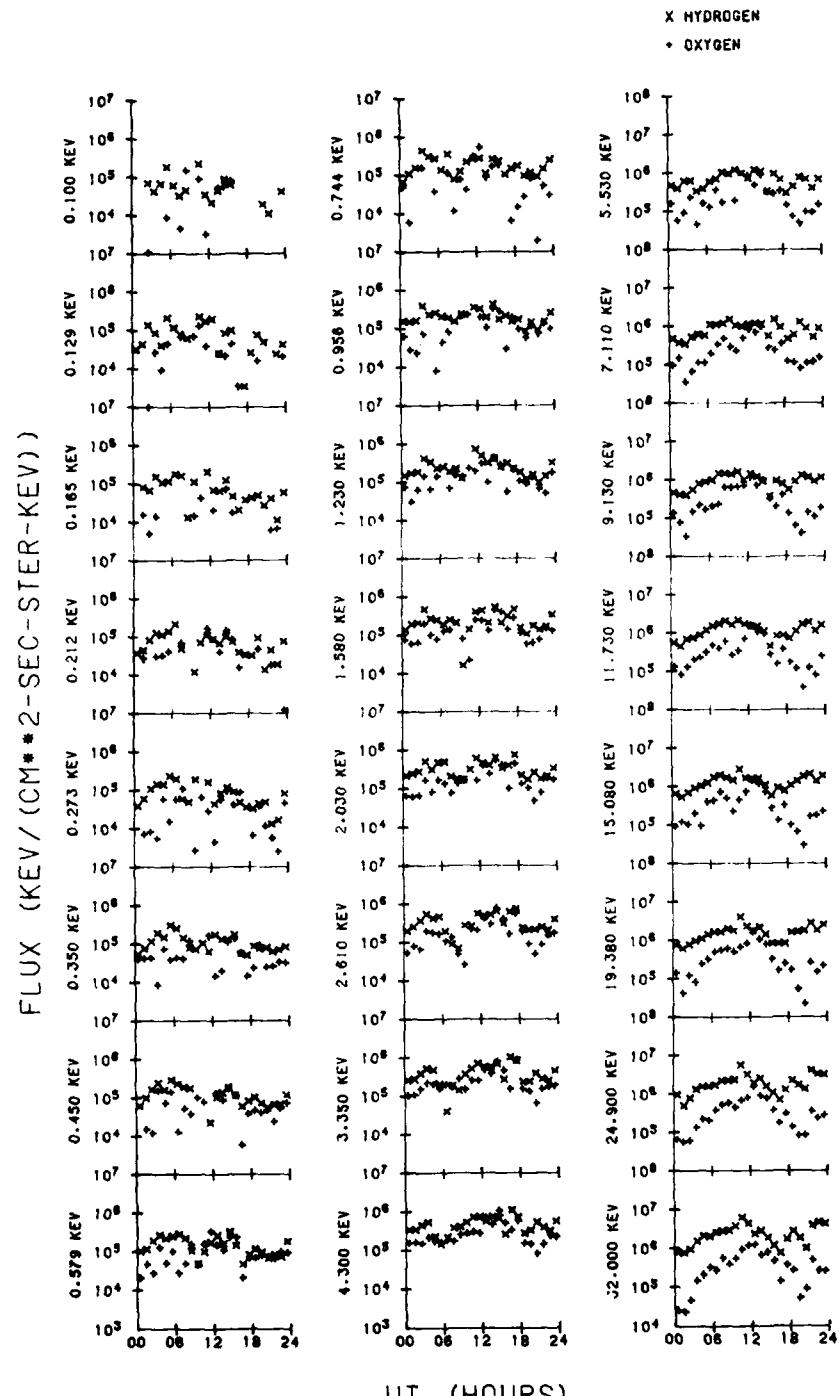
IONS



IONS

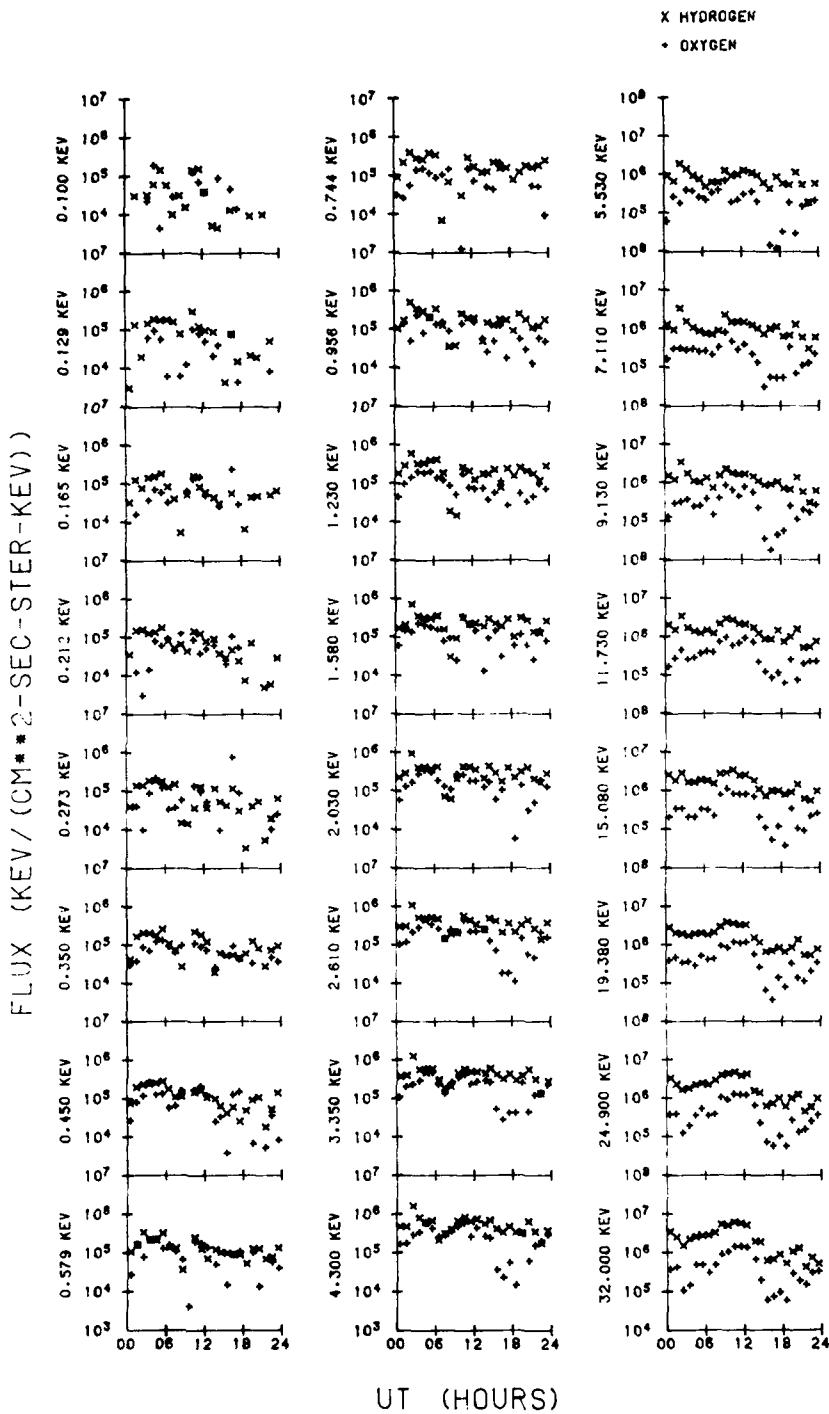


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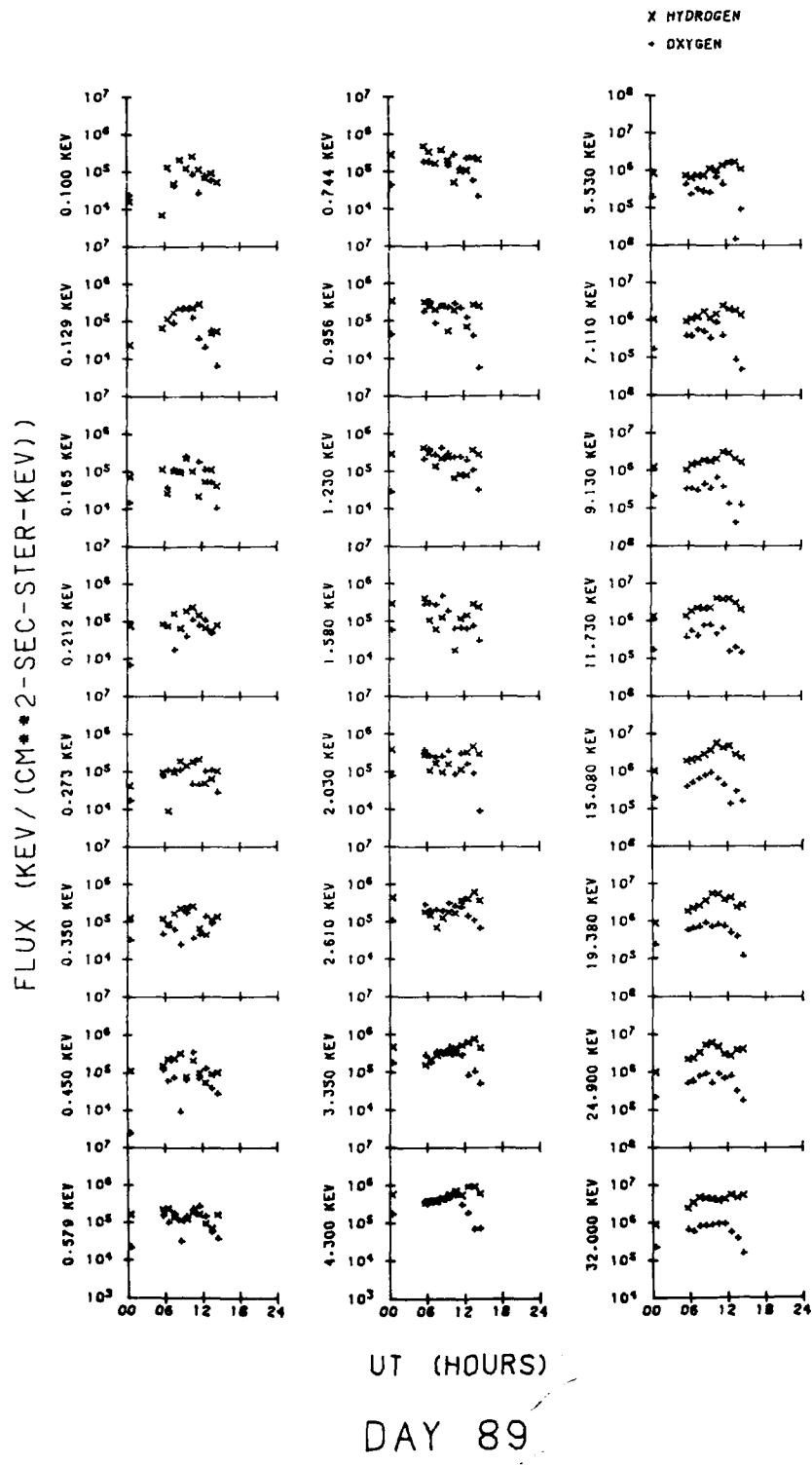
DAY 87

IONS

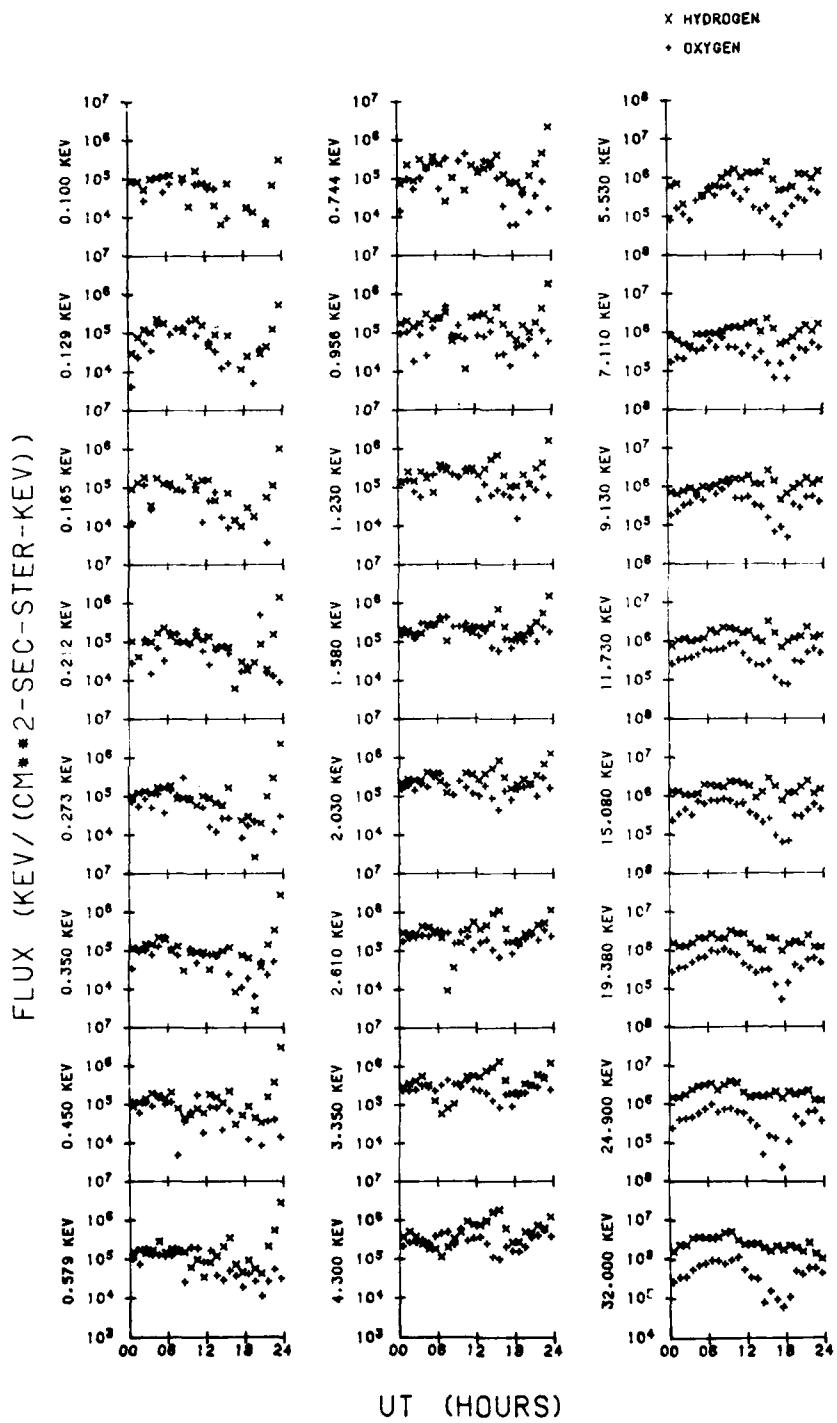


DAY 88

IONS

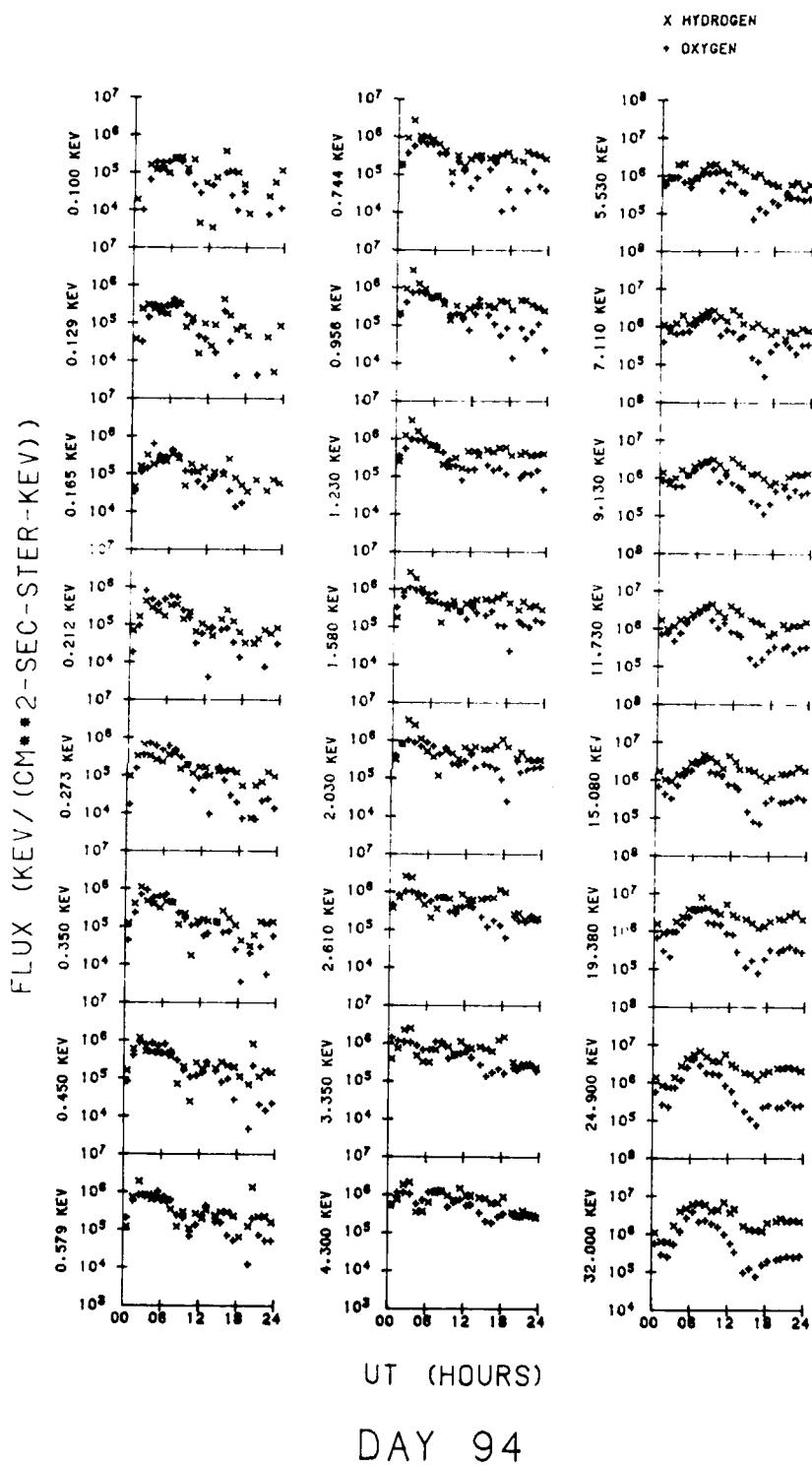


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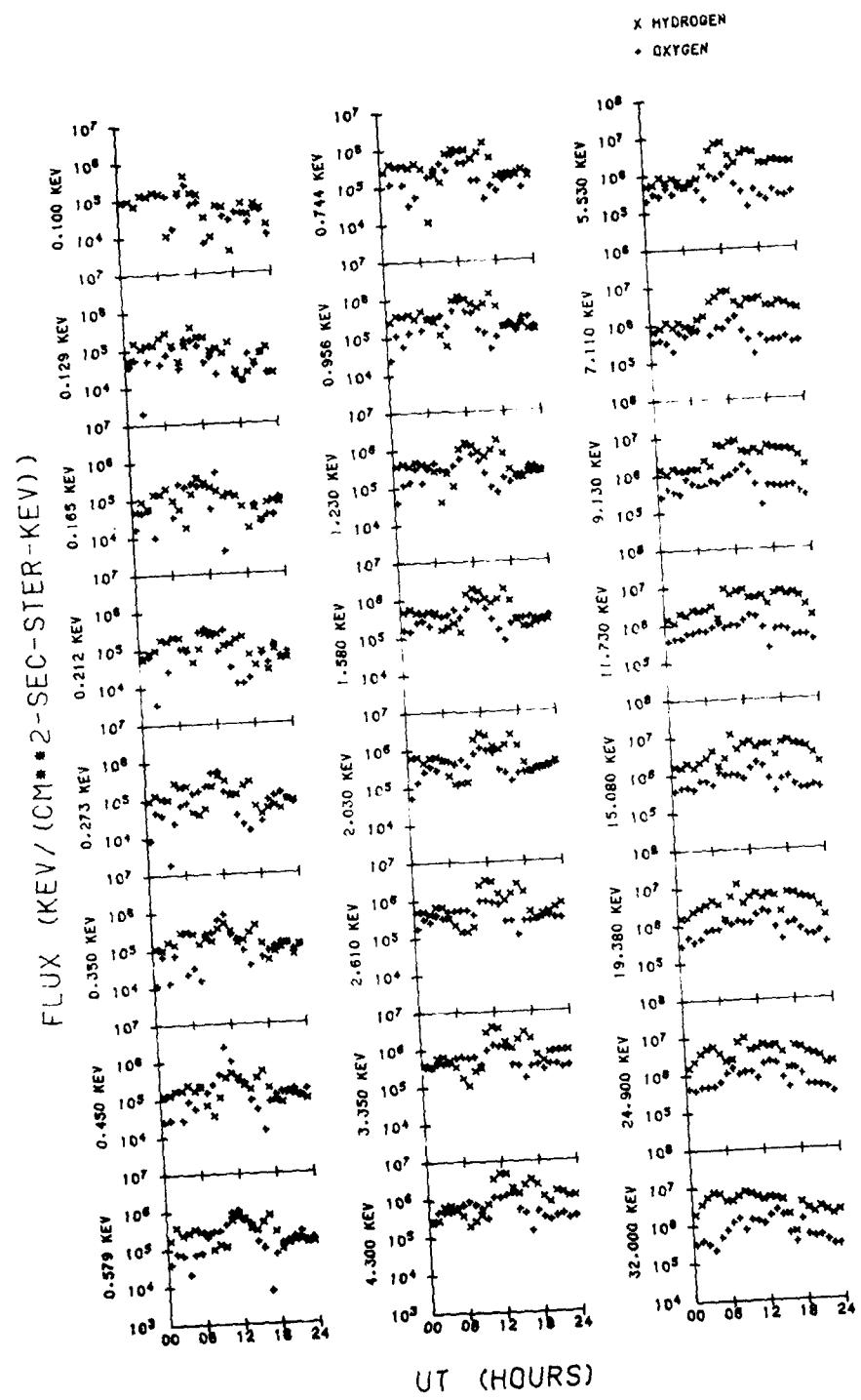


DAY 93

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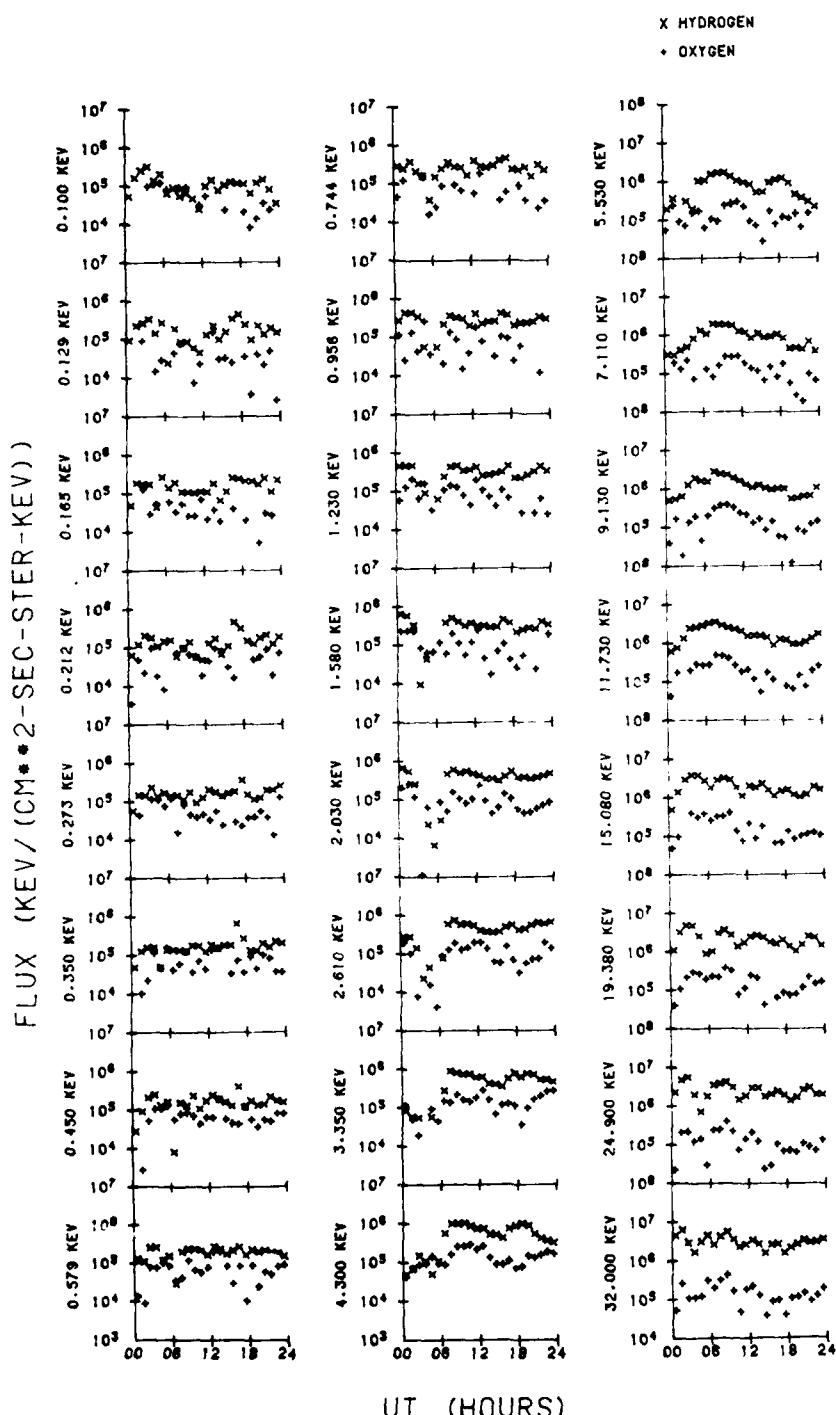


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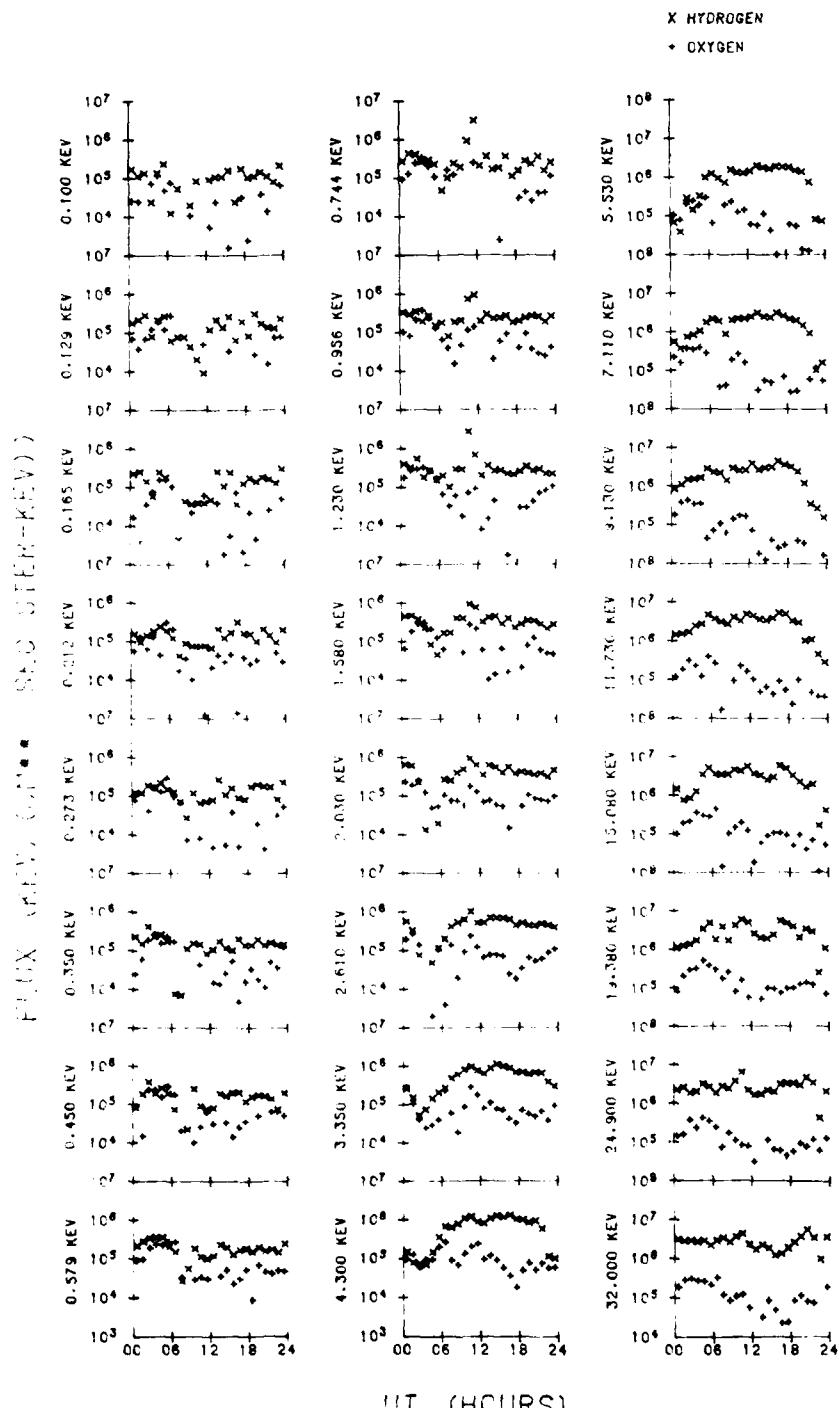
DAY 95

IONS



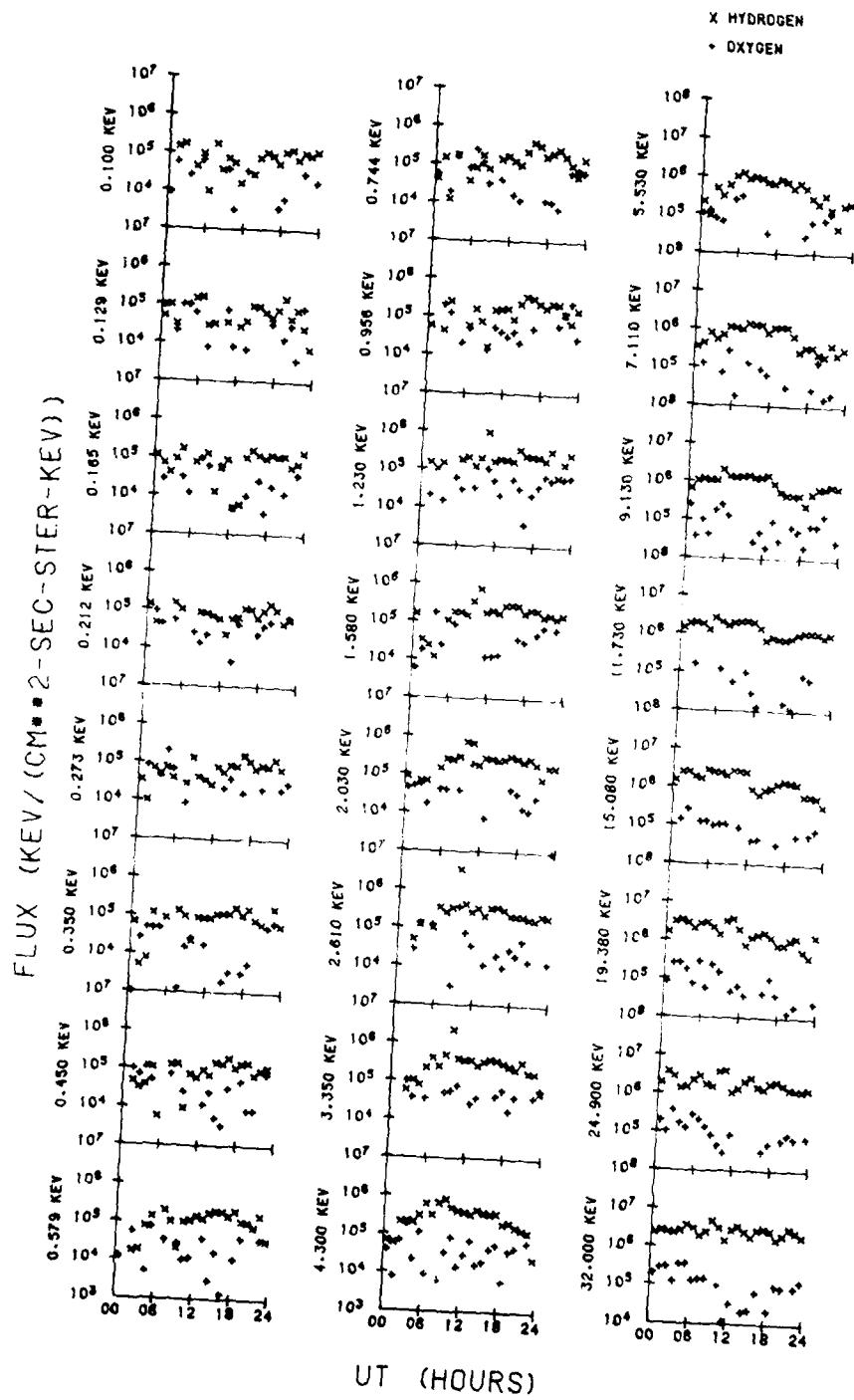
DAY 103

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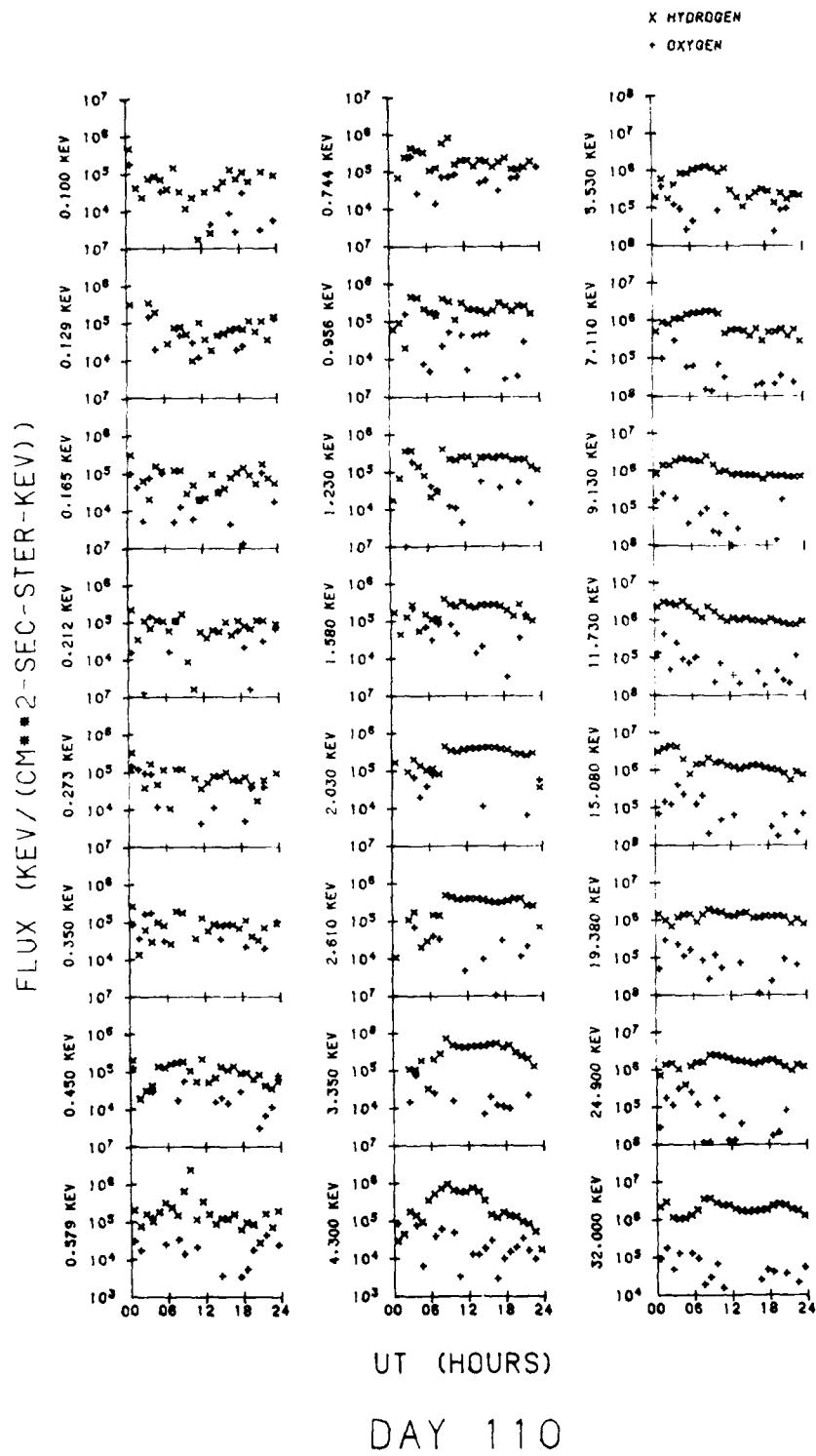
DAY 104

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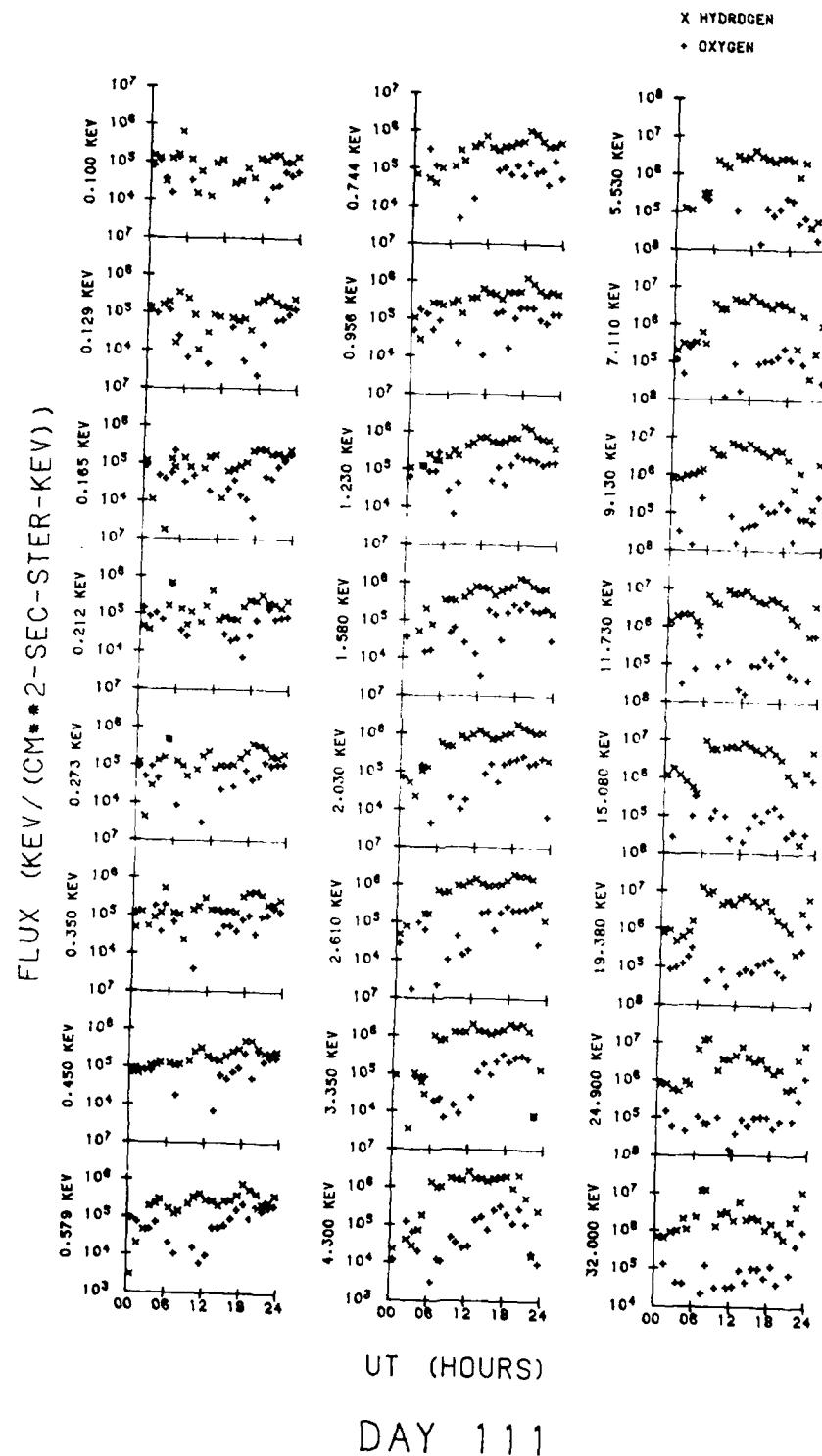


DAY 108

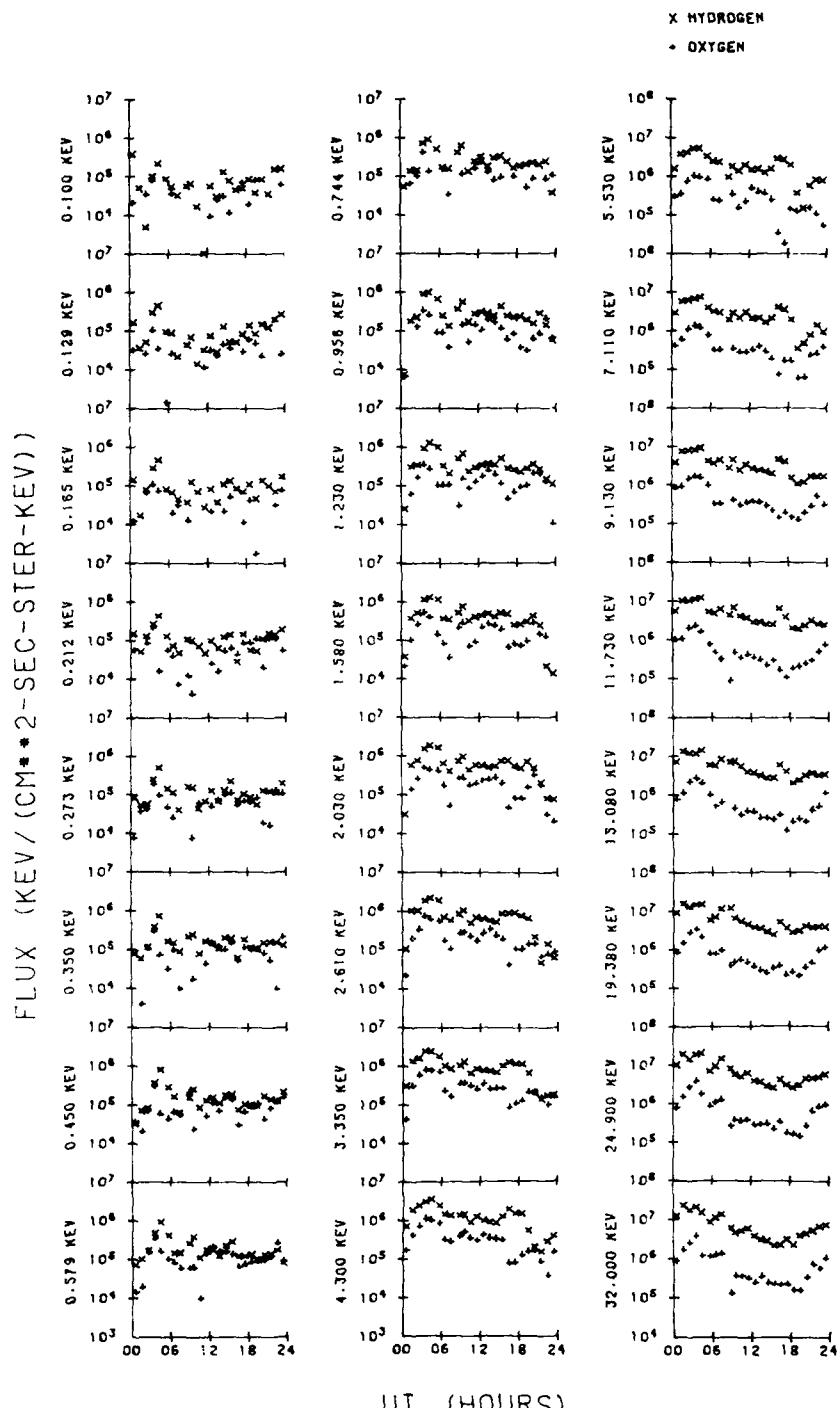
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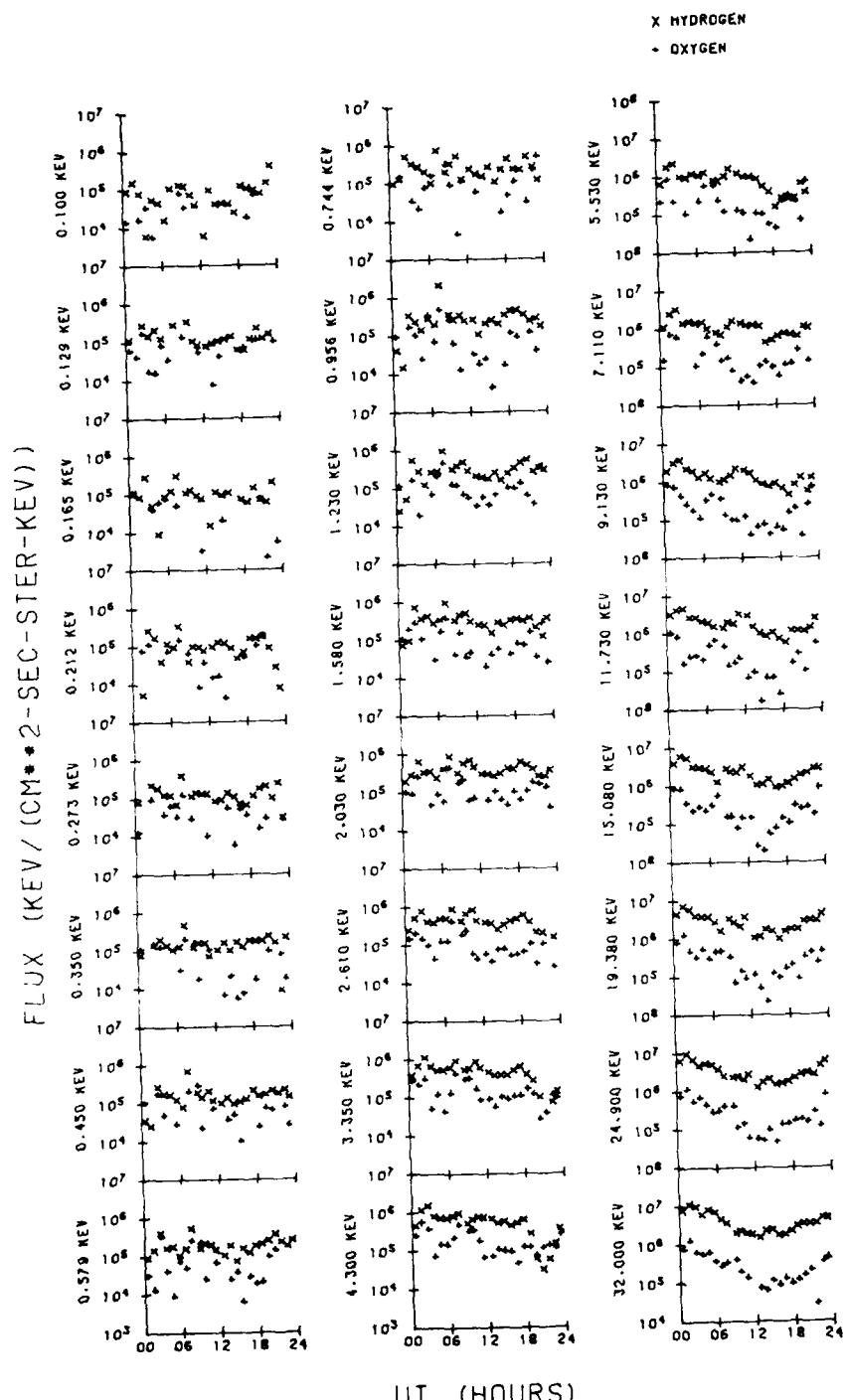


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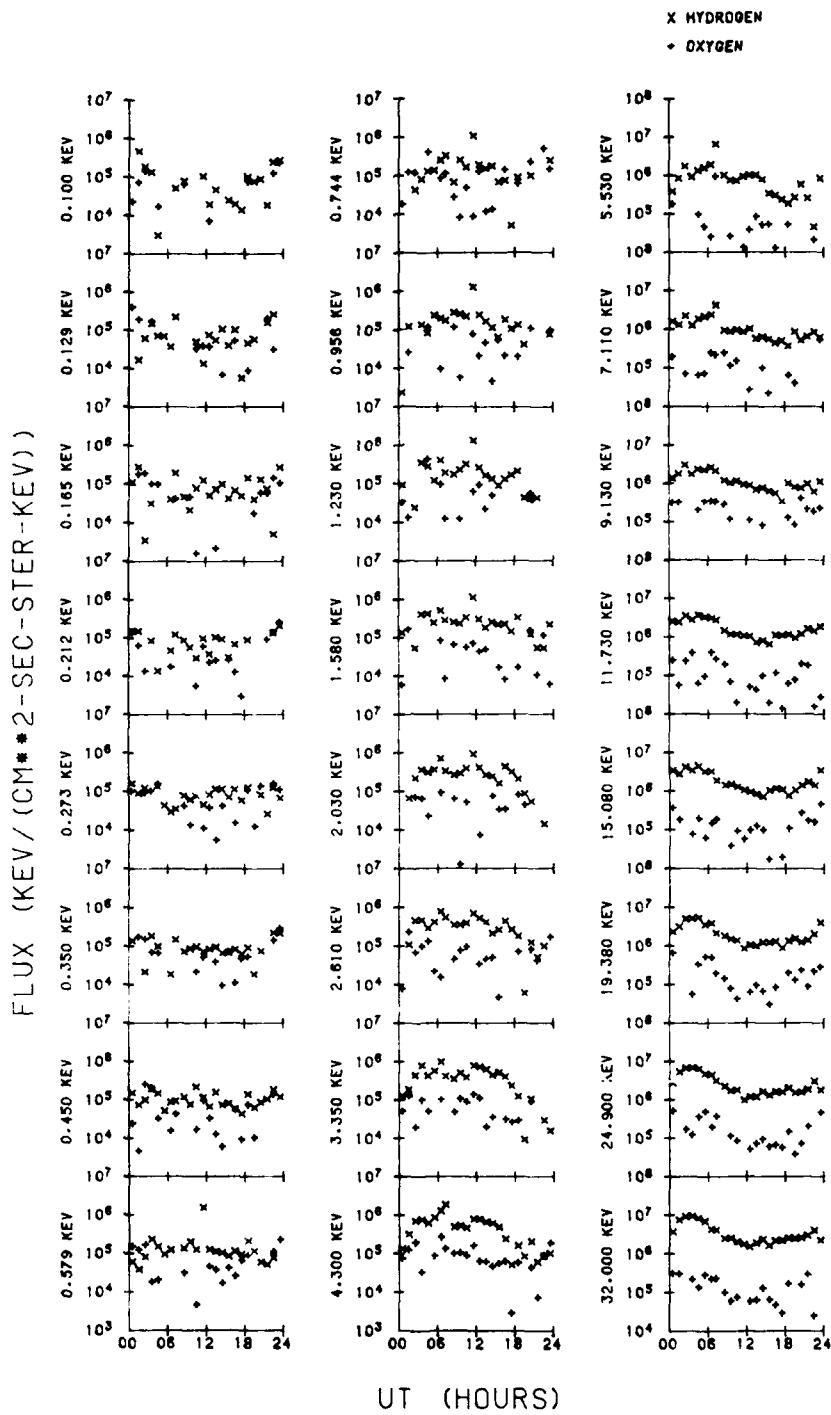
DAY 112

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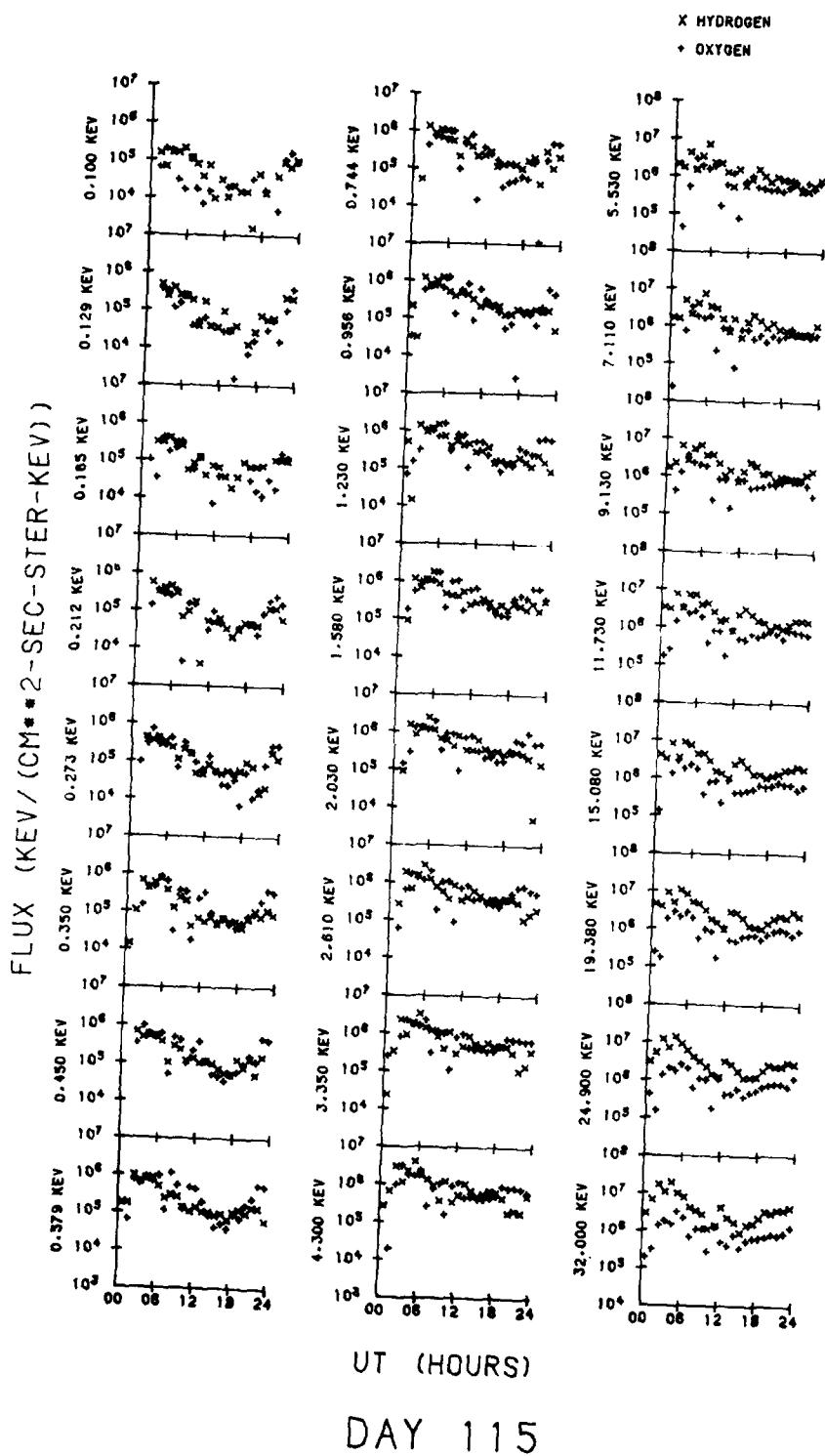
DAY 113

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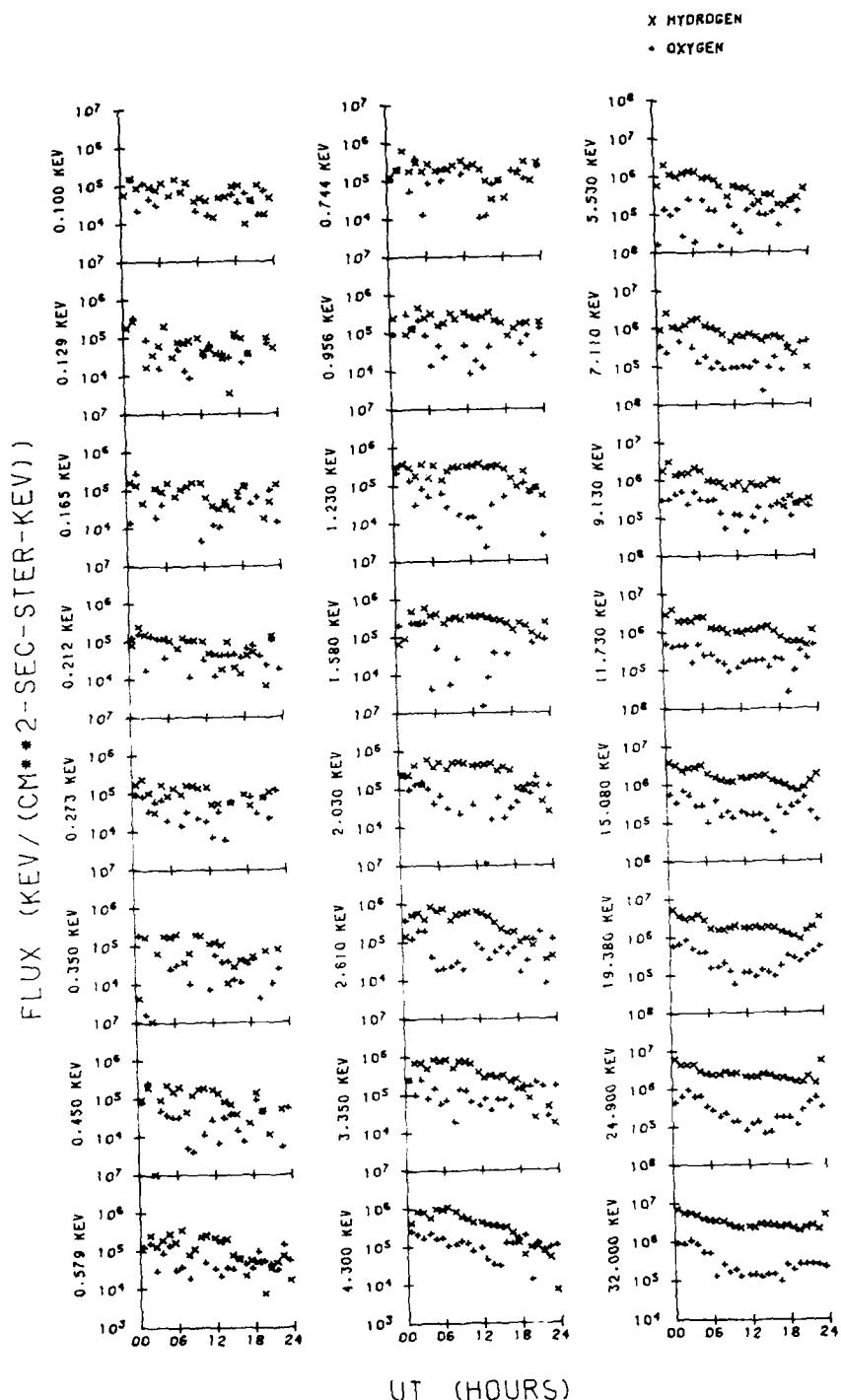


DAY 114

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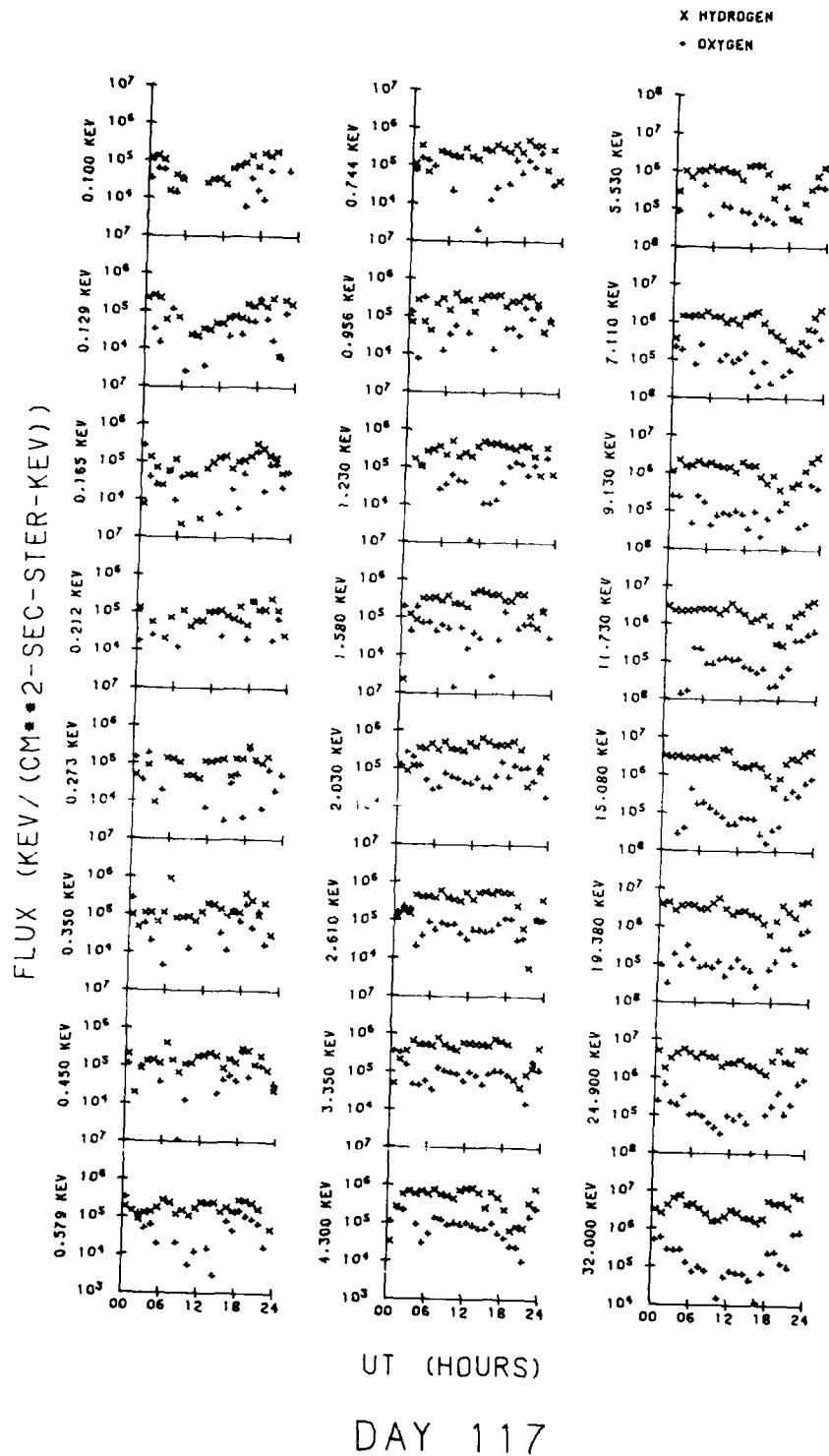


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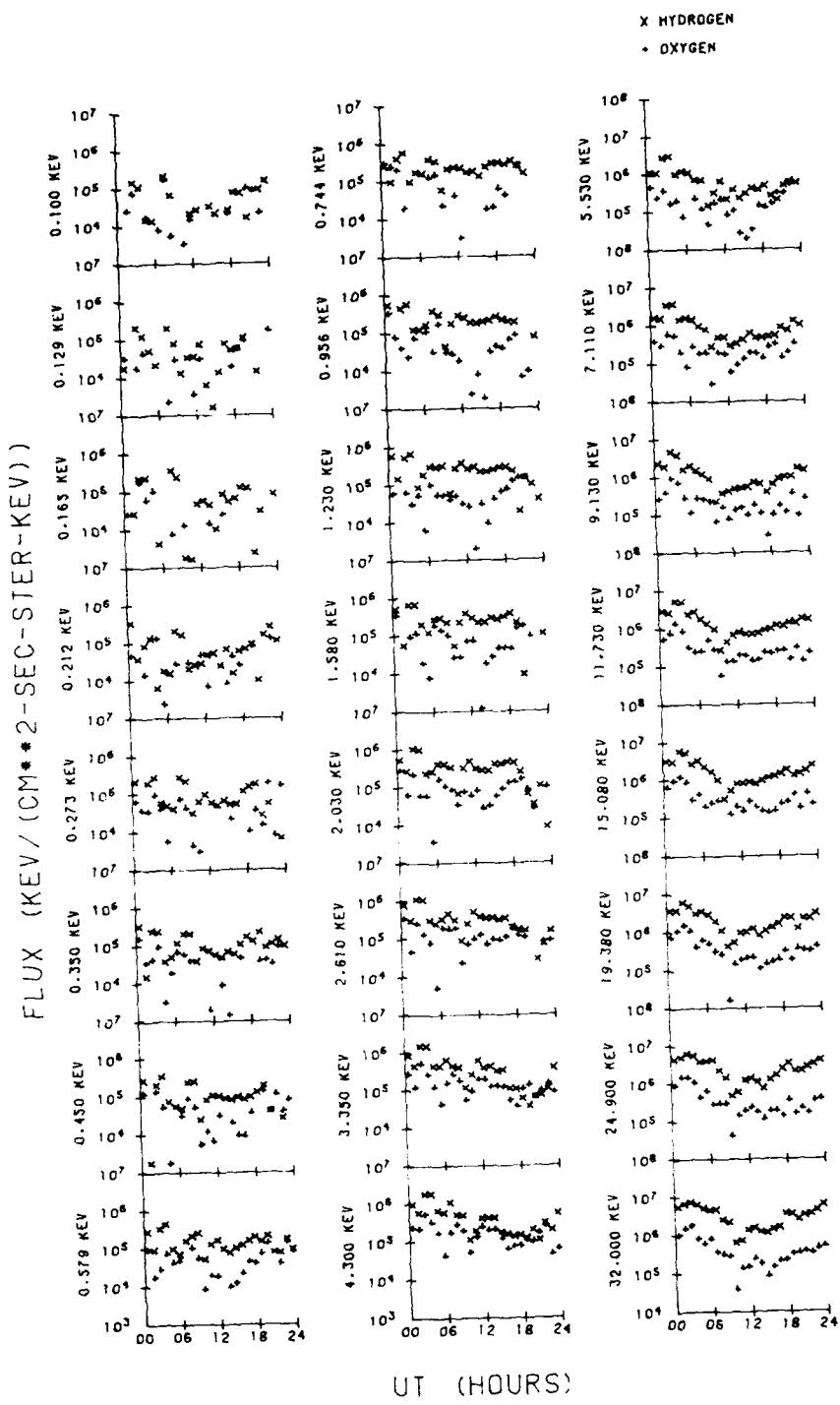


DAY 116

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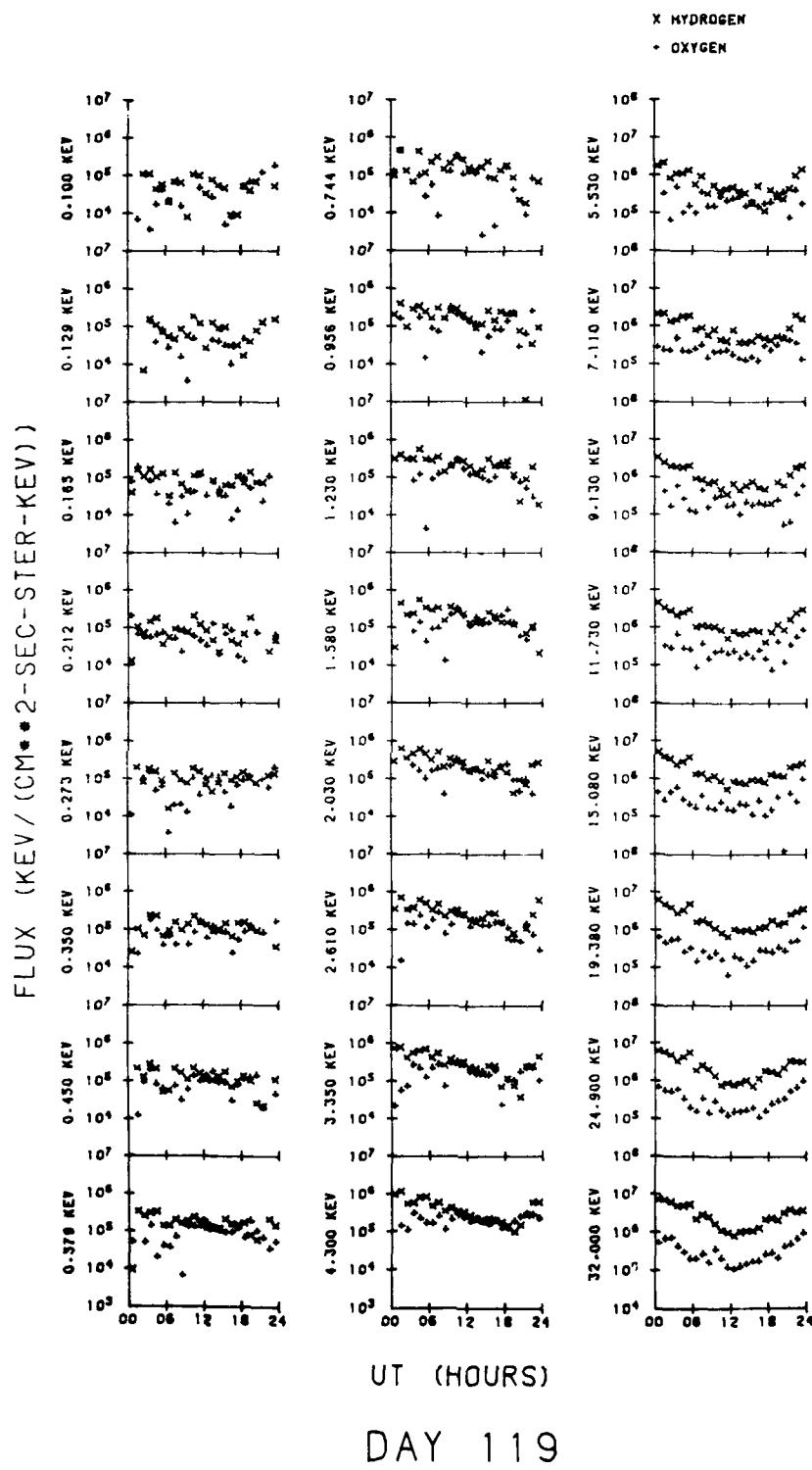


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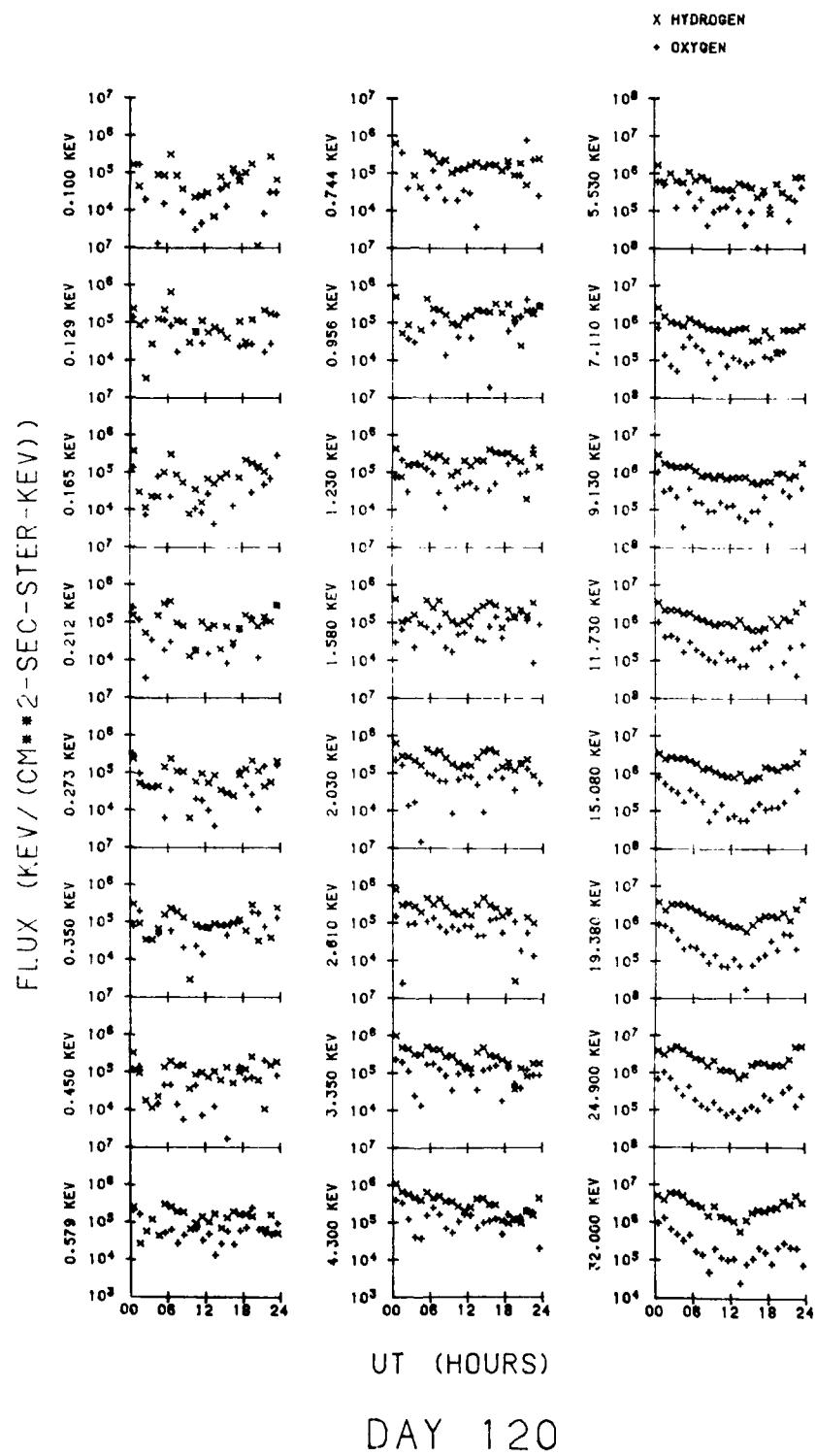


DAY 118

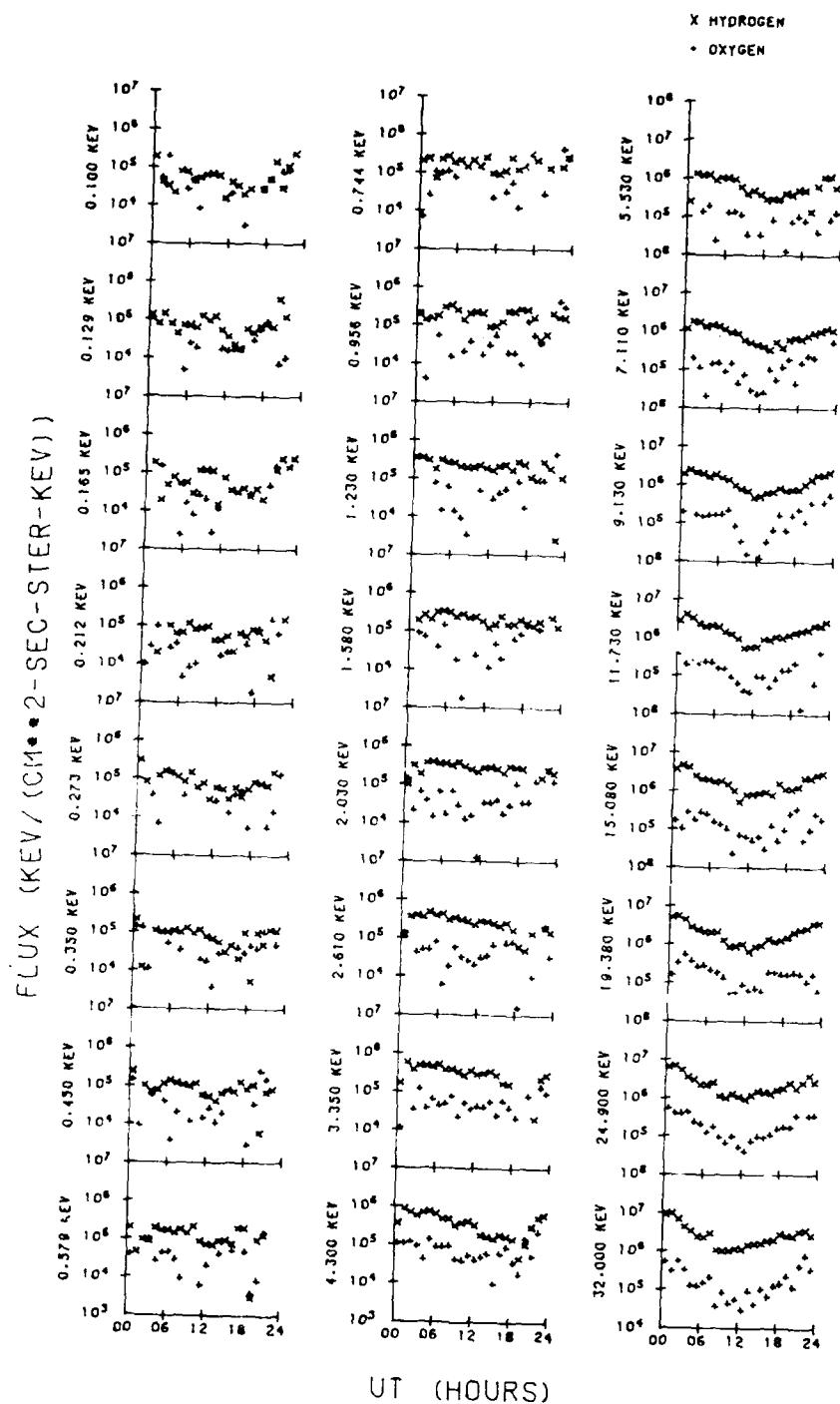
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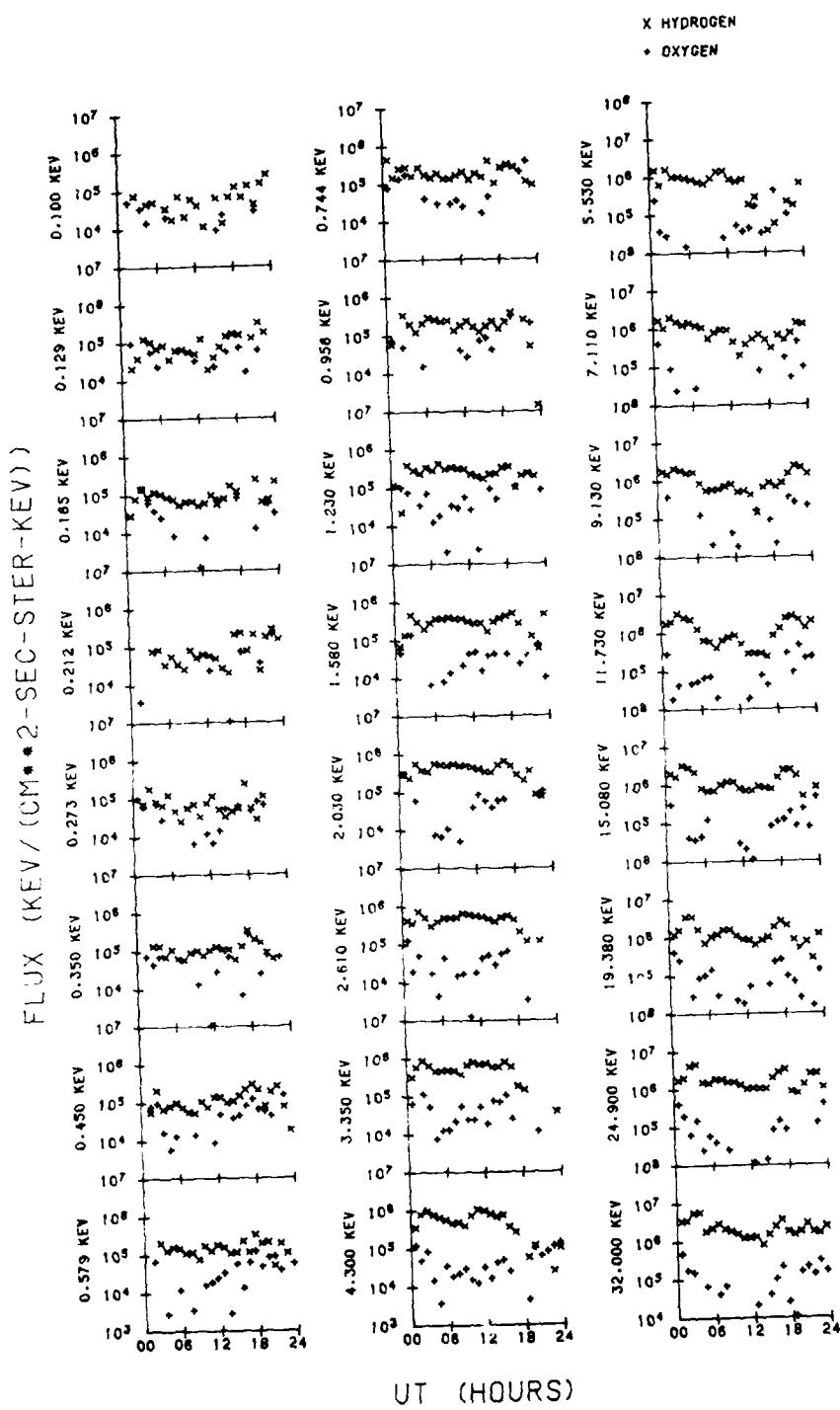


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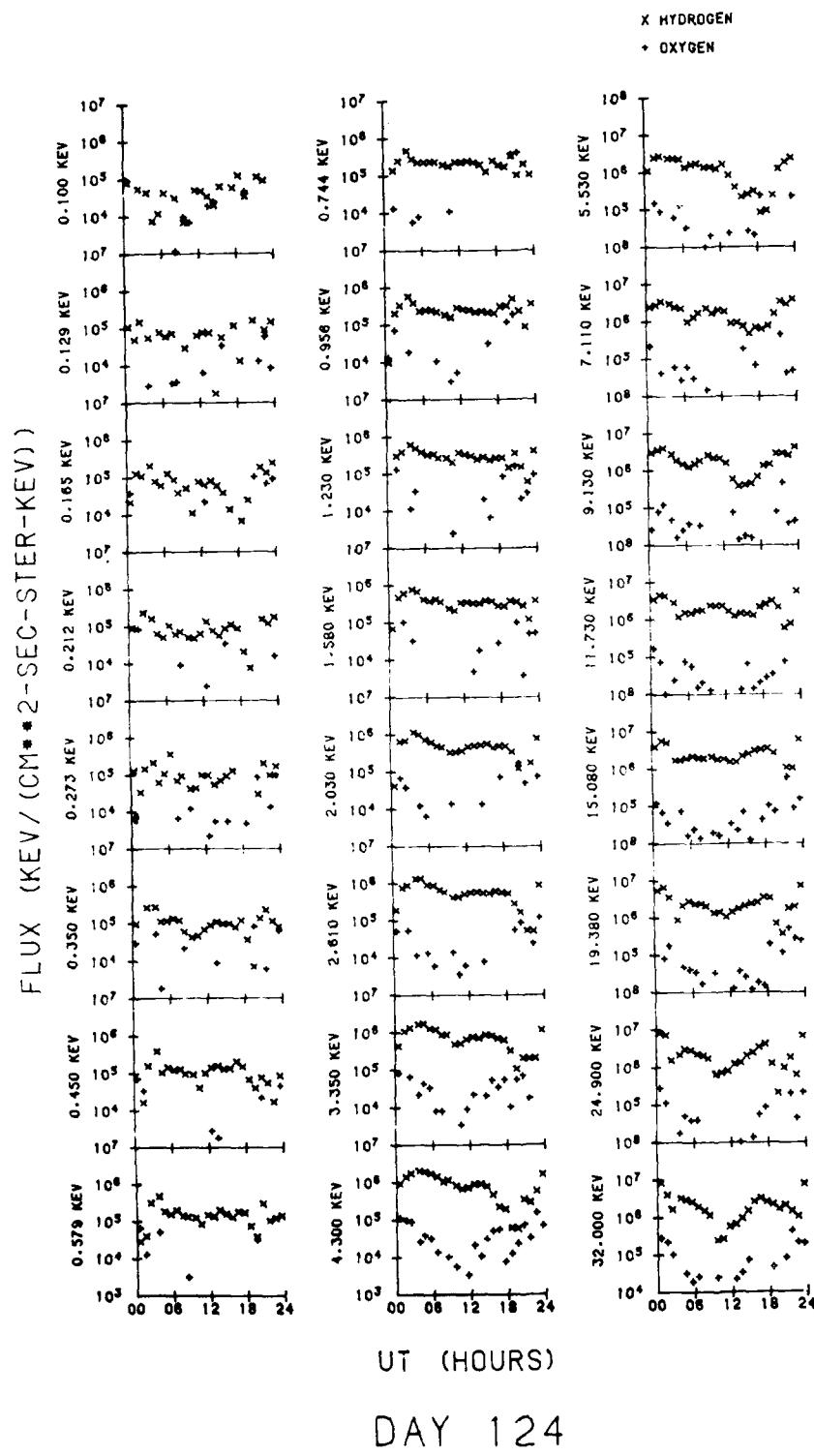


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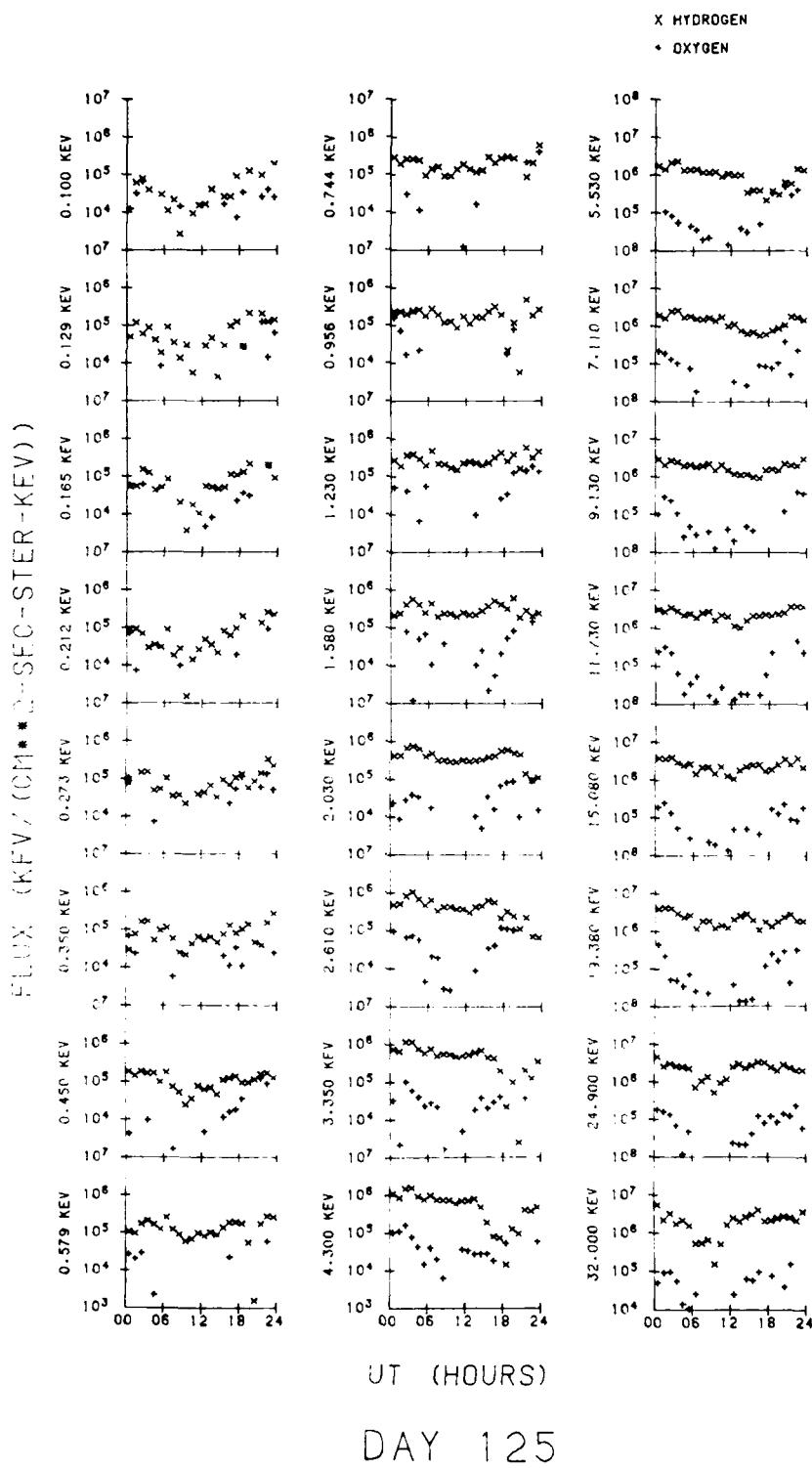
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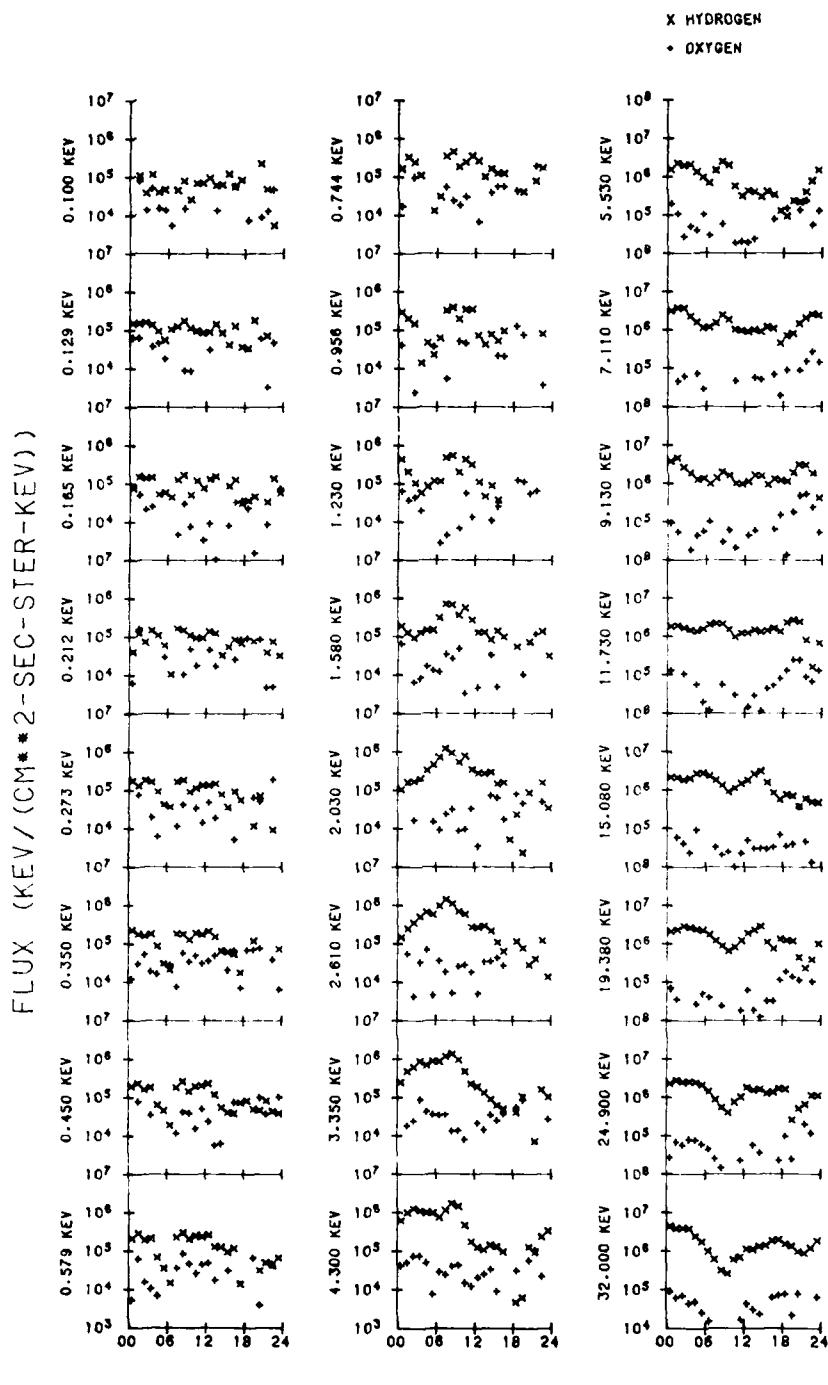
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IONS

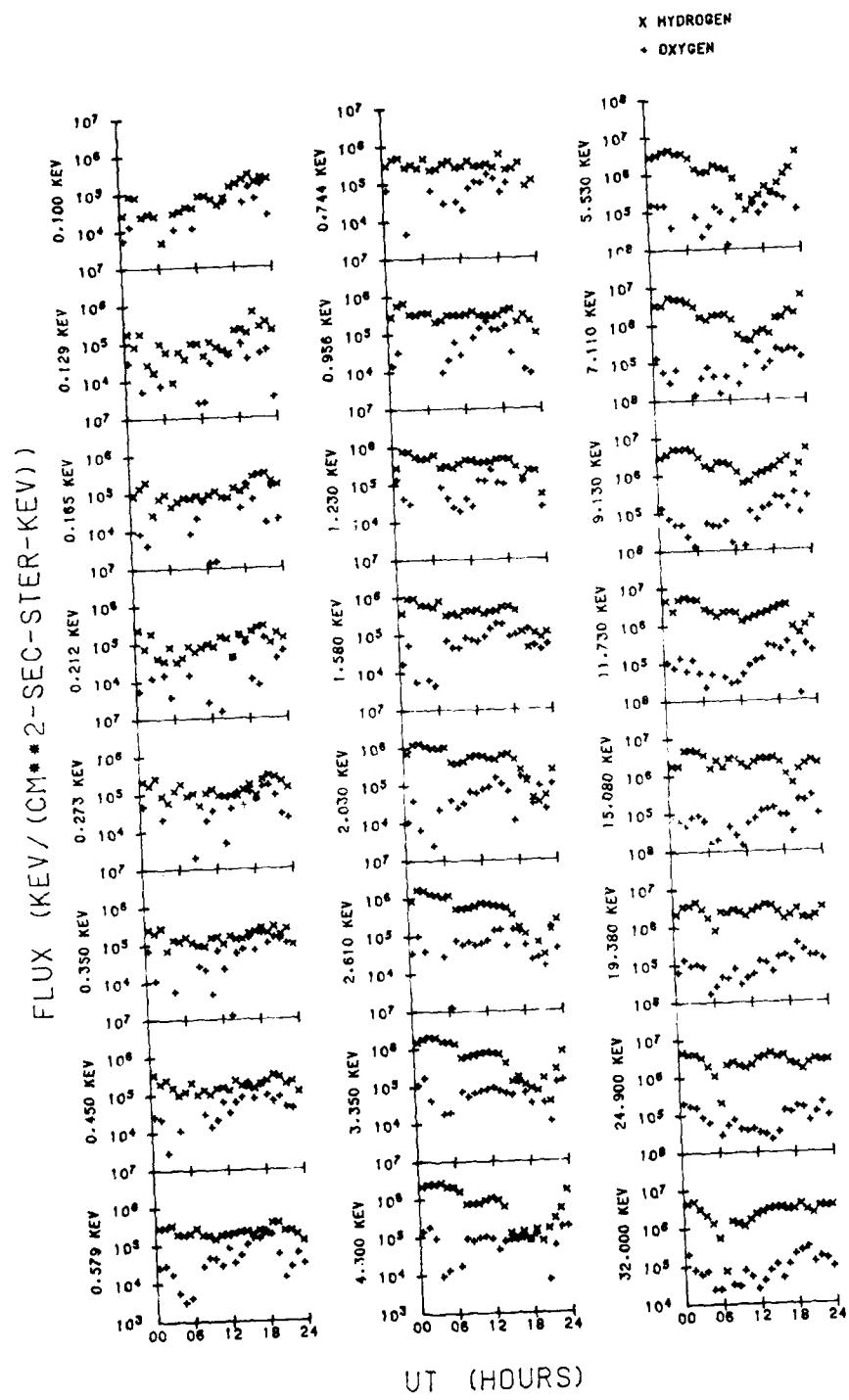


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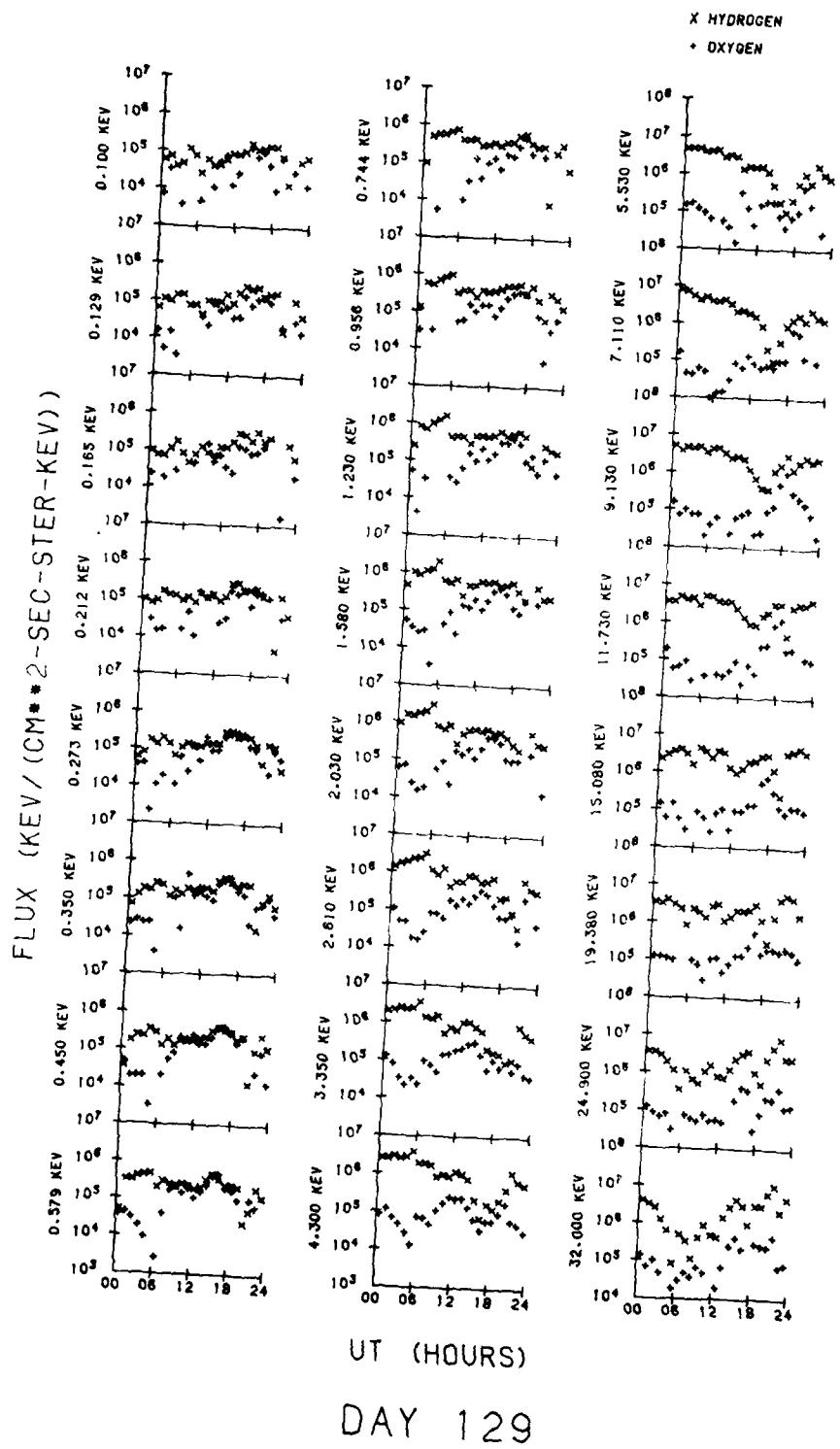
DAY 126

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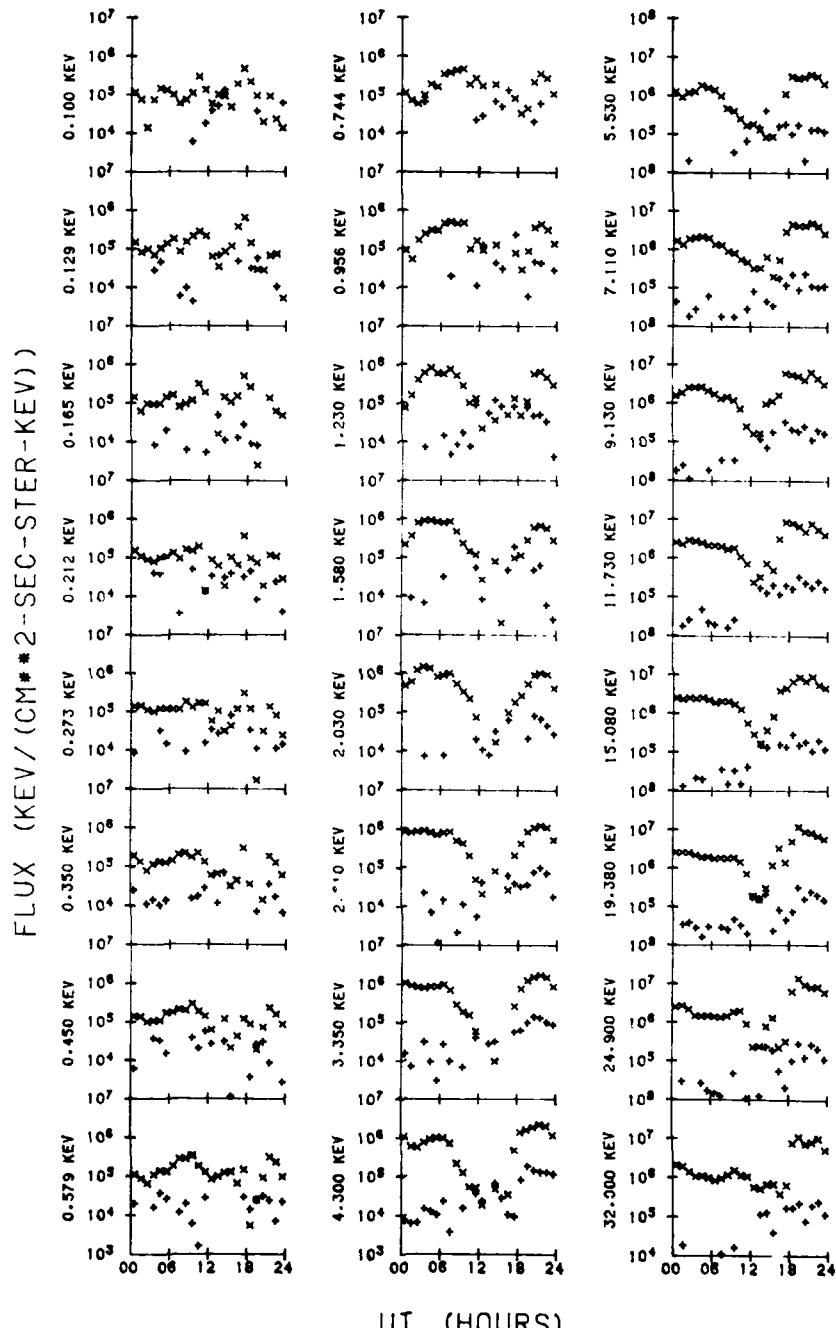
DAY 128

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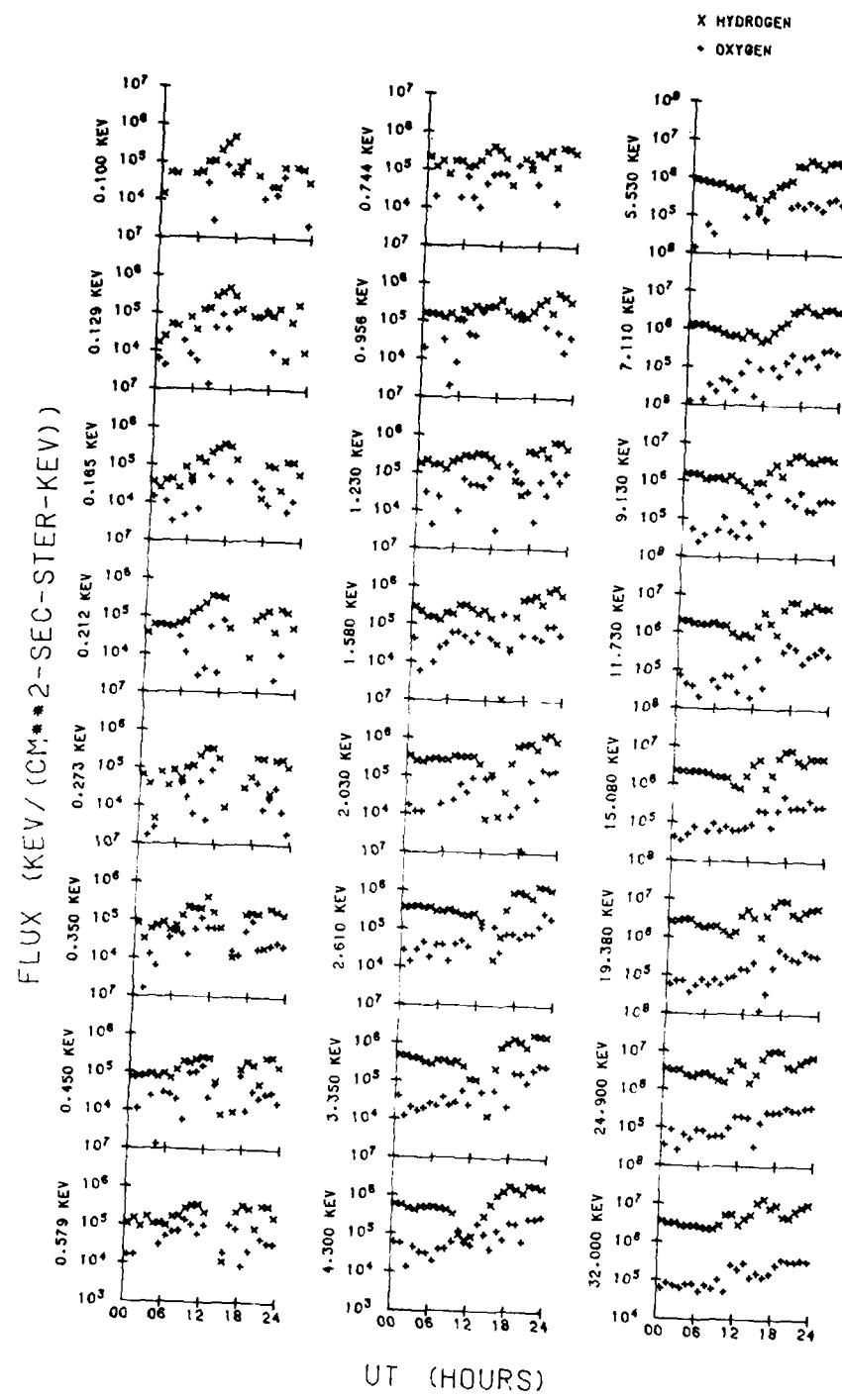
IONS

X HYDROGEN
+ OXYGEN



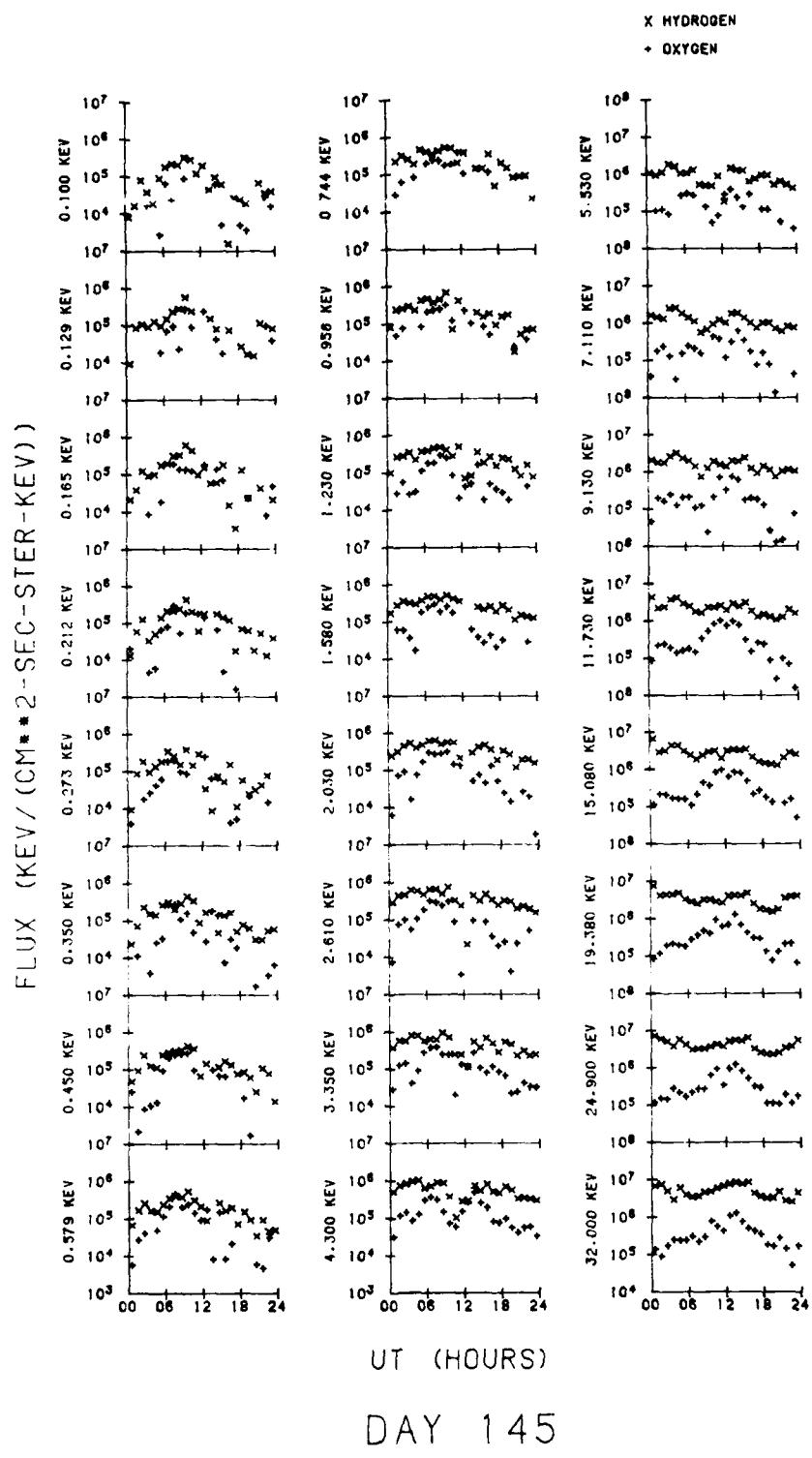
DAY 138

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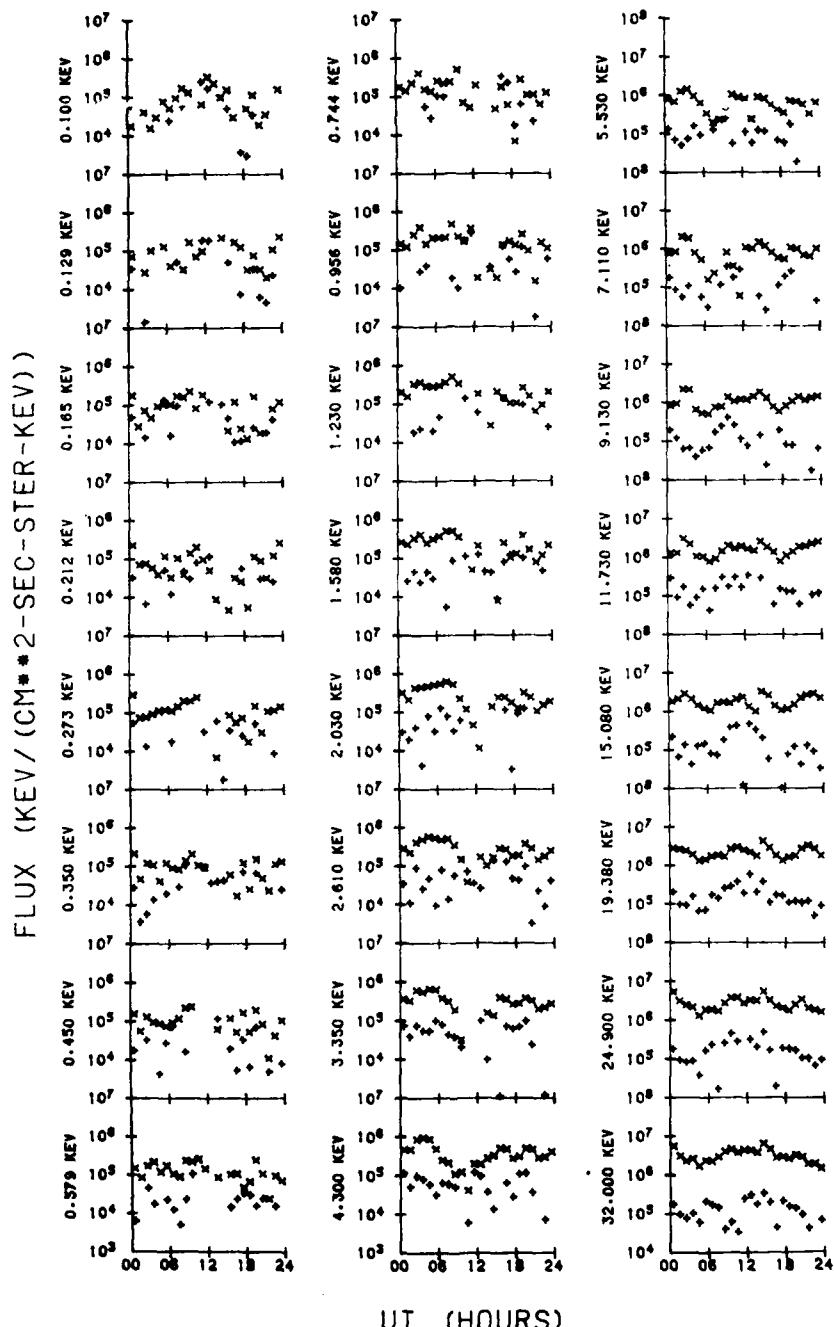
DAY 141

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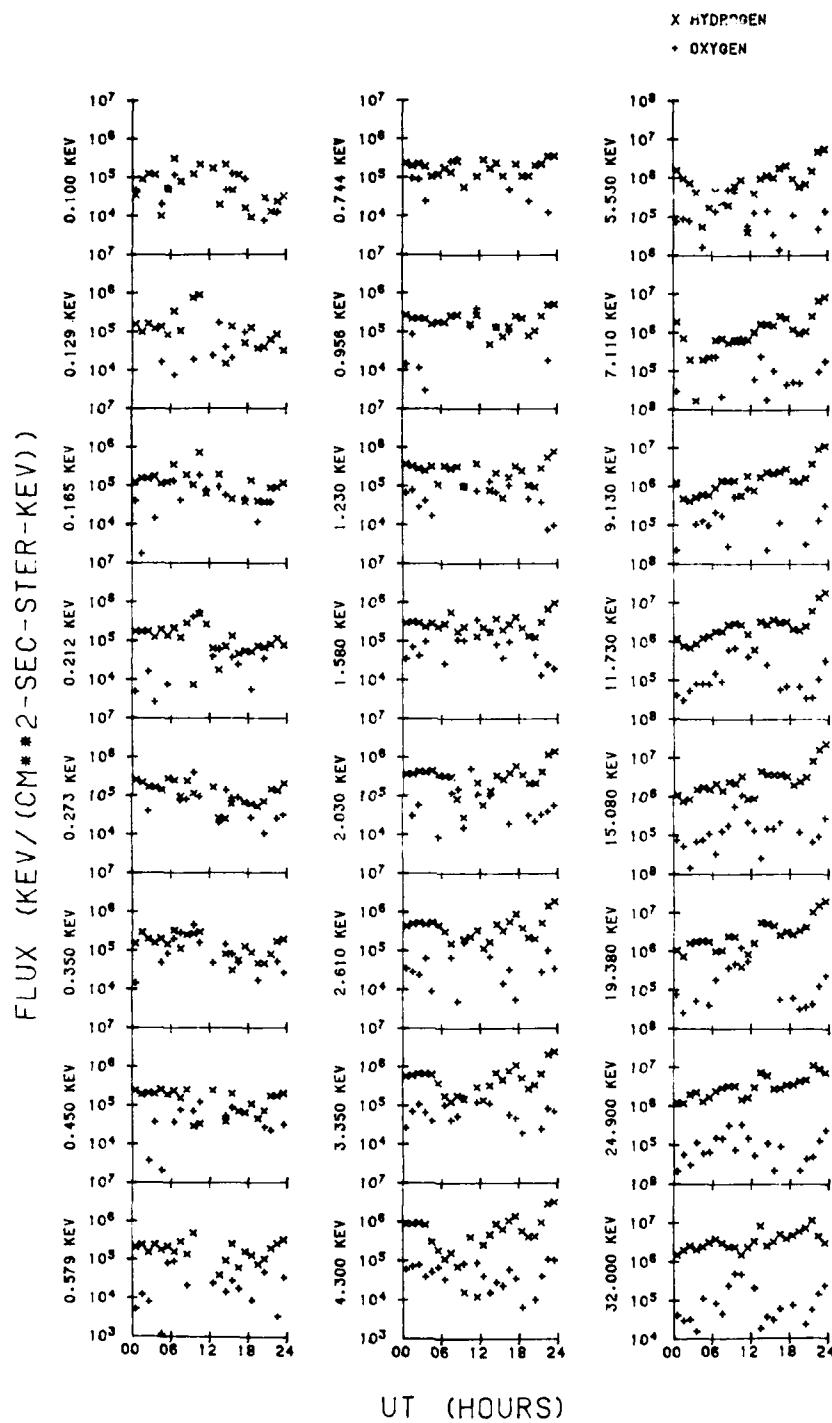
IONS

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+ OXYGEN



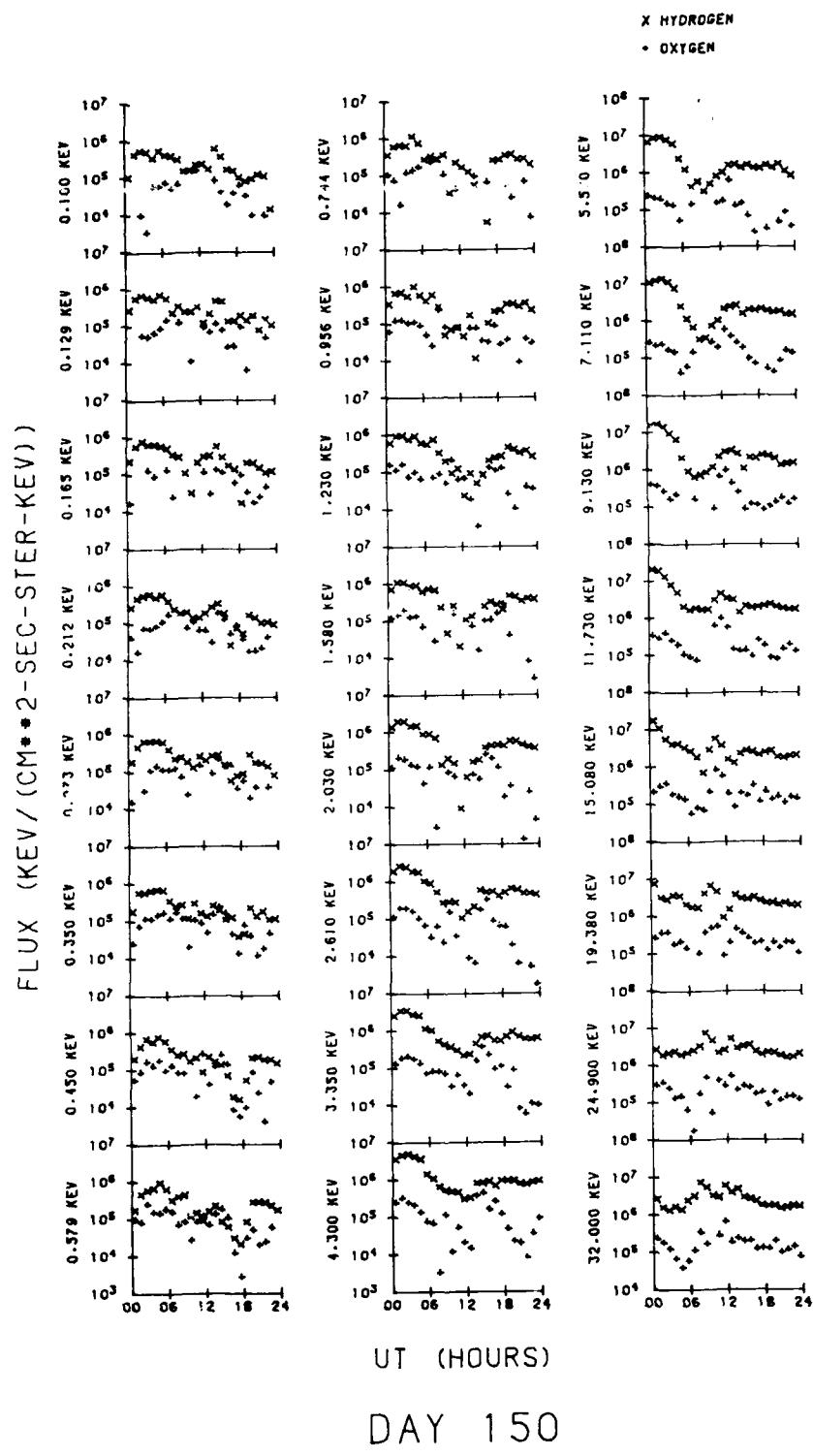
DAY 146

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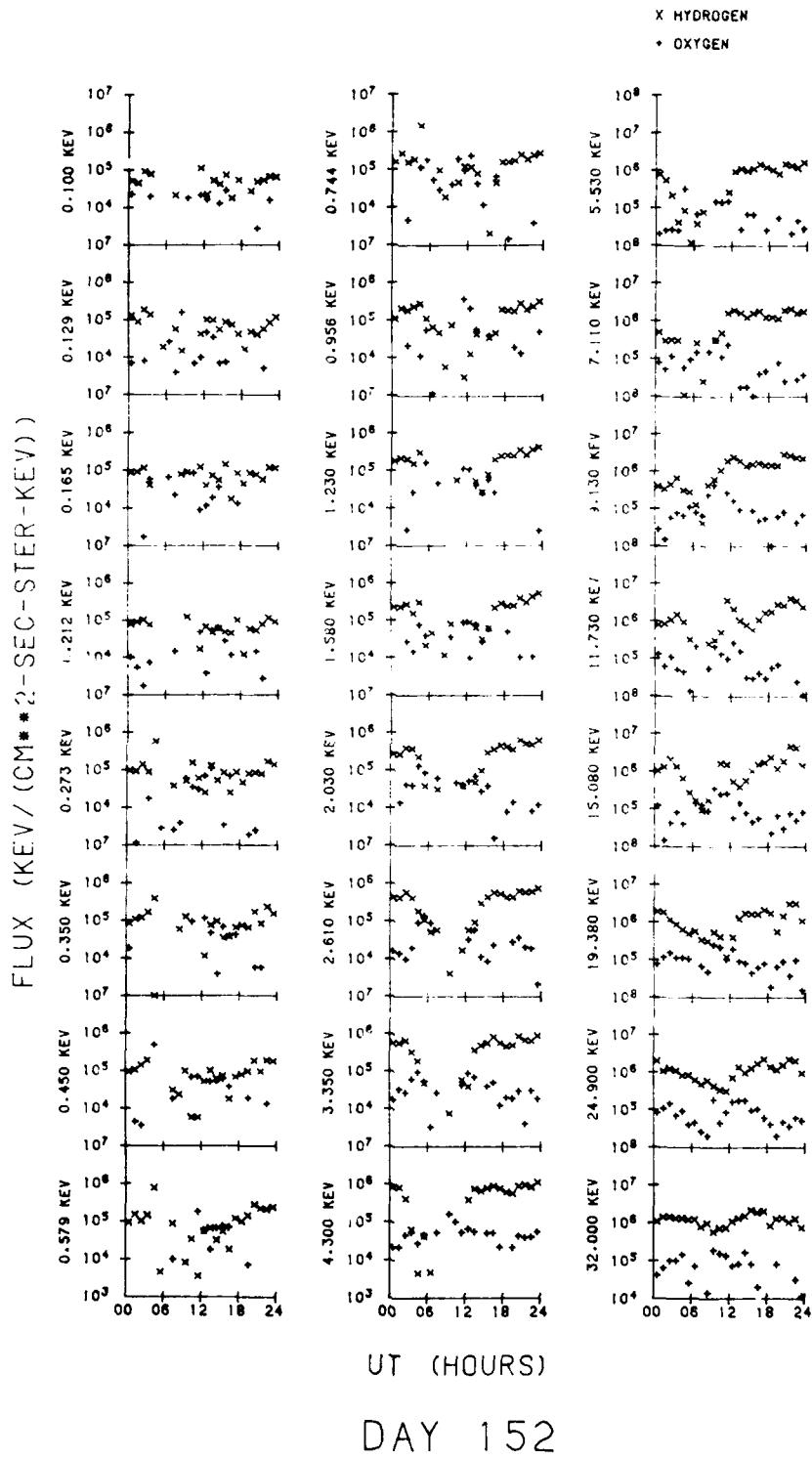


DAY 149

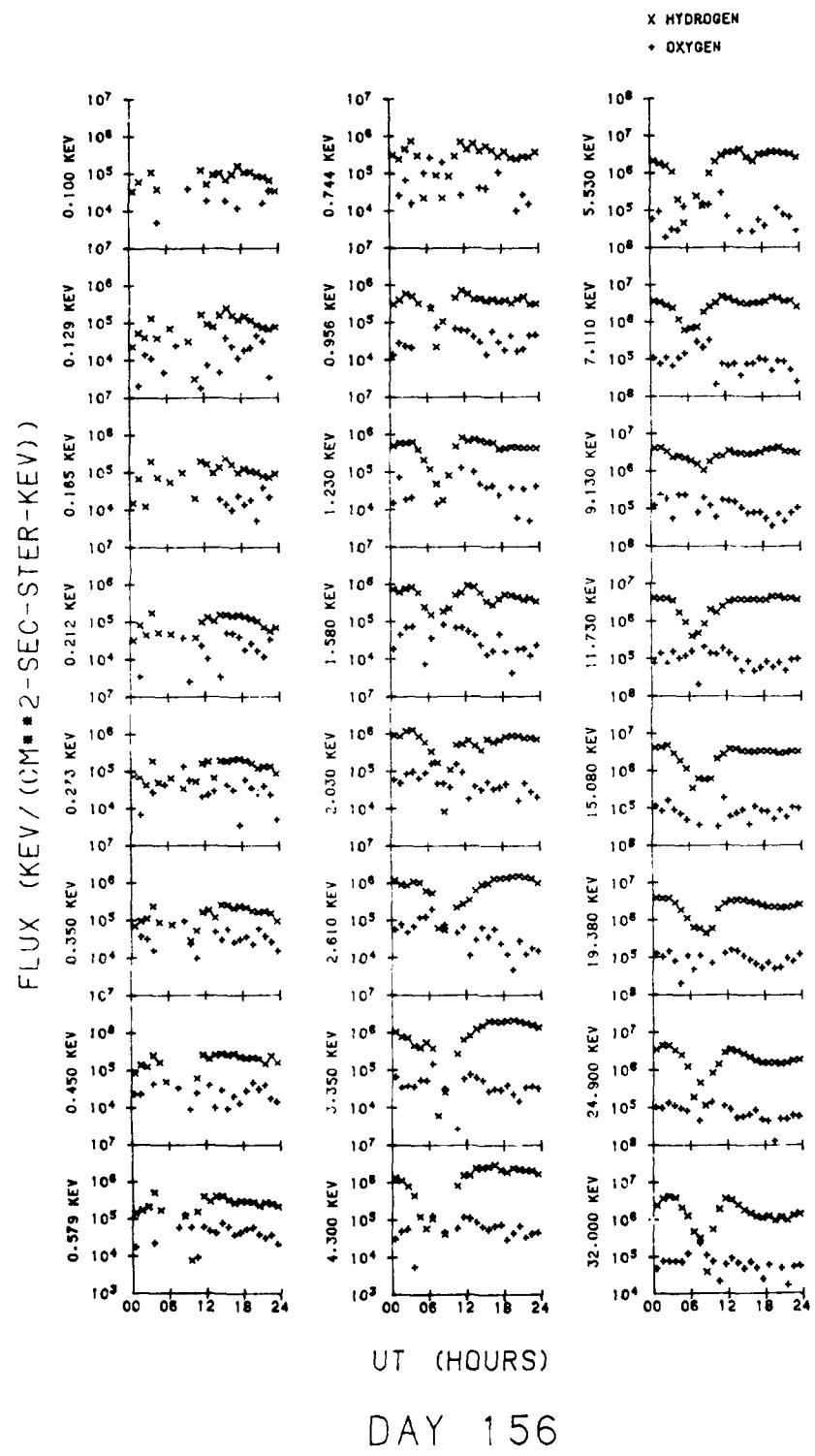
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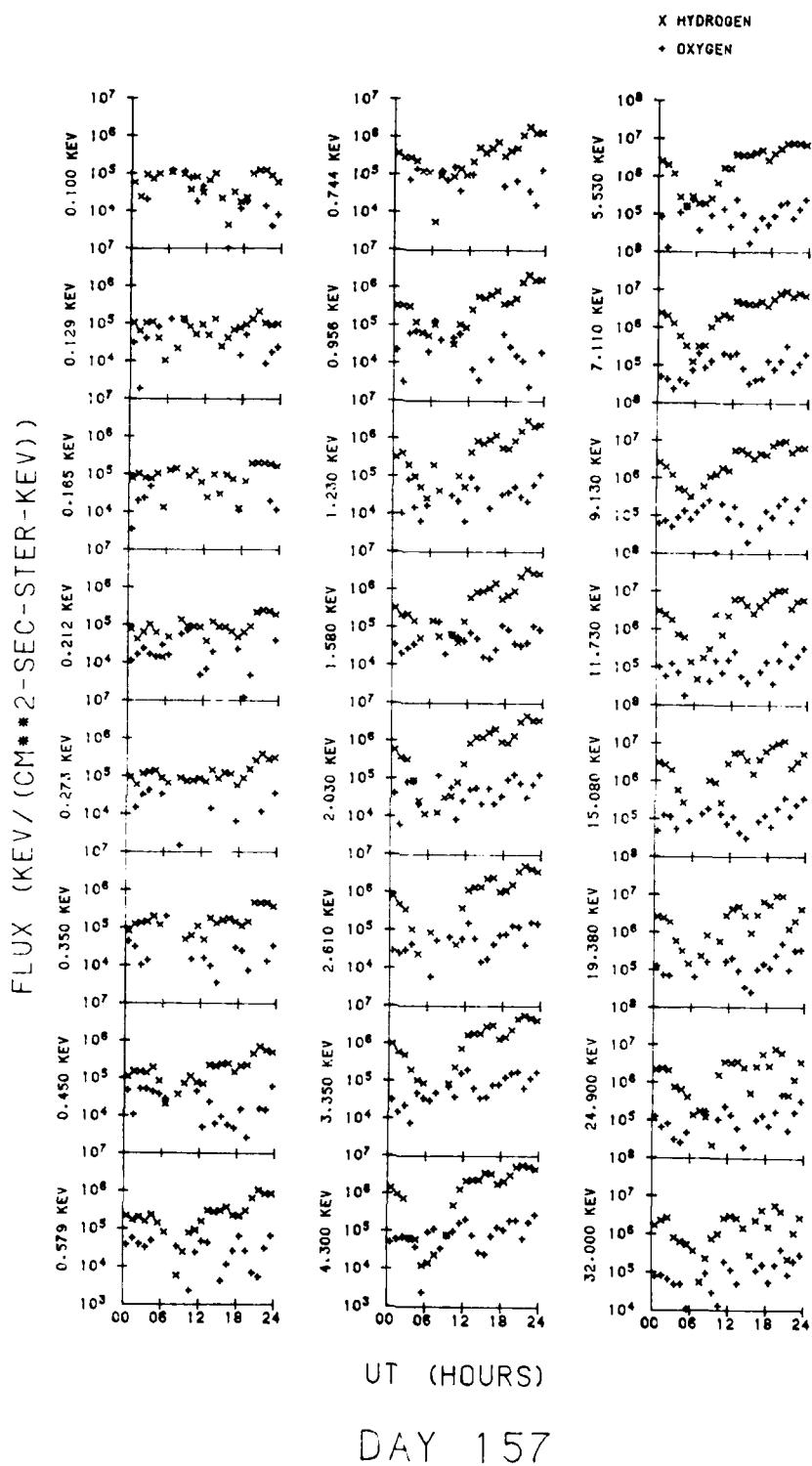
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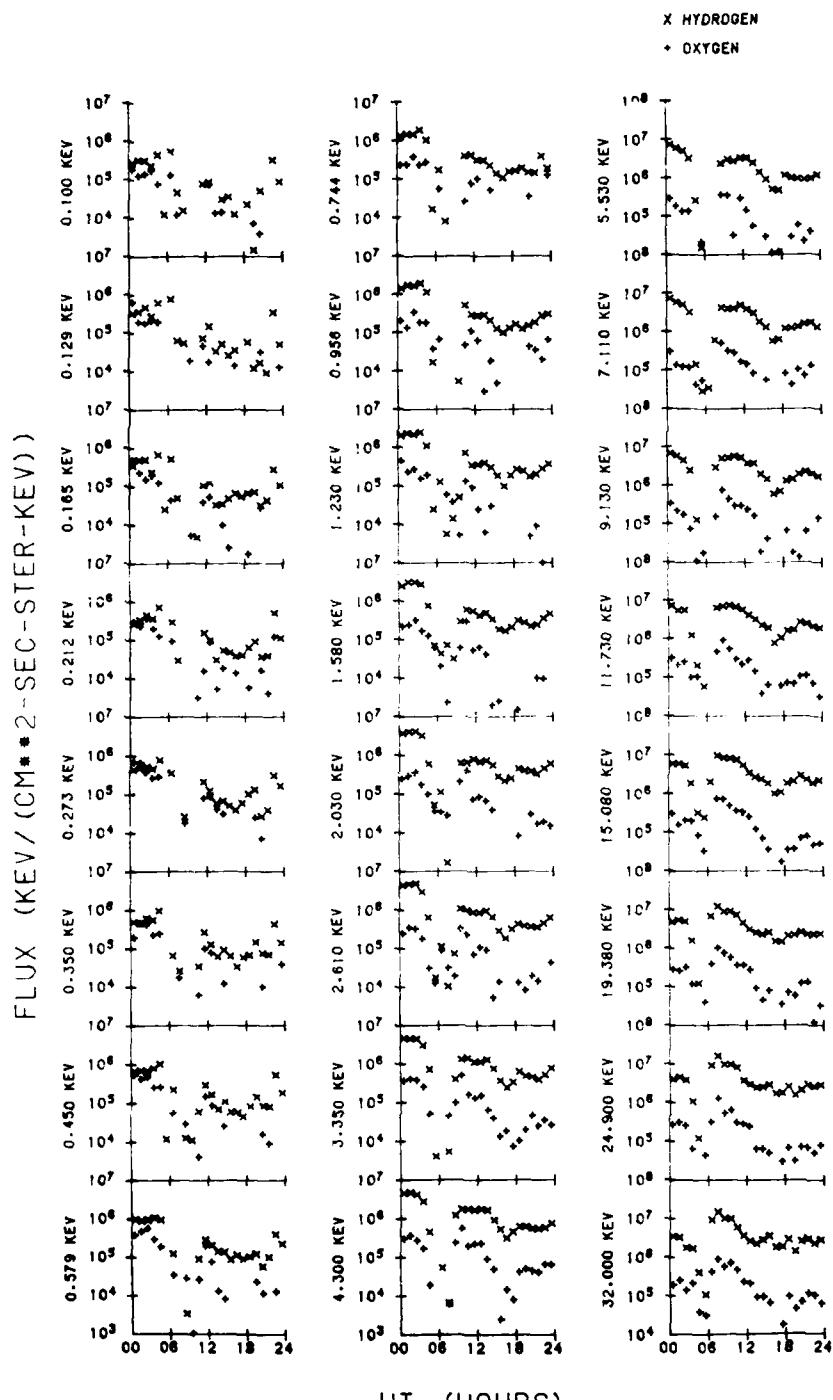
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IONS

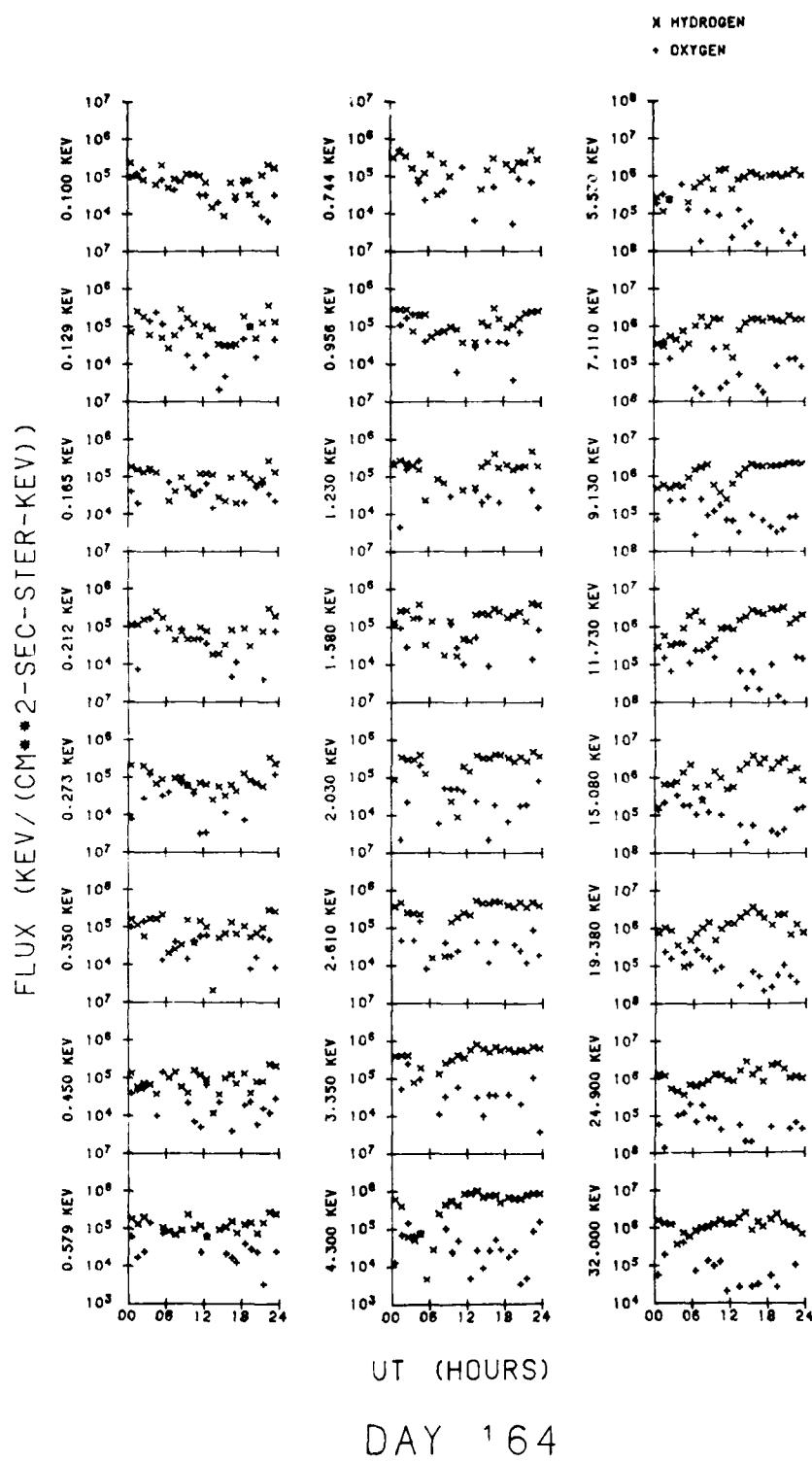


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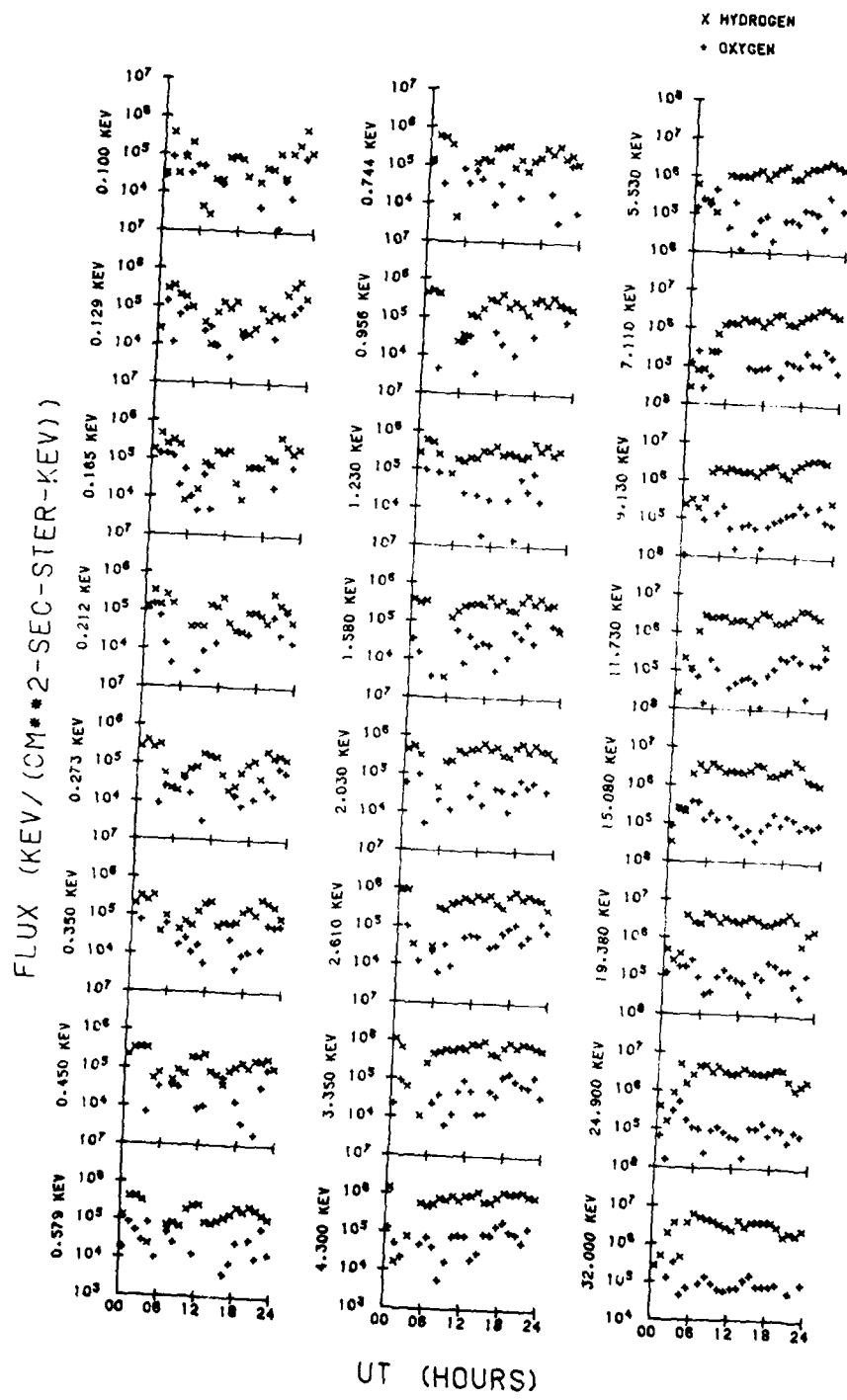


DAY 158

IONS



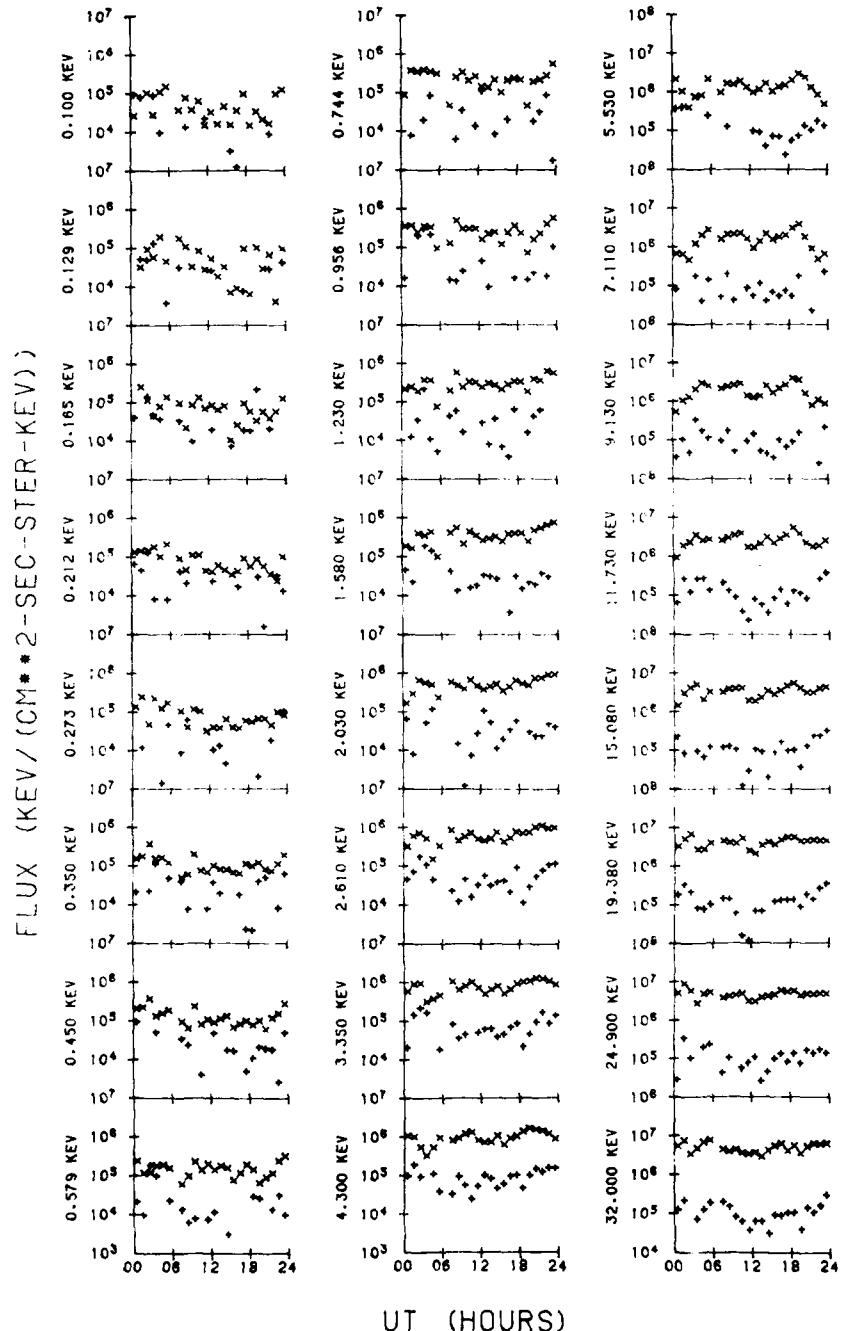
IONS



DAY 167

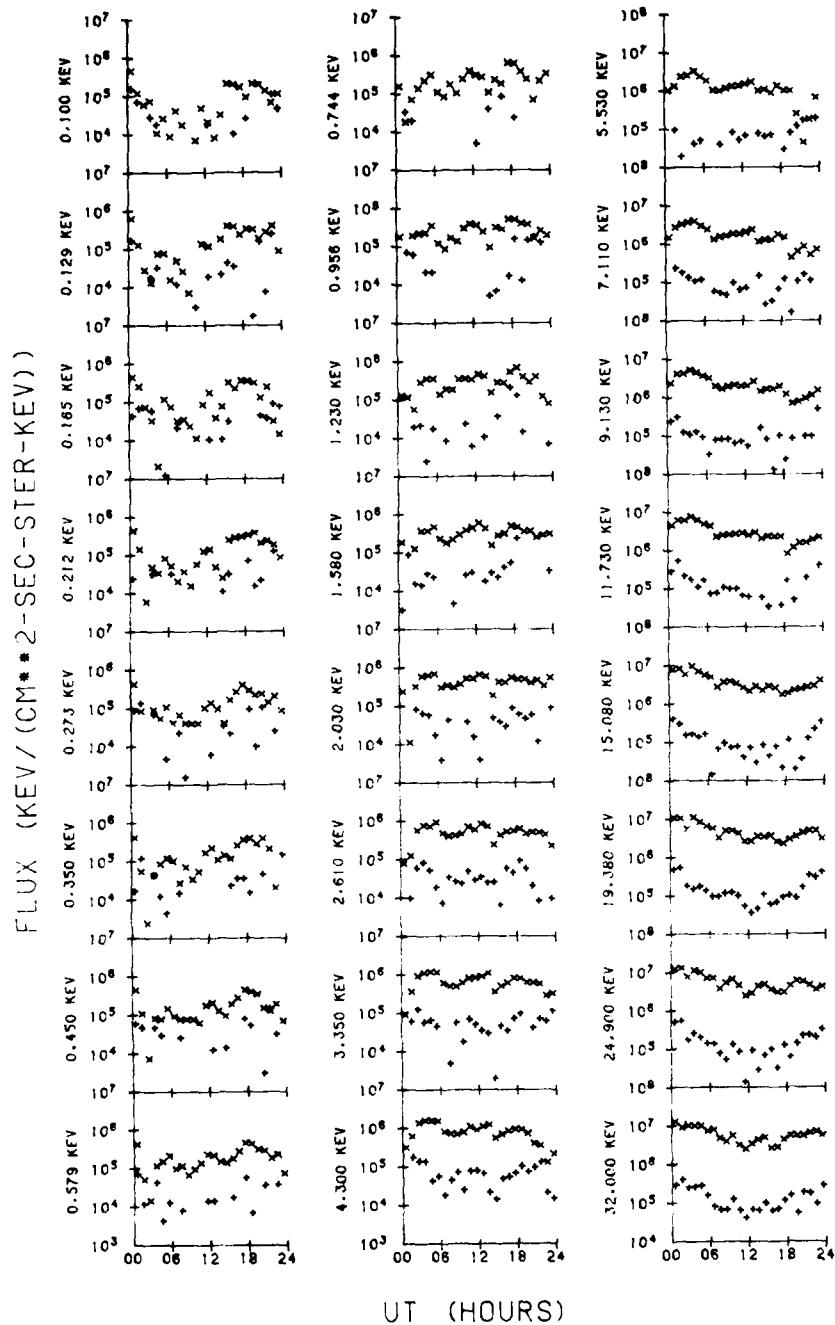
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+ OXYGEN



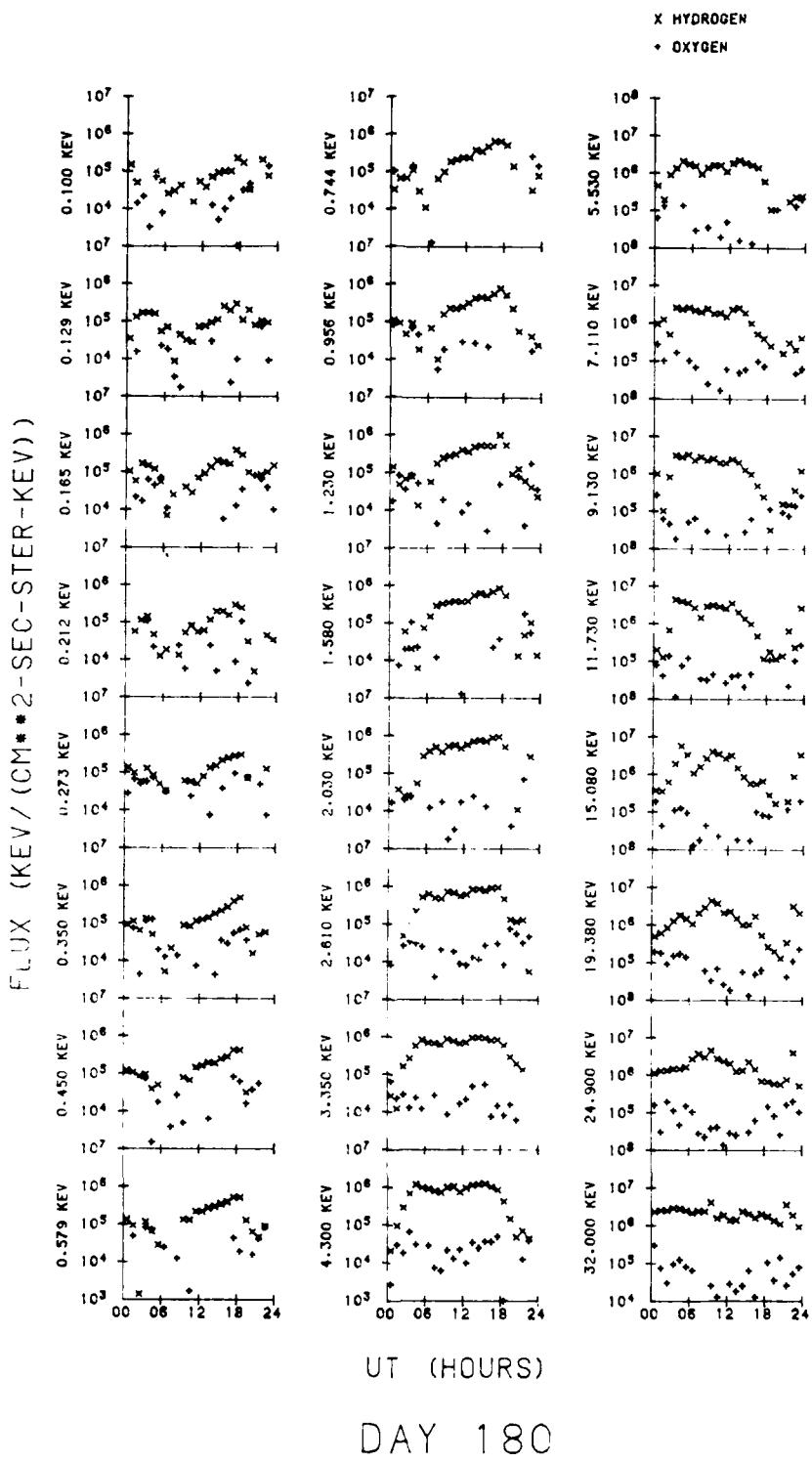
IONS

X HYDROGEN
♦ OXYGEN



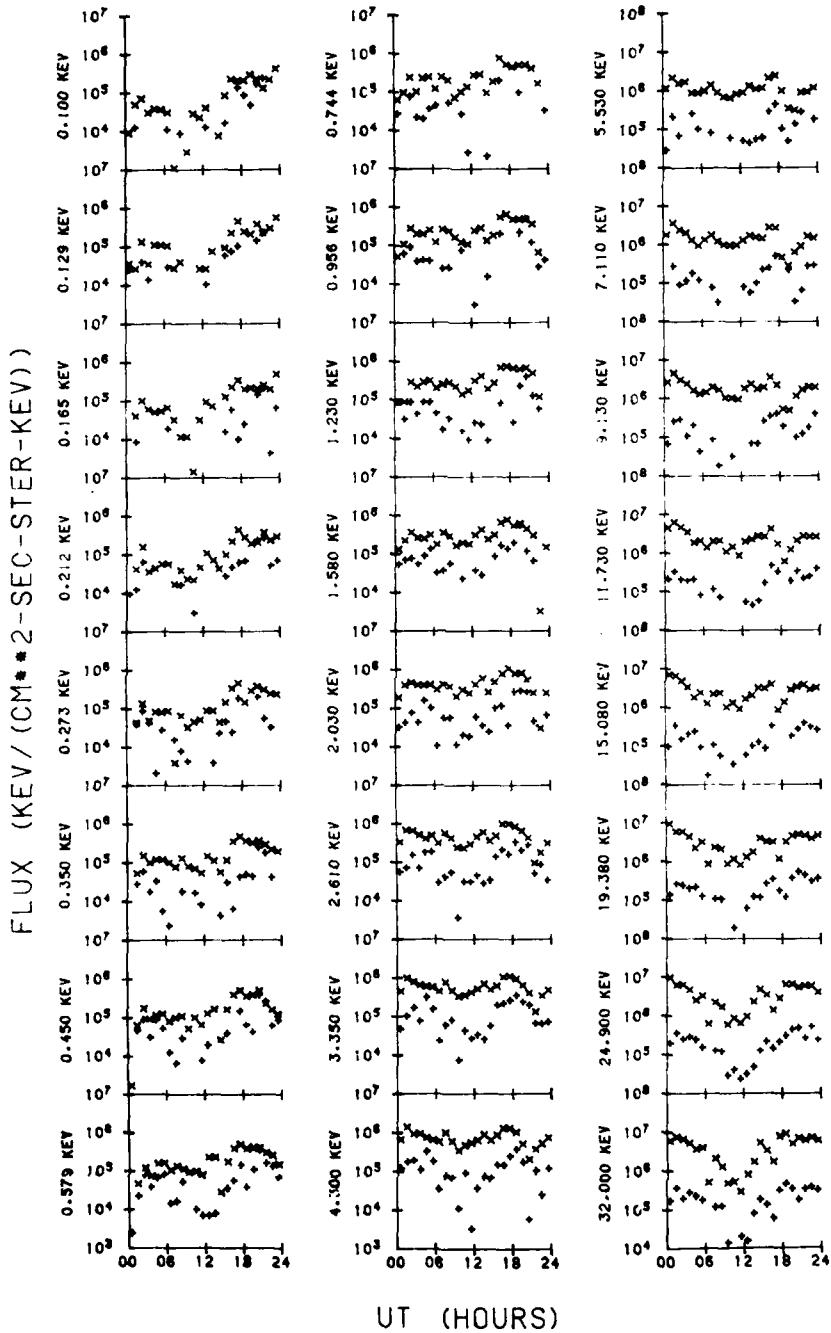
DAY 178

IONS



IONS

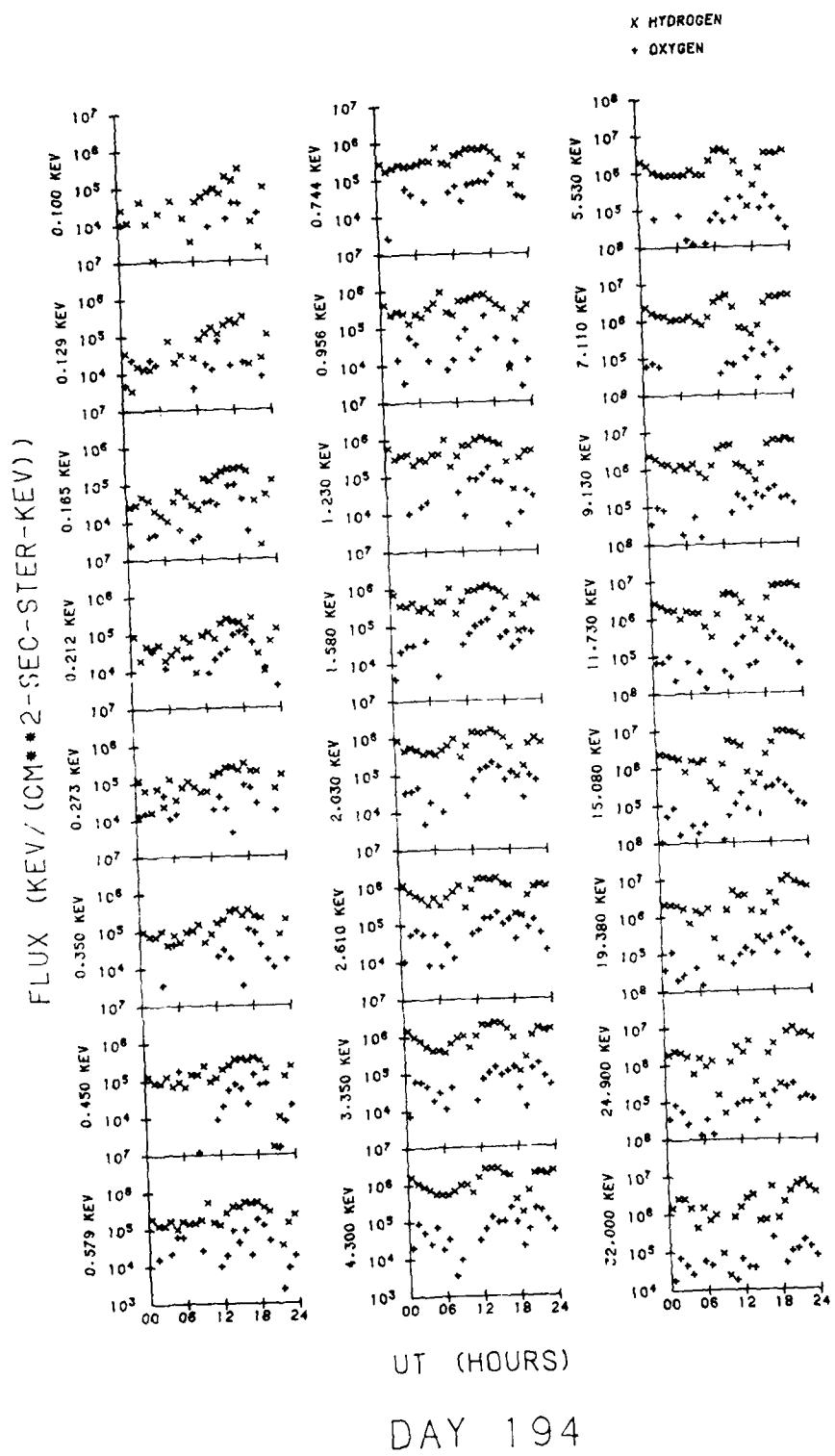
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♦ OXYGEN



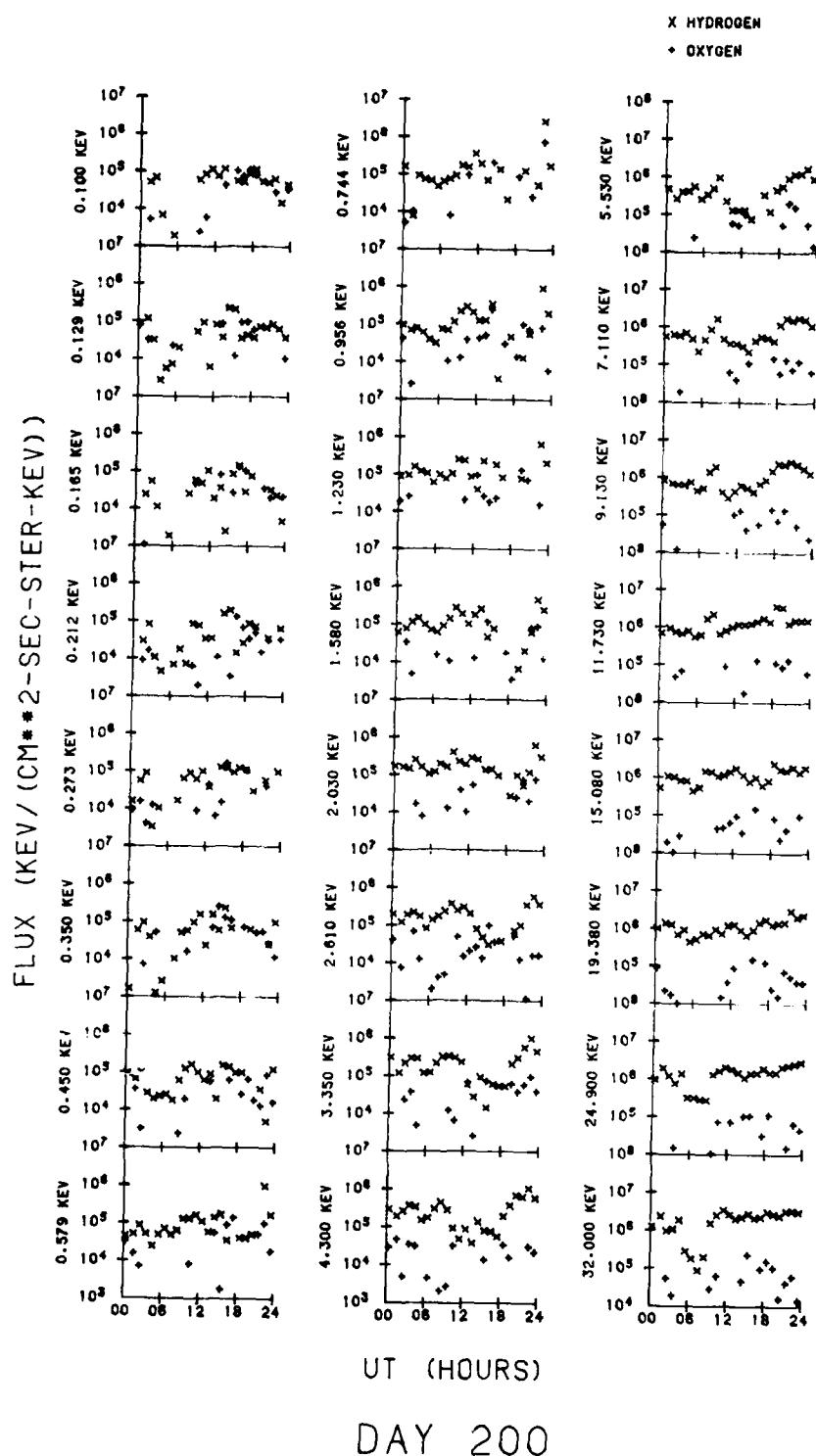
UT (HOURS)

DAY 188

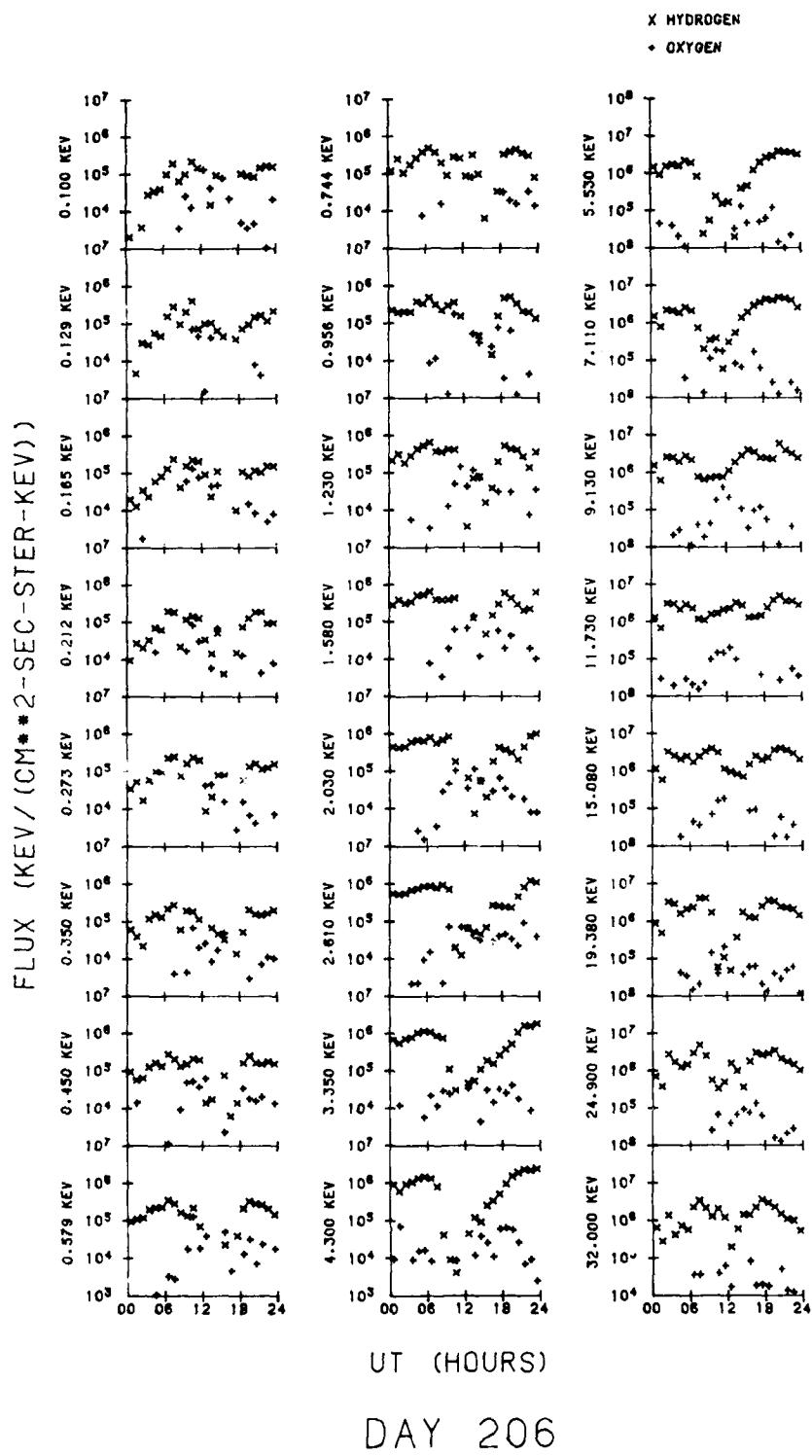
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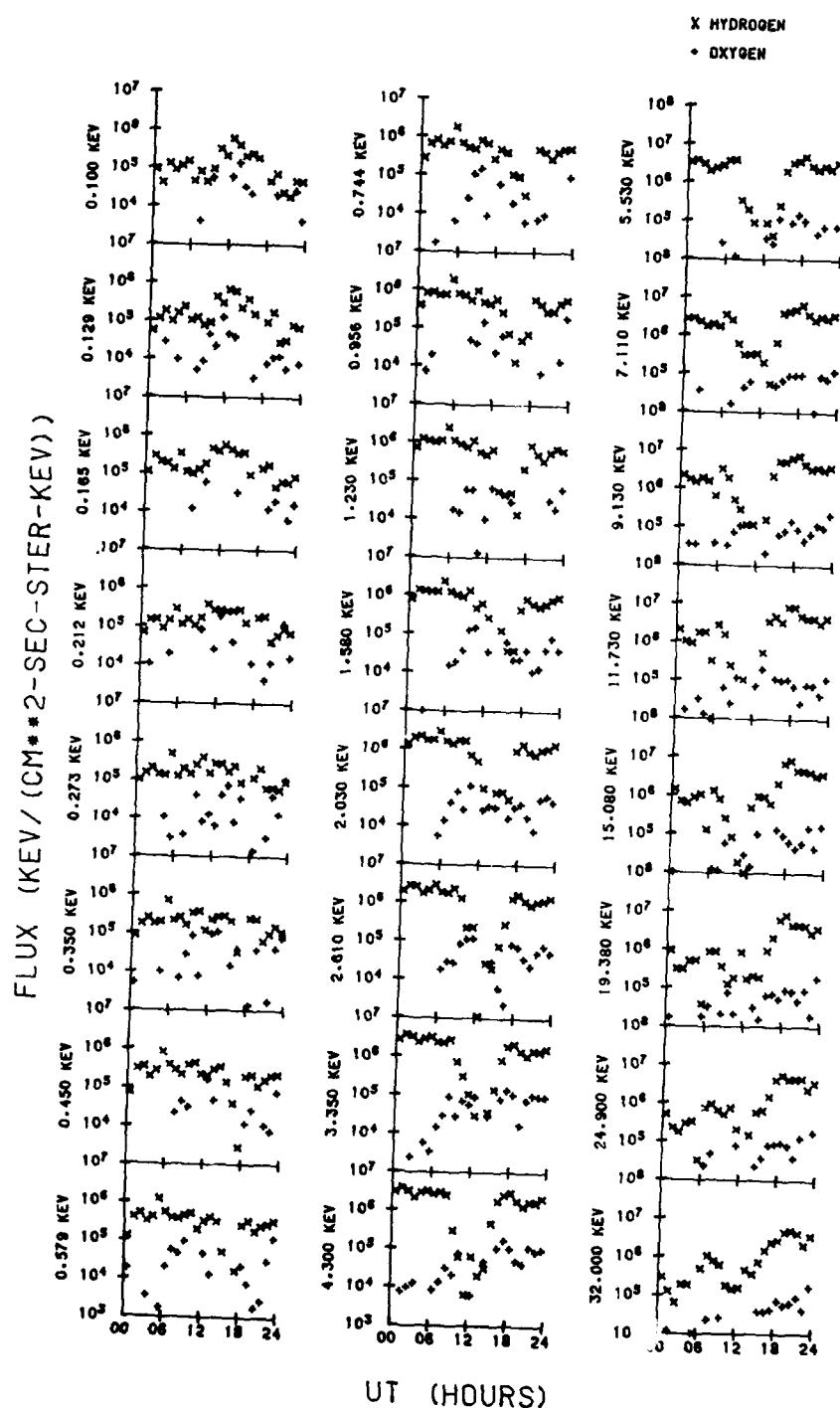
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IONS

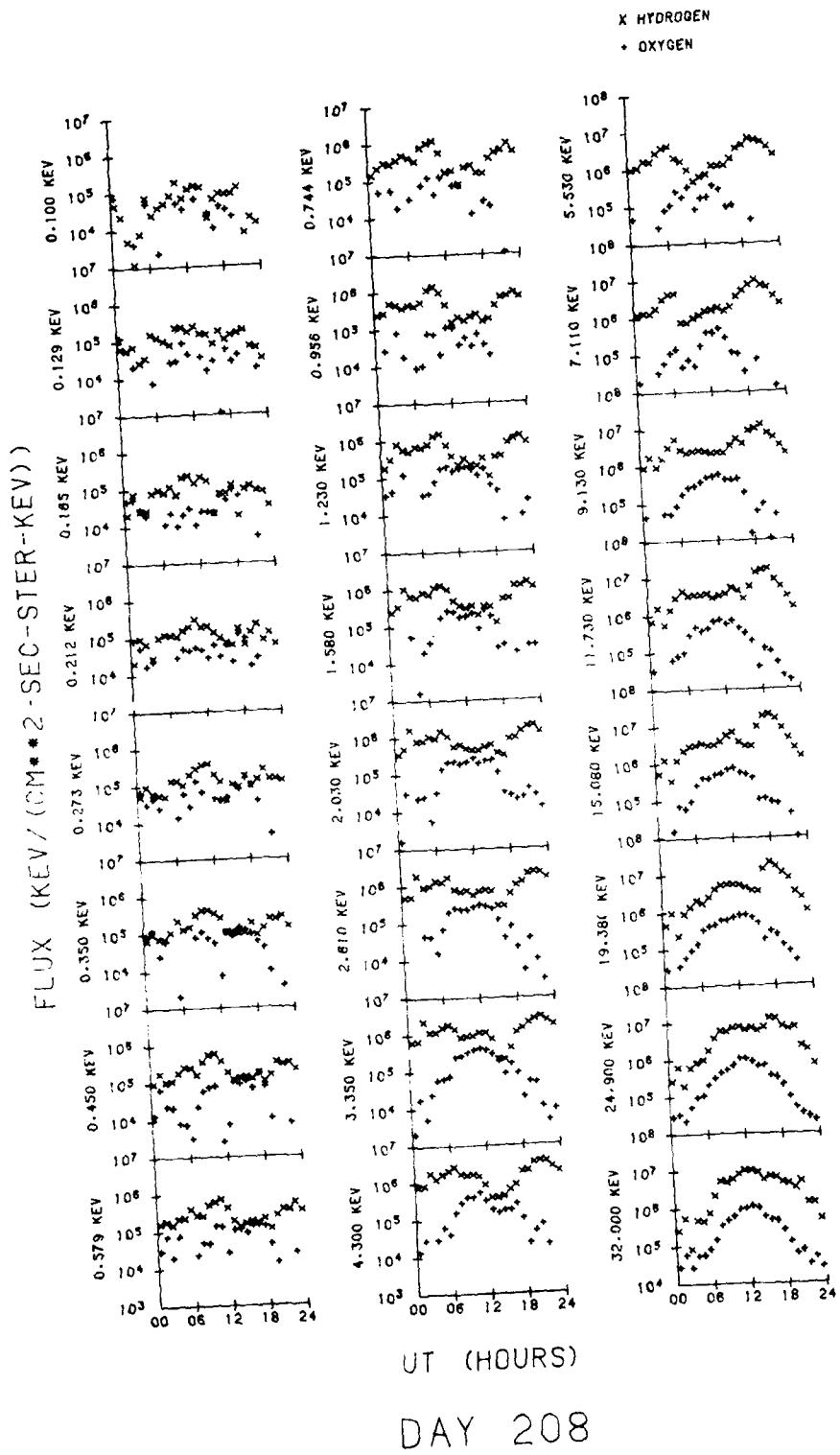


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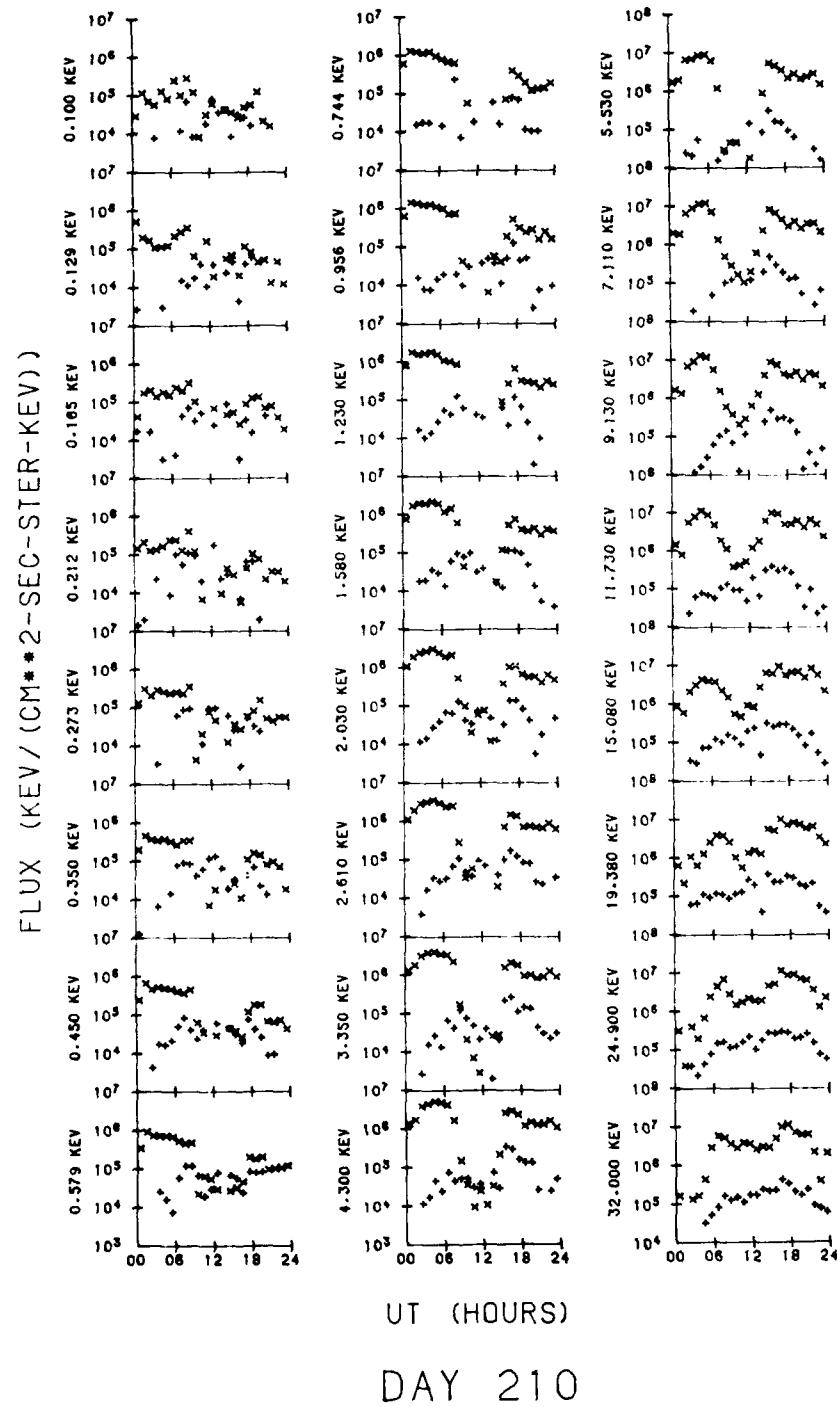
DAY 207

IONS

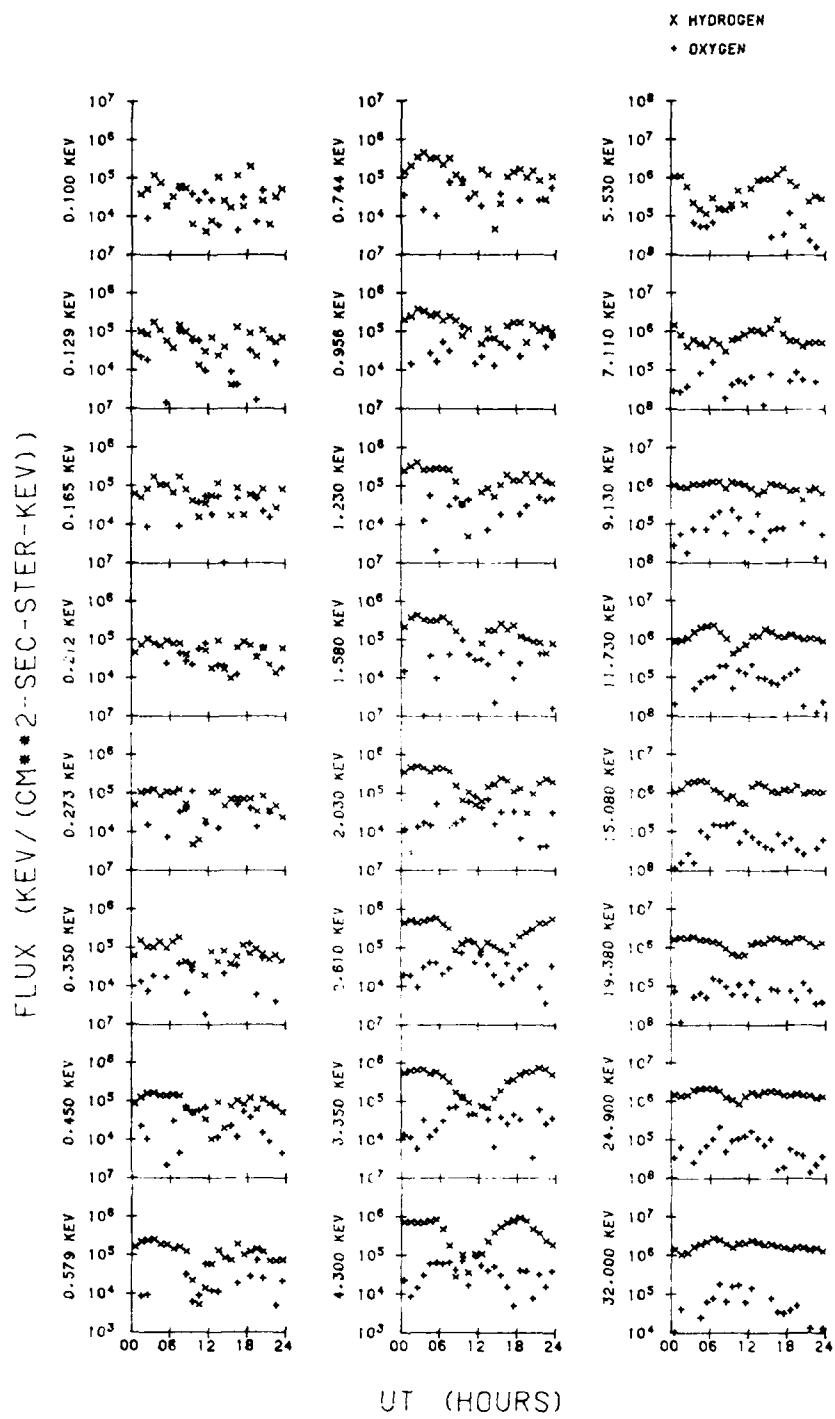


IONS

X HYDROGEN
♦ OXYGEN

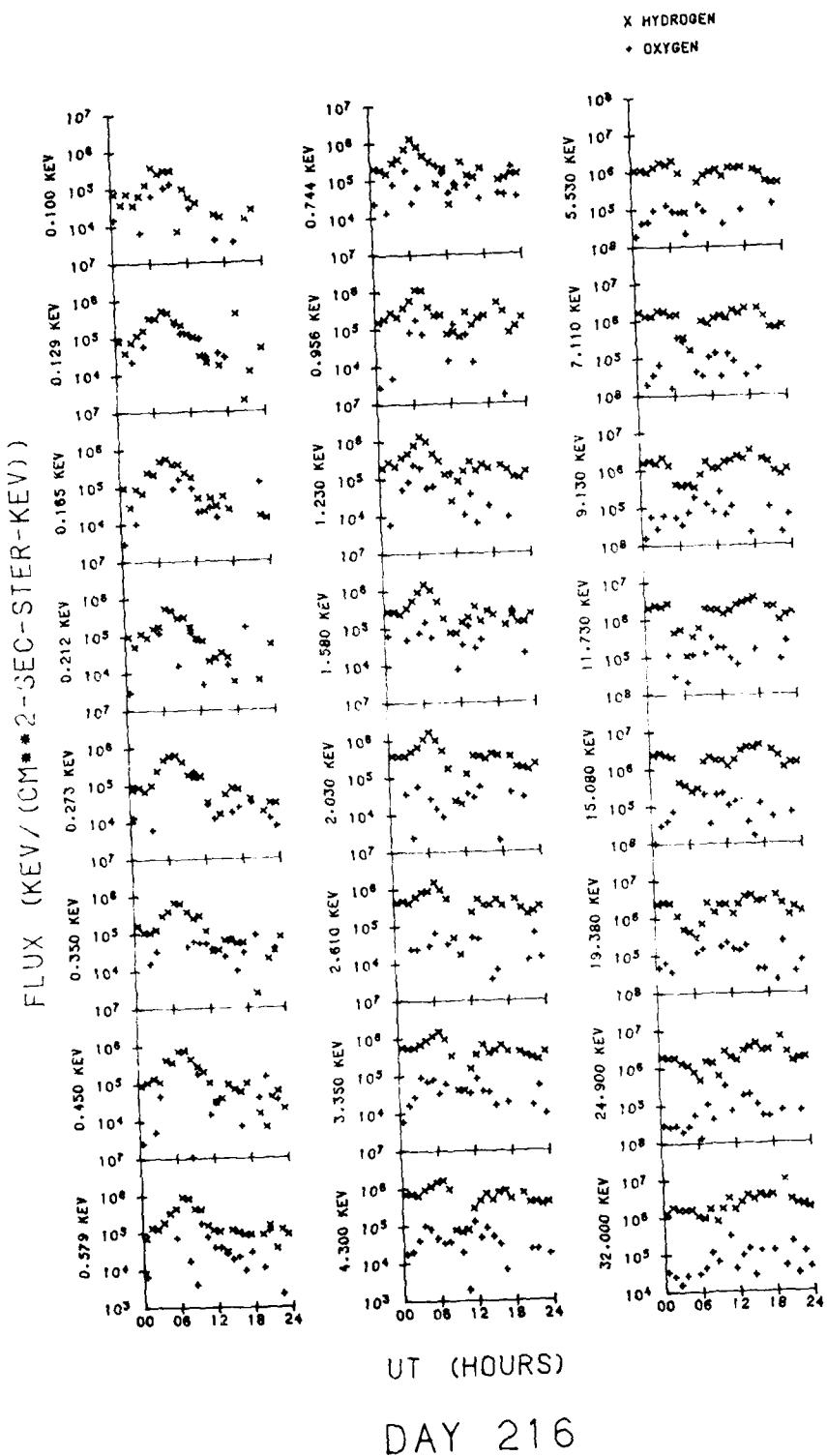


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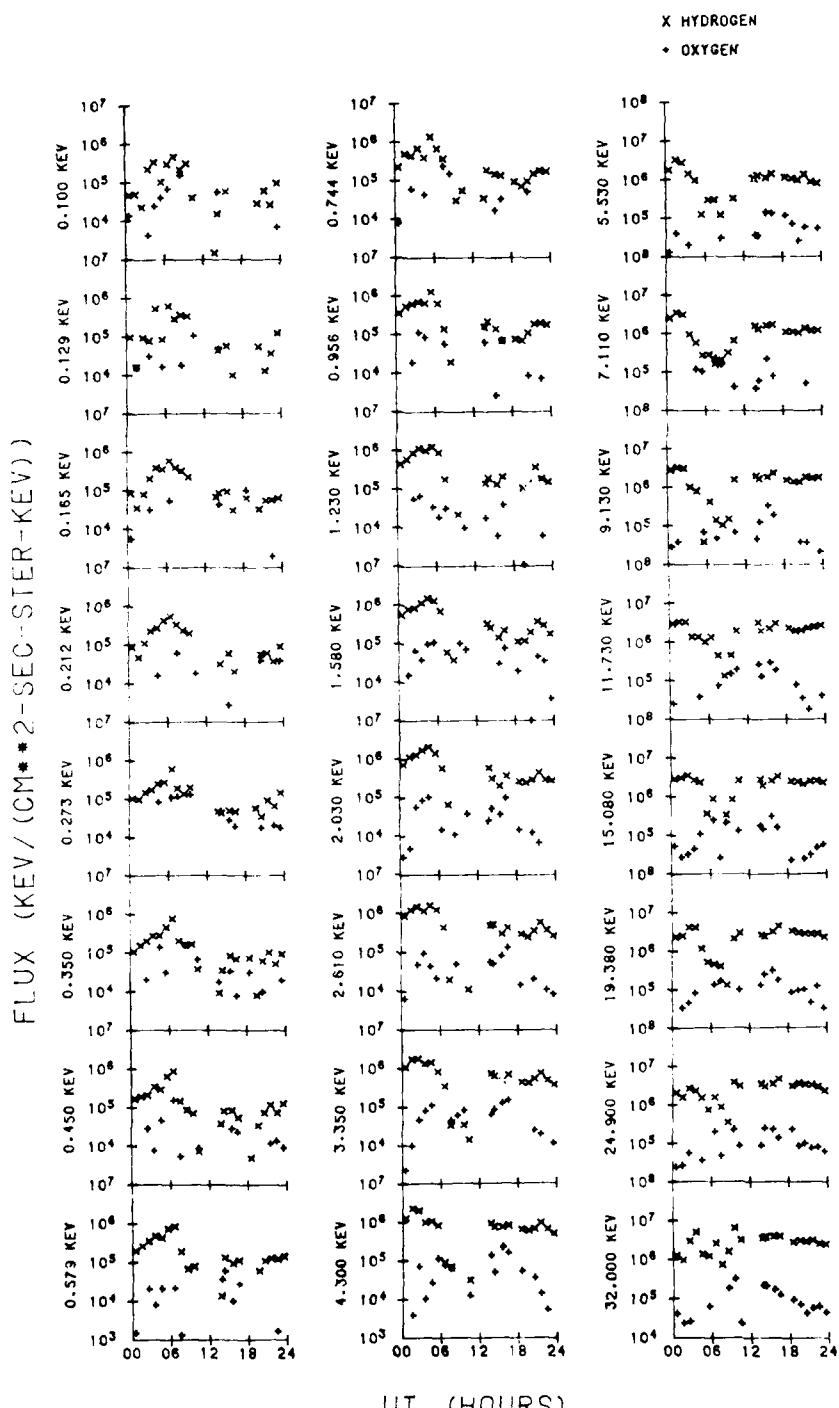


DAY 212

IONS

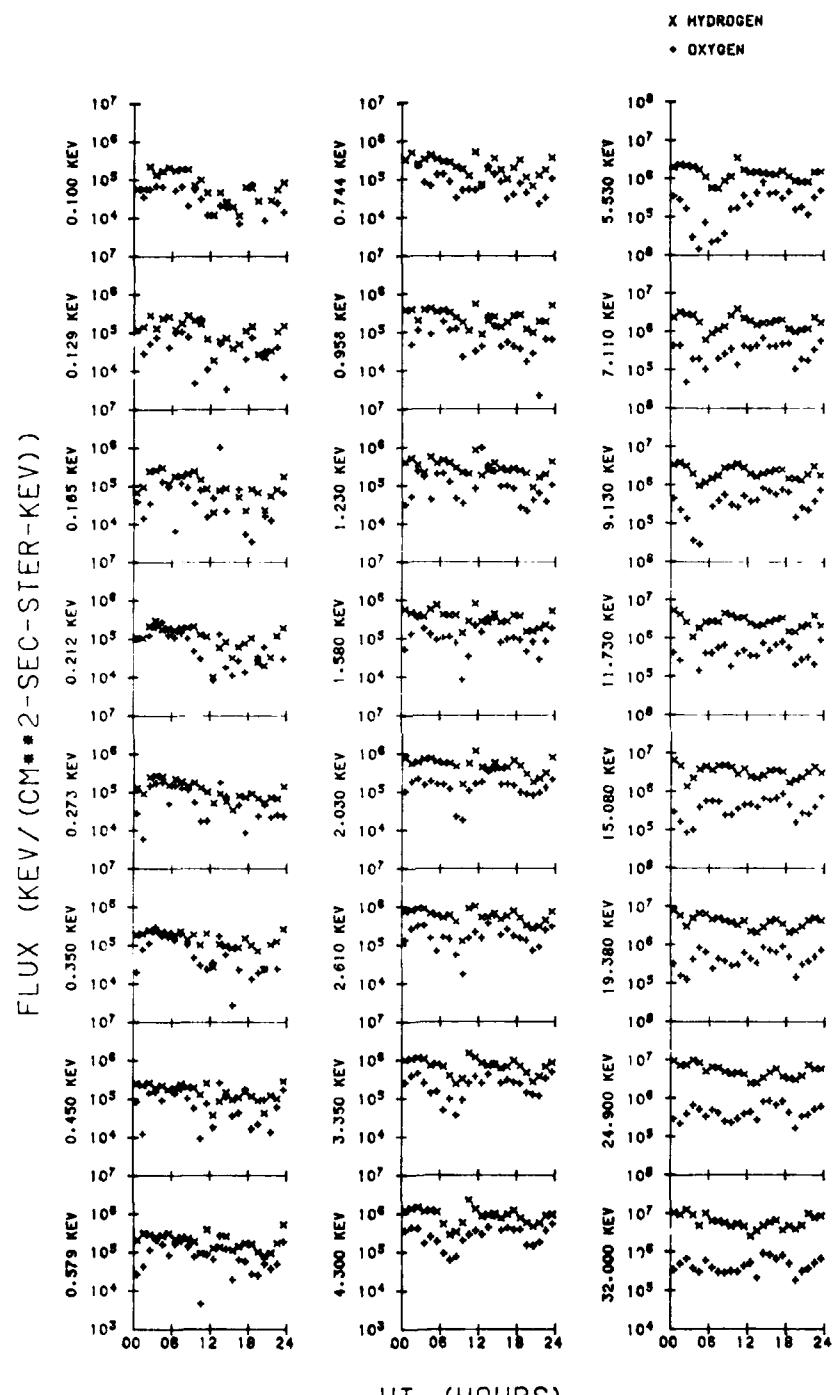


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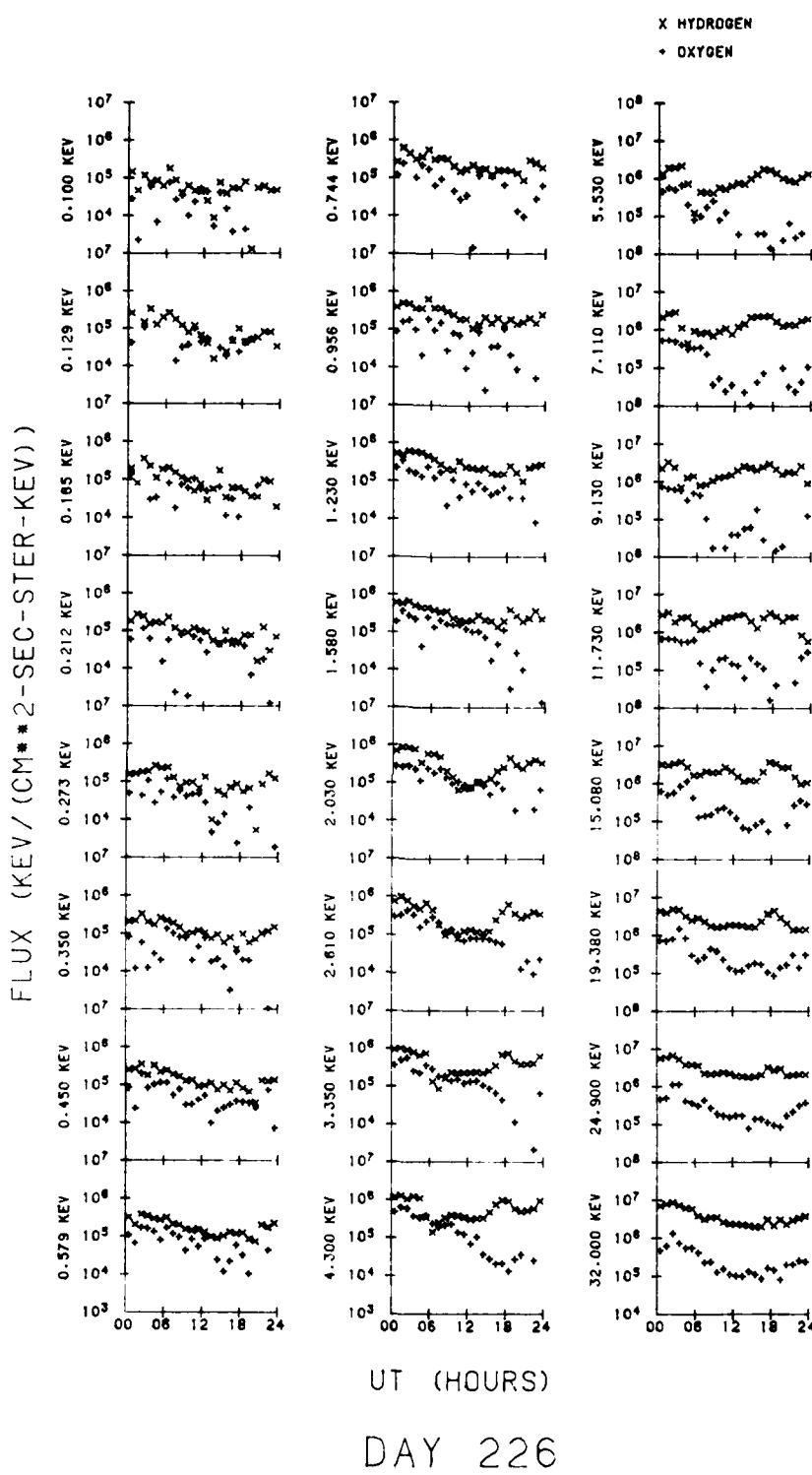
DAY 218

IONS



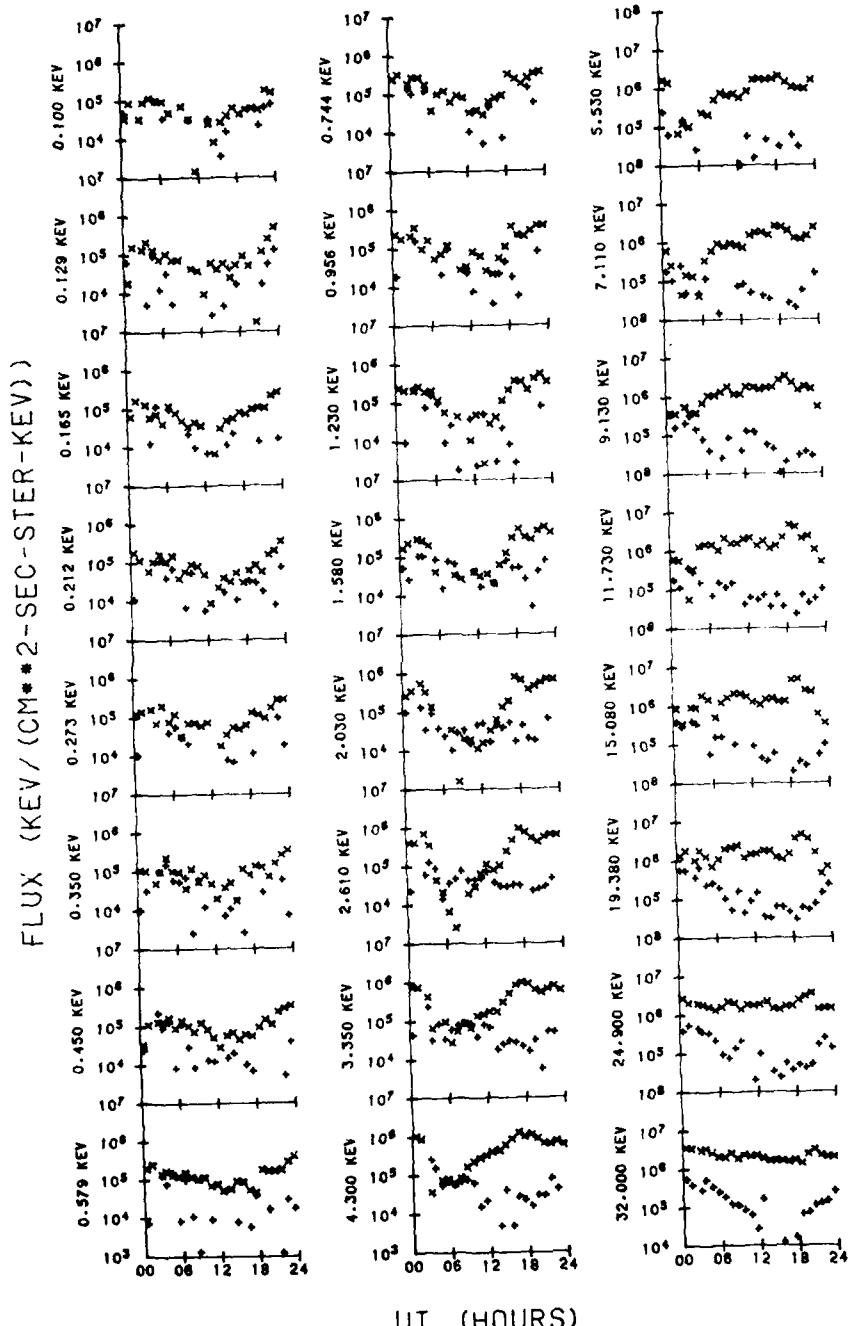
DAY 225

IONS



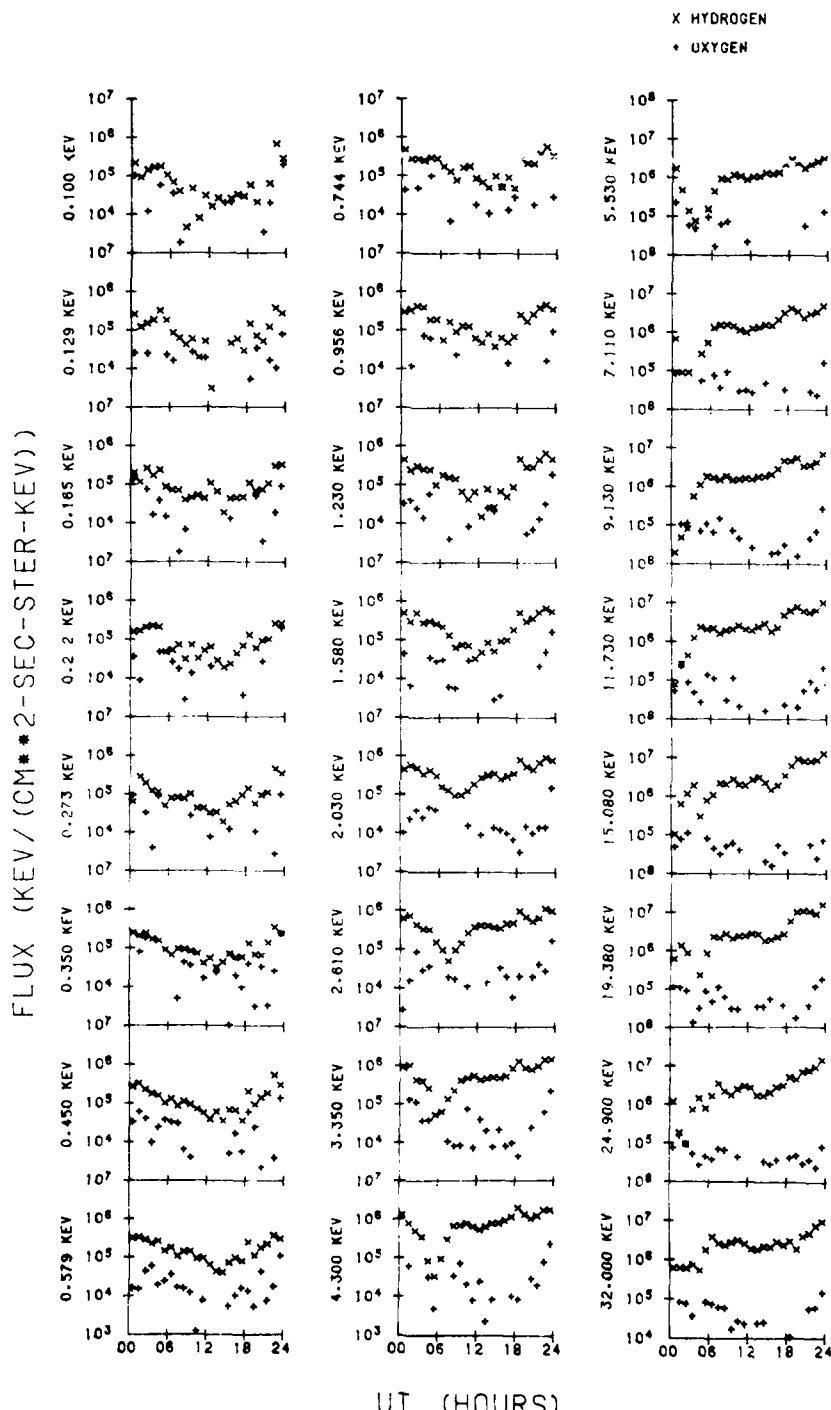
IONS

X HYDROGEN
♦ OXYGEN



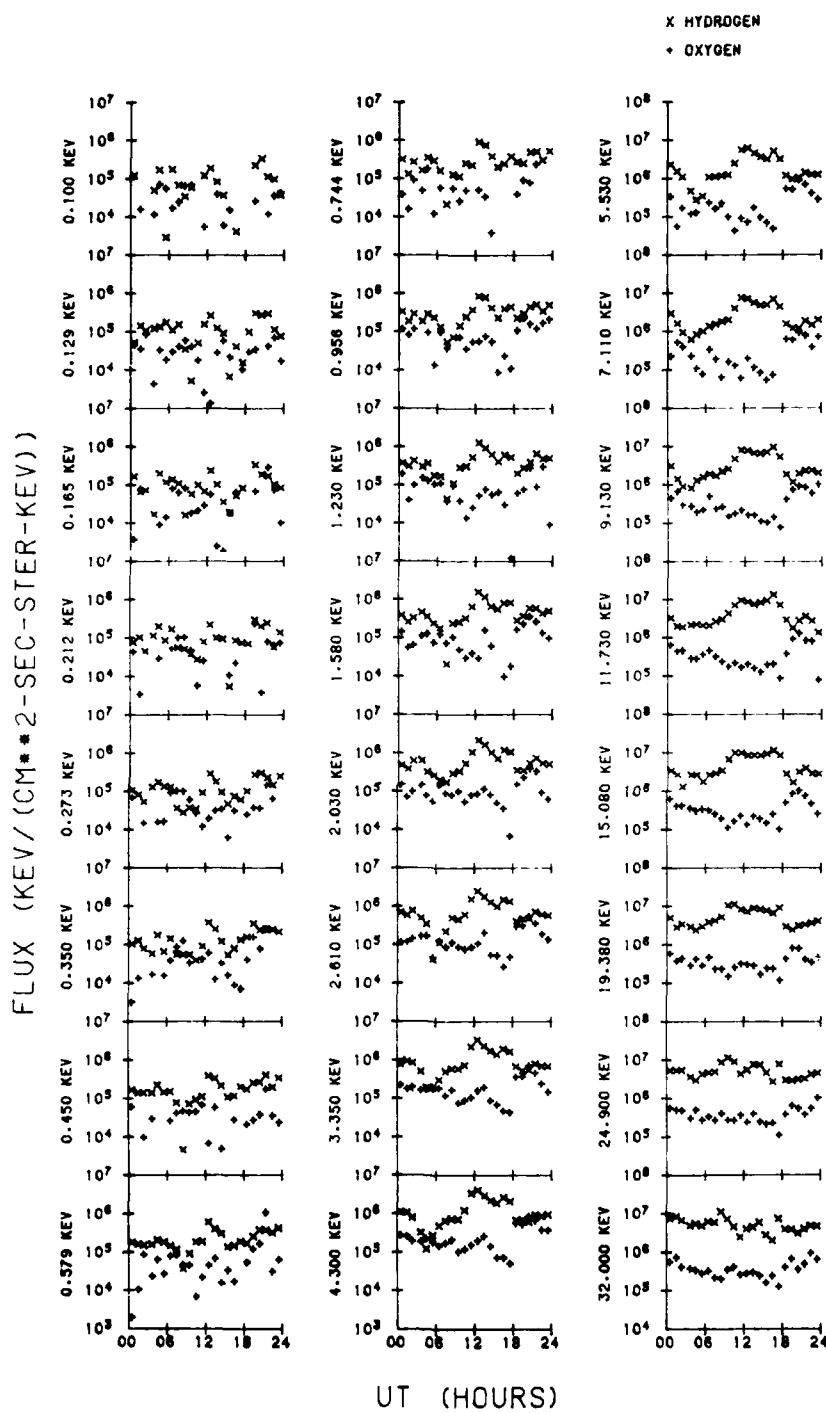
DAY 227

IONS



DAY 230

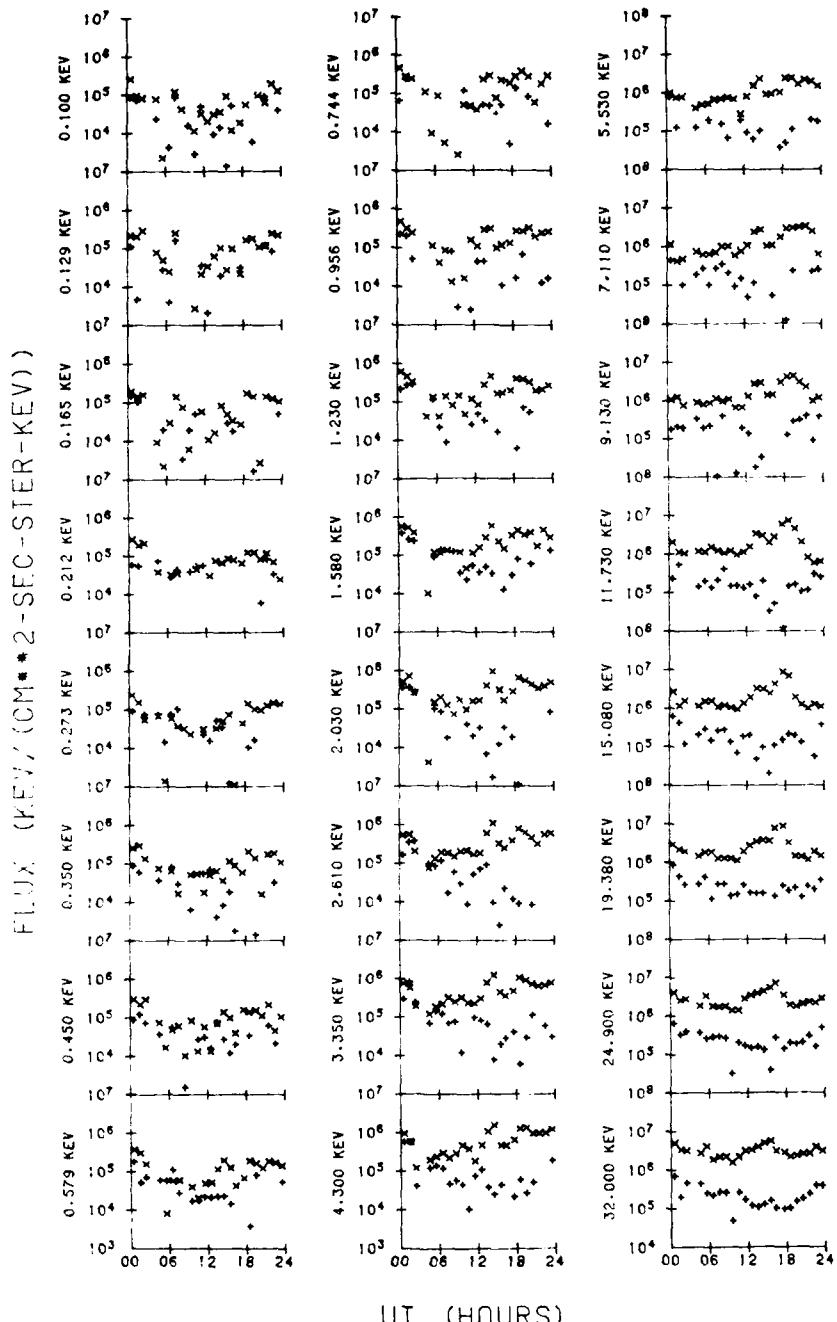
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DAY 232

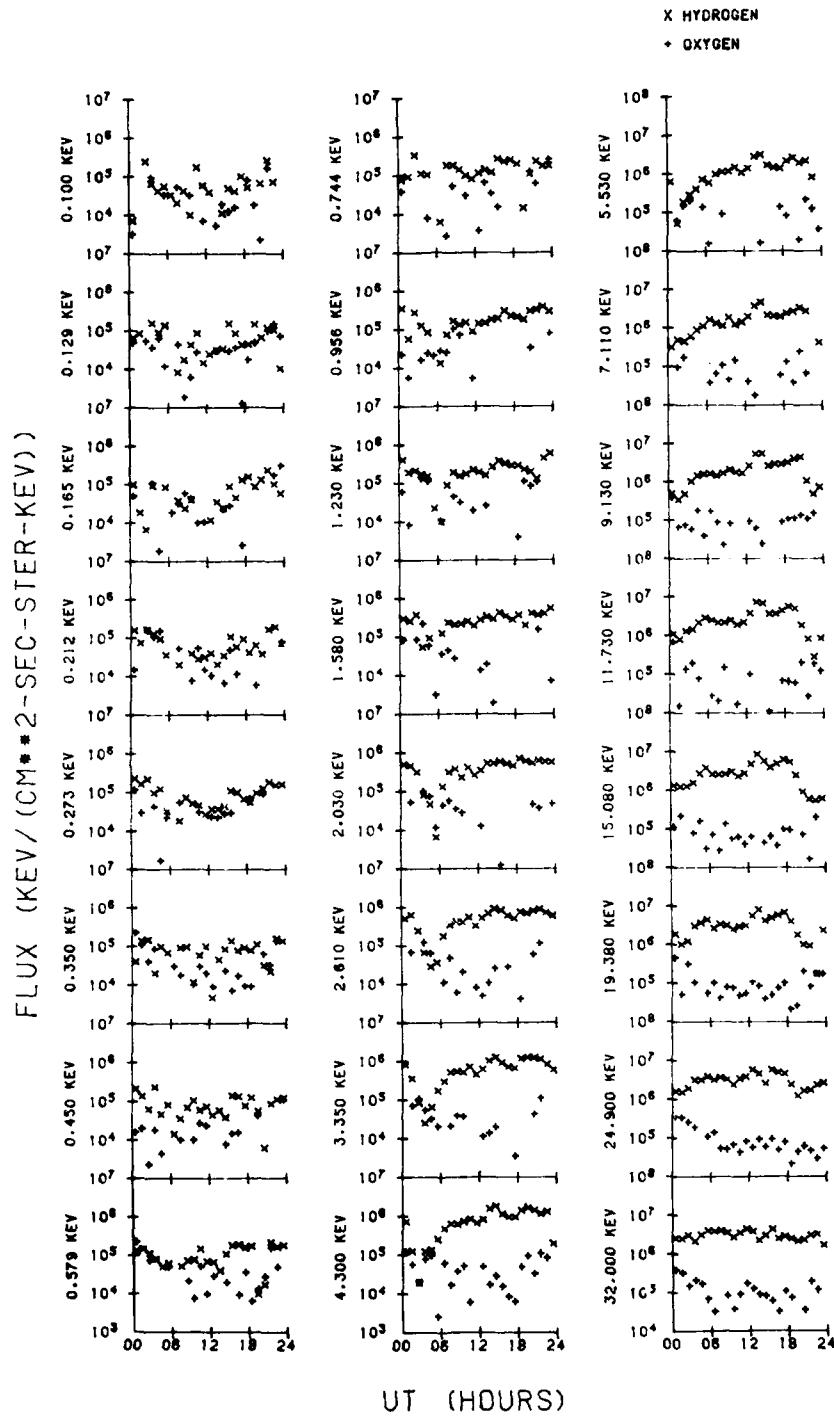
IONS

X HYDROGEN
♦ OXYGEN



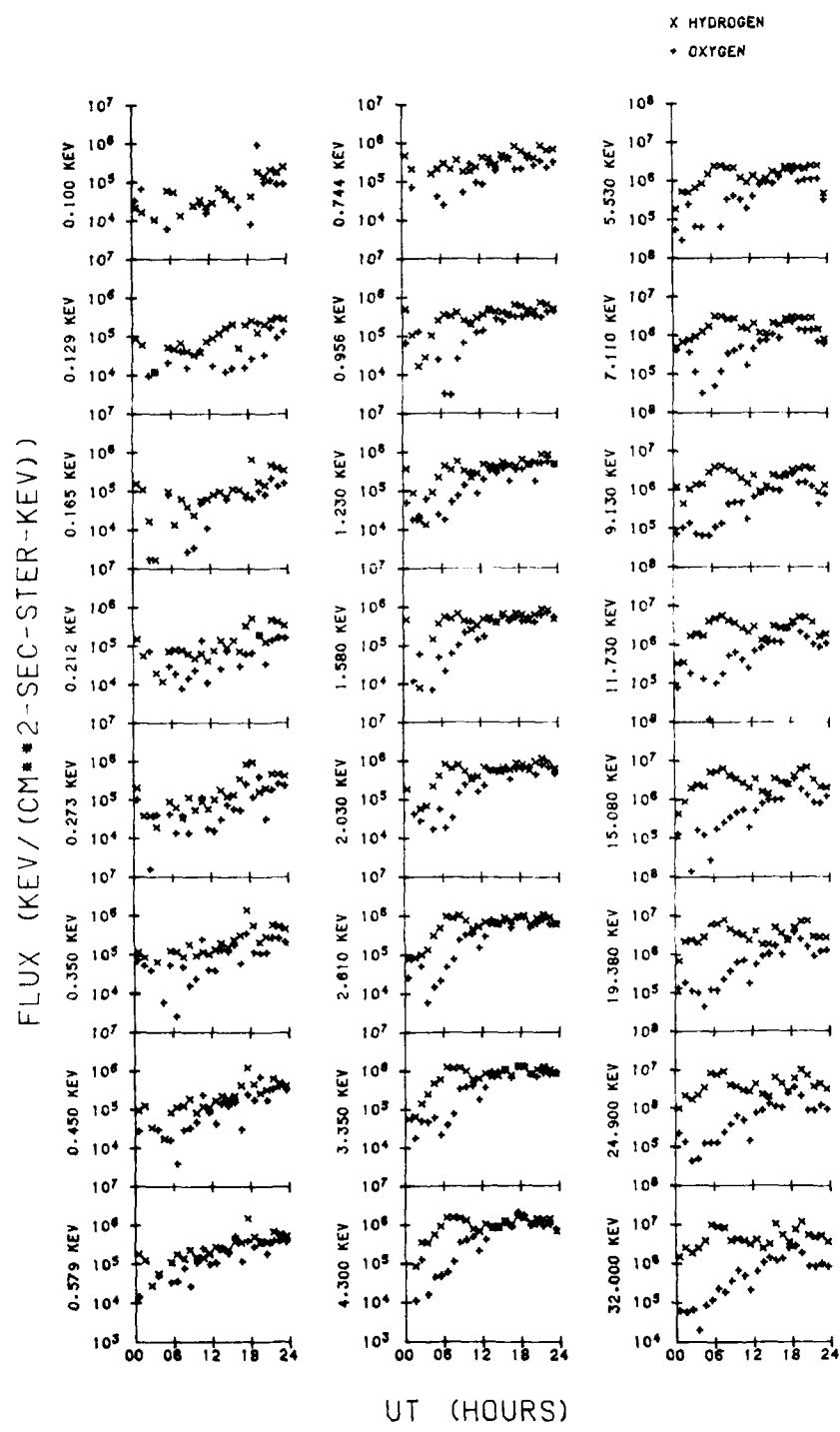
DAY 233

IONS



DAY 234

IONS



DAY 241

7. MIDDLE ENERGY ELECTRON AND ION DATA BASE, SC5

7.1 Instrument Description

The Air Force Geophysics Laboratory SC5 Rapid Scan Particle Detector, built and operated under the direction of D.A. Hardy, measures fluxes of electrons and ions in the energy ranges from 50 eV to 1 MeV and from 50 eV to 7 MeV, respectively. These energies are the central energies of the channels. A complete spectrum is returned for the entire energy range in each 1 s interval, but the energy resolution is low, nearly 100%. The instrument consists of two sets of detectors. One set is mounted with the look direction oriented parallel to the spin axis, and the other set perpendicular to the spin axis. Each set of detectors consists of two cylindrical plate electrostatic analyzers (ESA) with spiraltron electron multipliers and two silicon surface barrier solid-state detector telescopes.

The two low- (high-) energy ESAs measure the electron and ion fluxes in four contiguous channels that range from 100 eV to 1.7 keV and from 1.7 to 60 keV, respectively. Both sets of ESAs also measure a background channel with zero voltage on the deflection plate. The low-energy ESAs have geometric factors of $1 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ sr}$ for both ions and electrons. The high-energy ESAs have geometric factors of $3 \times 10^{-5} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ sr}$ for electrons and $3 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ sr}$ for ions. The solid state spectrometers (SSSs) make both anticoincident and coincident measurements. Here we use only the anticoincidence channels that measure particles between 70 and 400 keV. The electron SSSs use a 0.1 mil aluminum foil to absorb light and protons below 250 keV and have a $3 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}$ -thick front detector. The proton SSSs use a sweeping magnet to eliminate electrons below about 200 keV and have an $6 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$ -thick front detector with 120 mg/cm² of aluminum for a light shield. The front detectors, in anticoincidence with the rear detectors, measure the particle fluxes over the energies studied. A full description of the instrument and its calibration can be found in Hanser, et al.⁸

7.2 Description of Data Presentation; SC5 Middle Energy Electrons and Ions

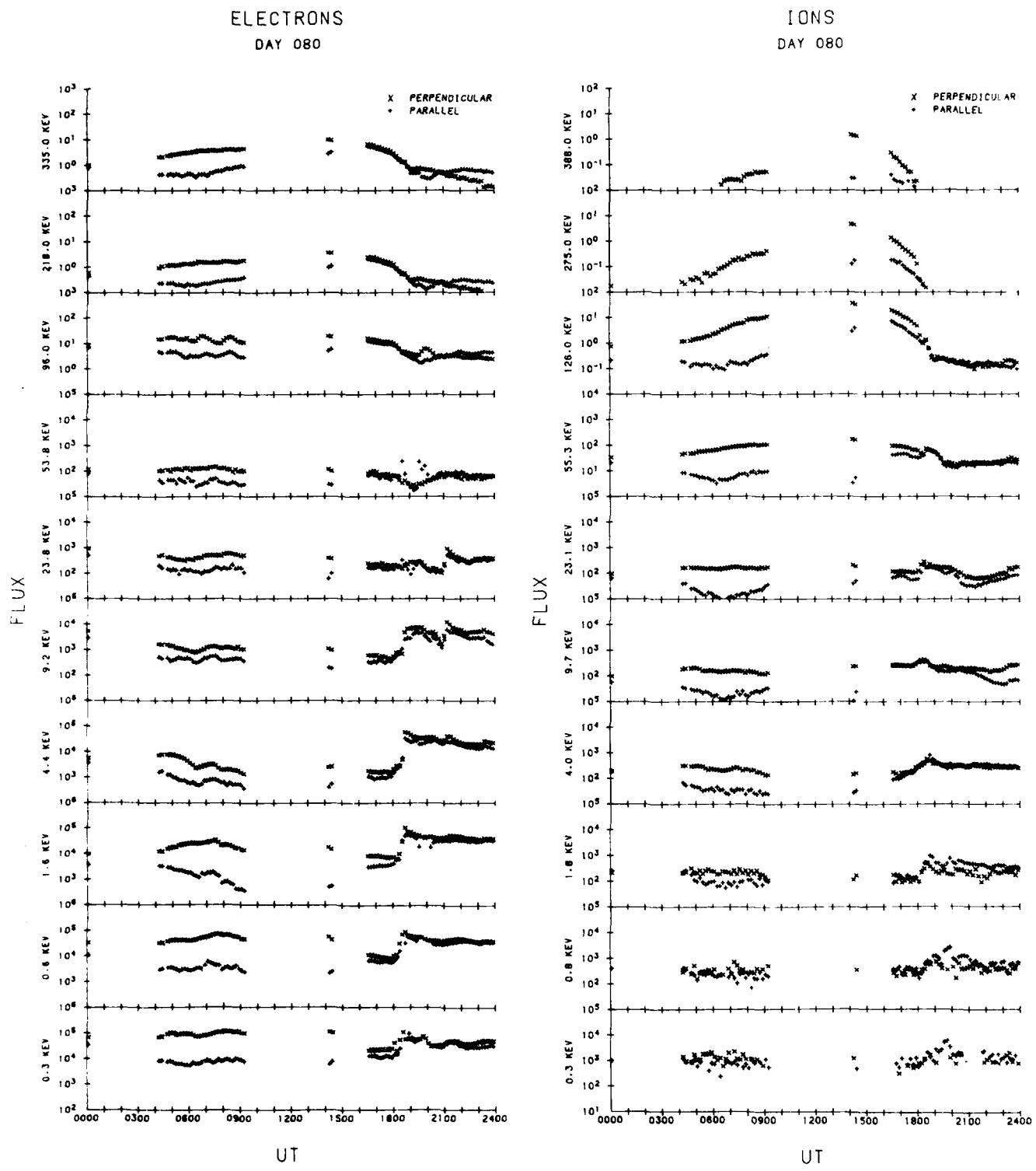
In each Figure are plotted ten minute averages of the number flux in $(\text{cm}^2 \text{ s sr eV})^{-1}$ of electrons (left hand panel) and ions (right hand panel) for selected energies as a function of Universal Time for a 24-hour period. The number flux scale is logarithmic. The detectors used to create these averages are those perpendicular to the satellite spin axis. In each plot the averages are performed for fluxes that are most parallel (+'s) and perpendicular (X's) to the magnetic field. The satellite spin axis is such that fluxes within 15° of the field line are usually measured. Data gaps occur when the detectors were operated in single energy, high data rate modes, or turned off during beam operations.

⁸Hanser, F.A., Hardy, D.A. and Sellers, B. (1979) *Calibration of the Rapid Scan Particle Detector Mounted in the SCATHA Satellite*, AFGL-TR-79-167, AD A082382.

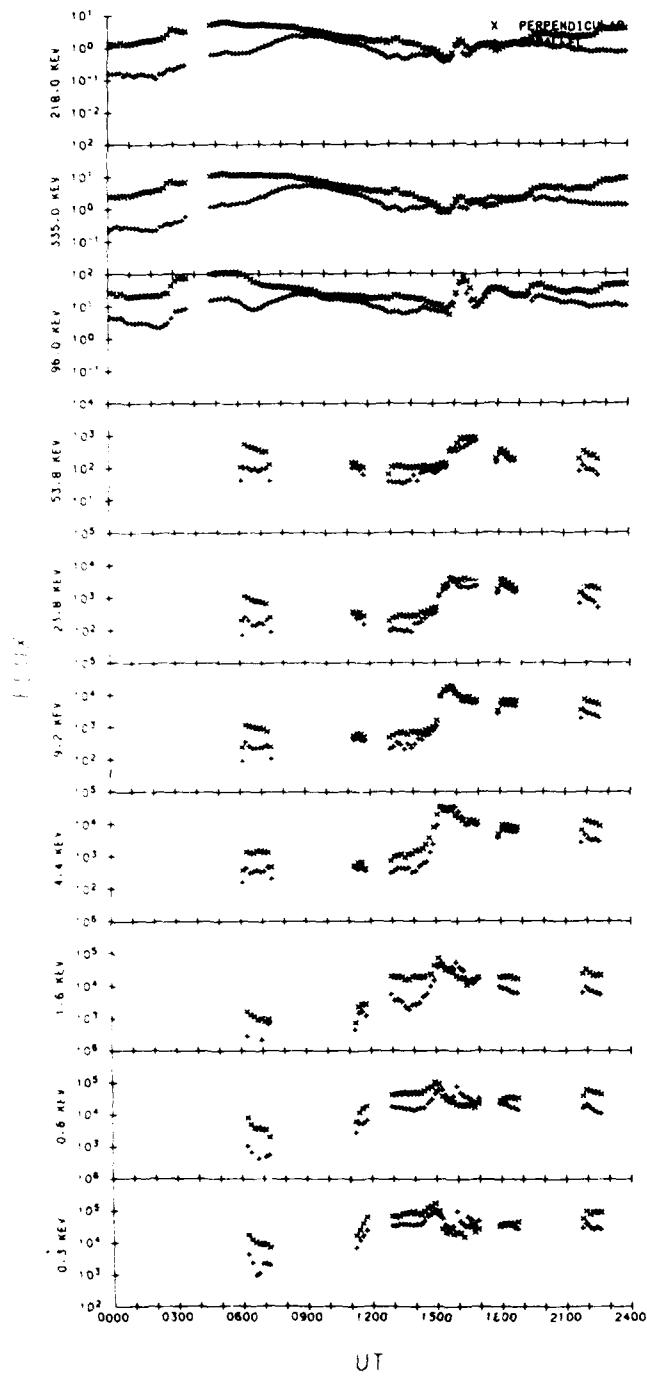
7.3 Calendar of Days for which SC5 Middle Energy Electron and Ion Data are Presented

1979													1980		
DAY	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	DAY		
1			121										1		
2			122										2		
3													3		
4													4		
5			156								036		5		
6		096				279							6		
7			127										7		
8													8		
9													9		
10													10		
11											042		11		
12													12		
13													13		
14													14		
15			166		227								15		
16													16		
17													17		
18											018		18		
19													19		
20		110											20		
21	080	111											21		
22	112	142				295							22		
23	113							357					23		
24	114												24		
25	115						359						25		
26	116				299								26		
27	117				300								27		
28	118			271									28		
29	119	180	241				363						29		
30	120		242										30		
31													31		

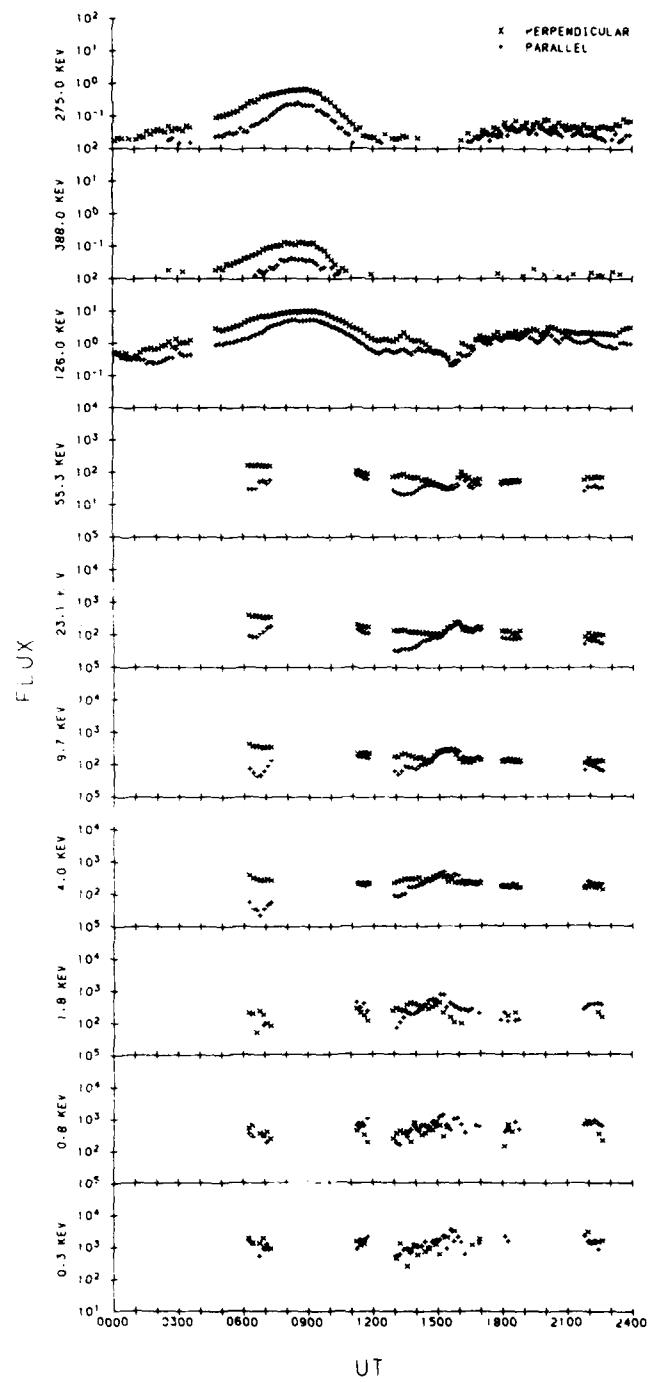
7.4 Data Presentation; SC5 Middle Energy Electron and Ion Data



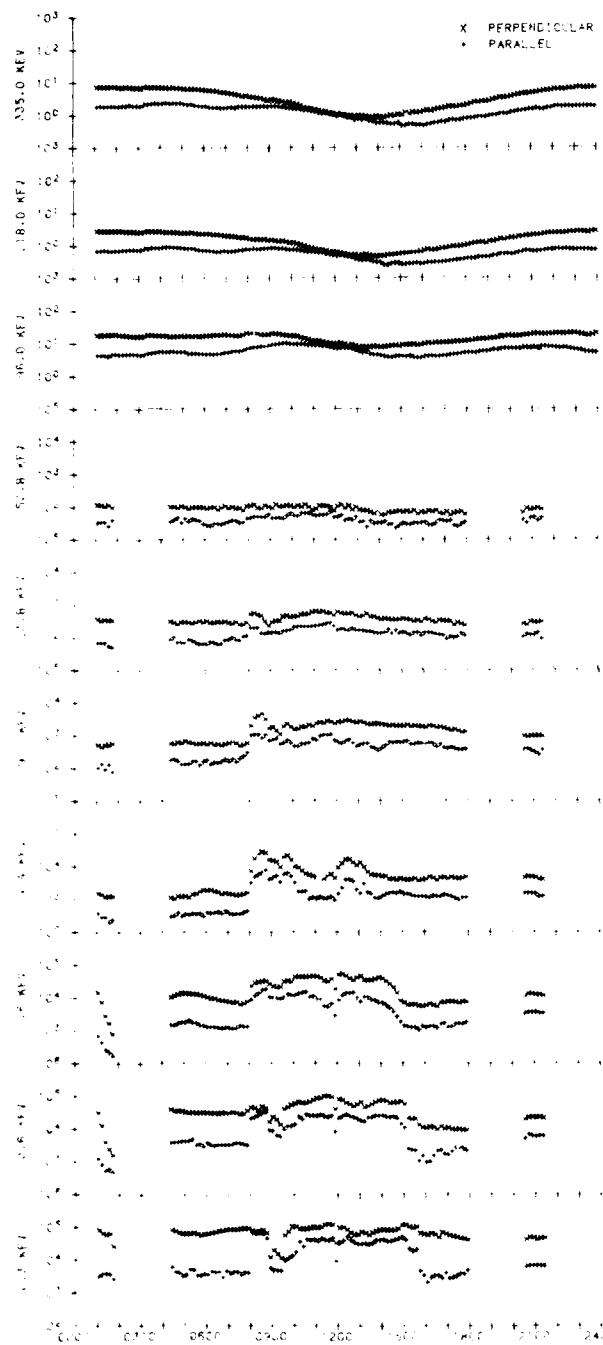
ELECTRONS
DAY 096



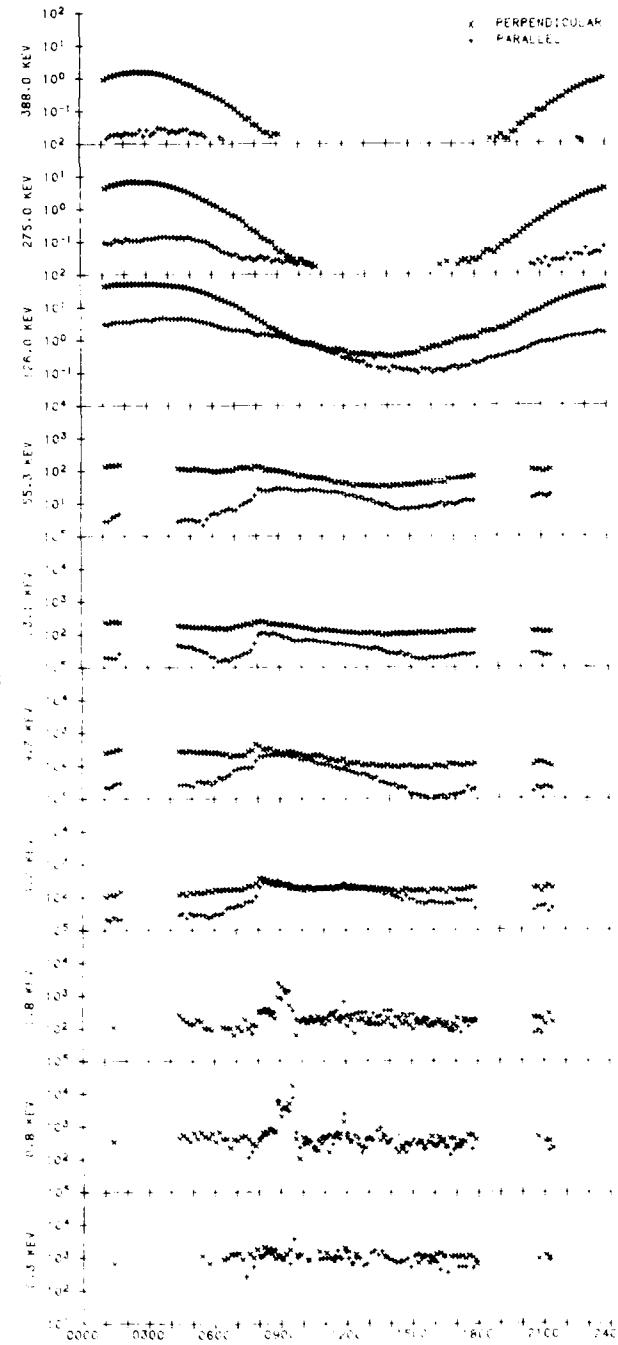
IONS
DAY 096

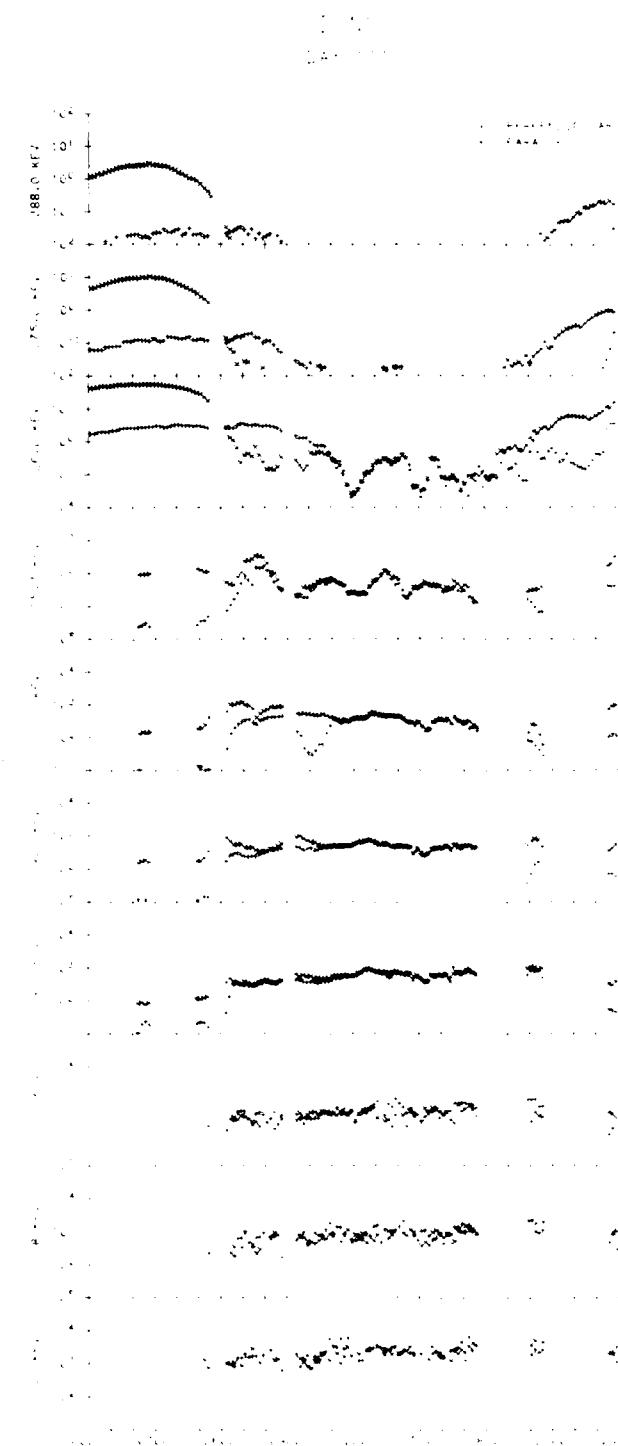
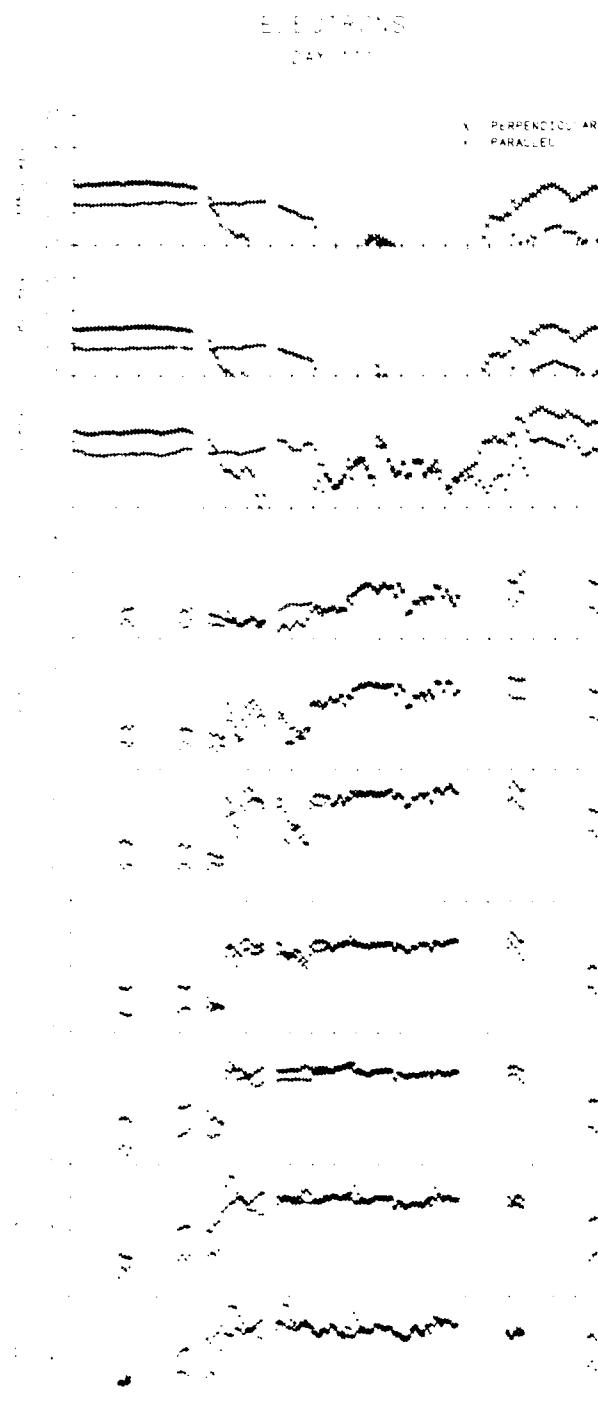


ELECTRONS
DAY 110

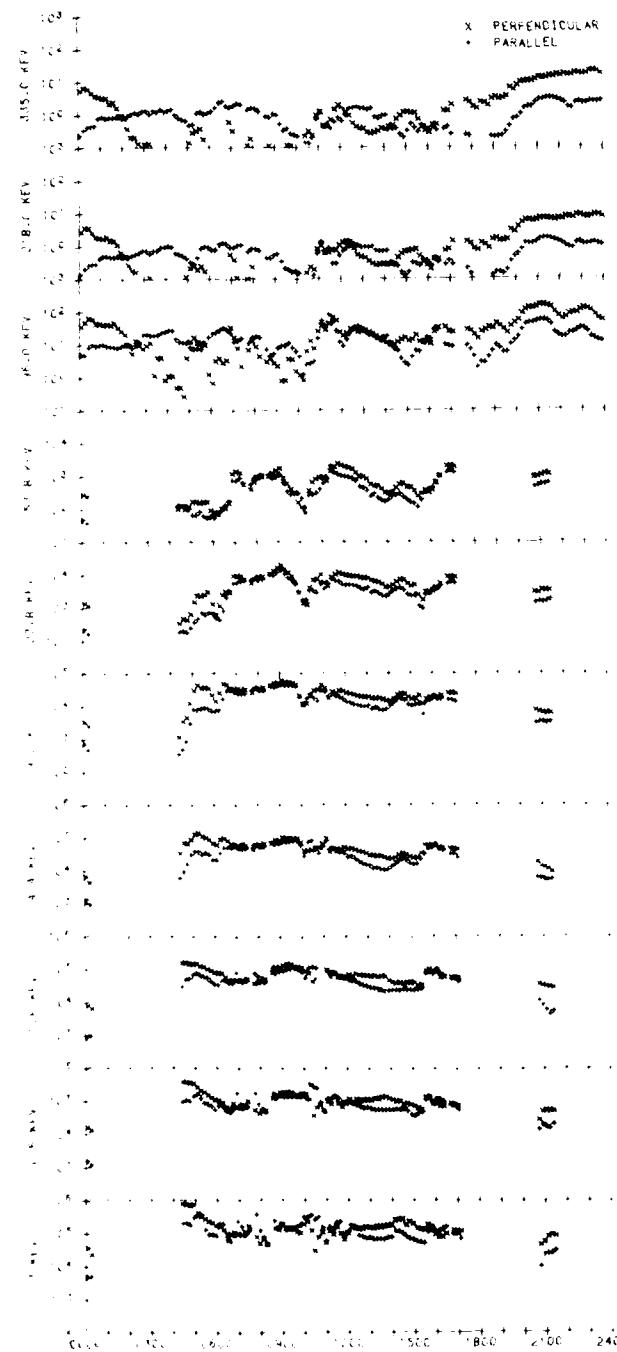


IONS
DAY 110

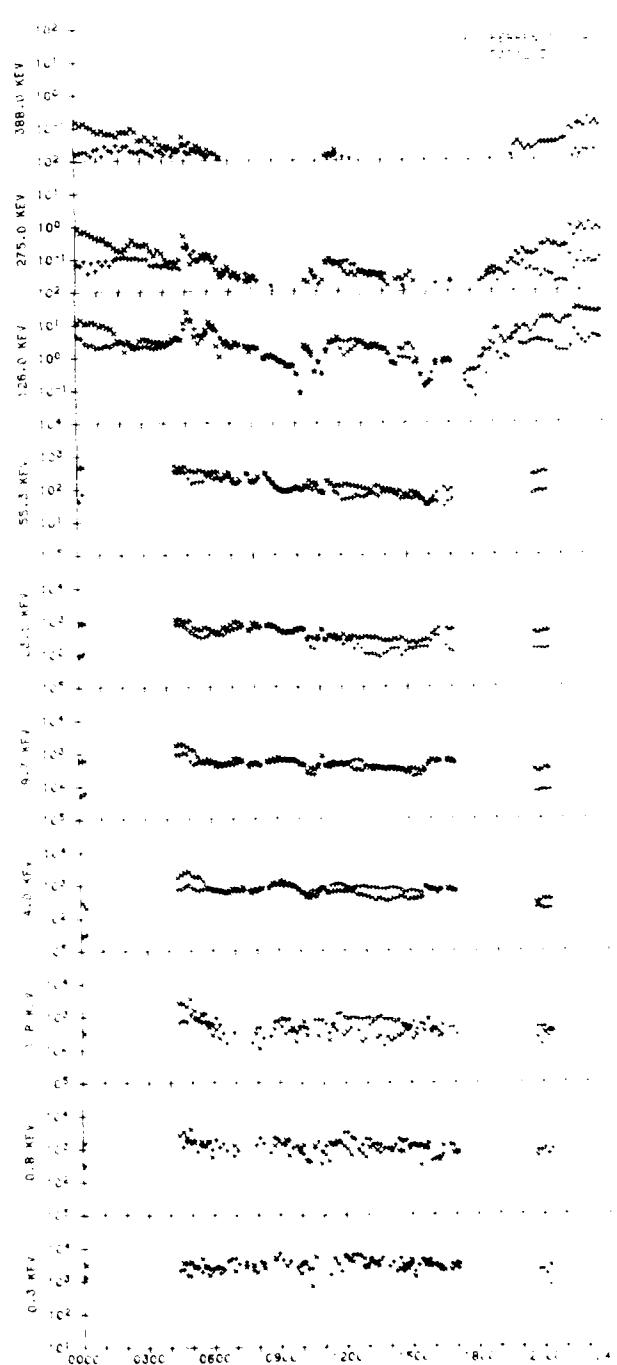




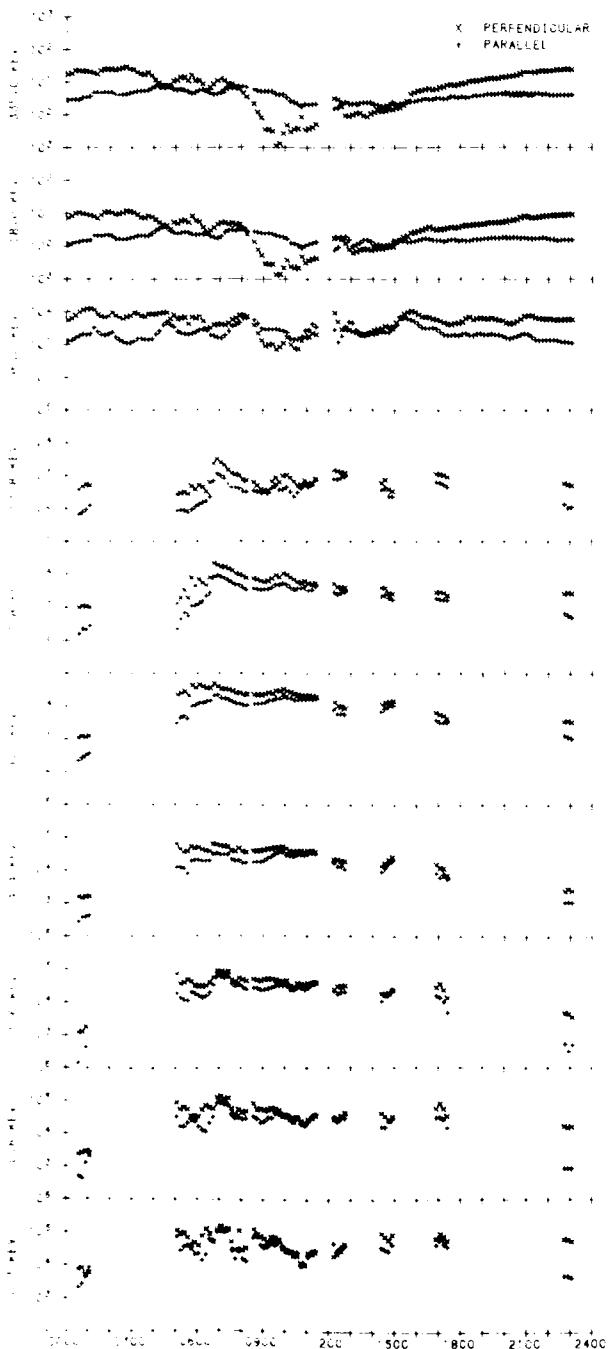
ELECTRONS
DAY 112



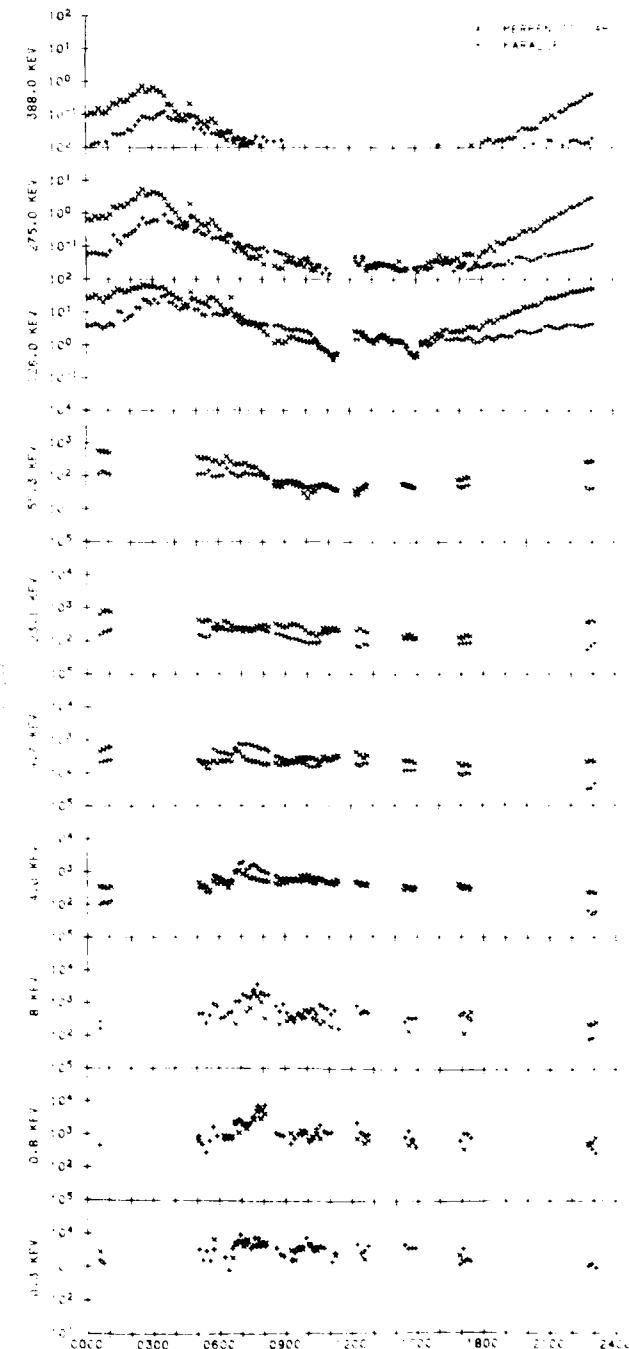
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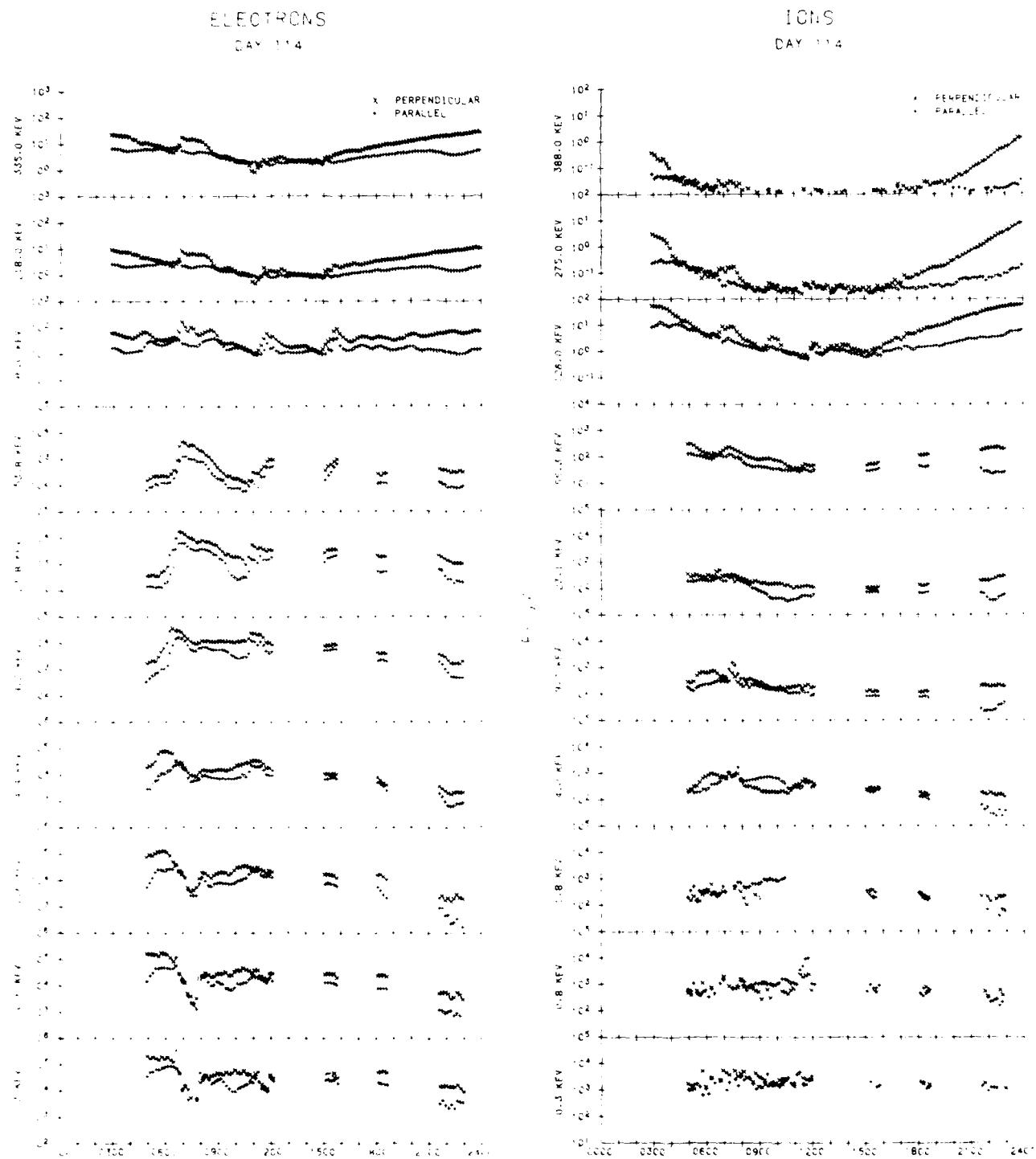


ELECTRONS
DAY 113

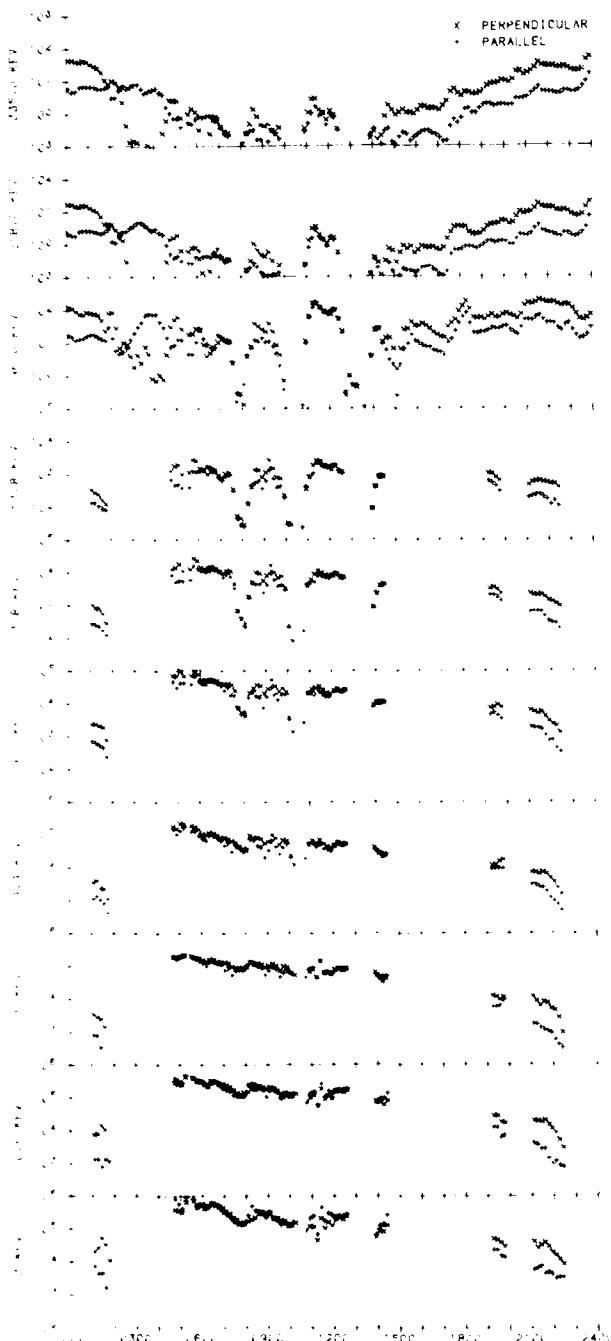


IONS
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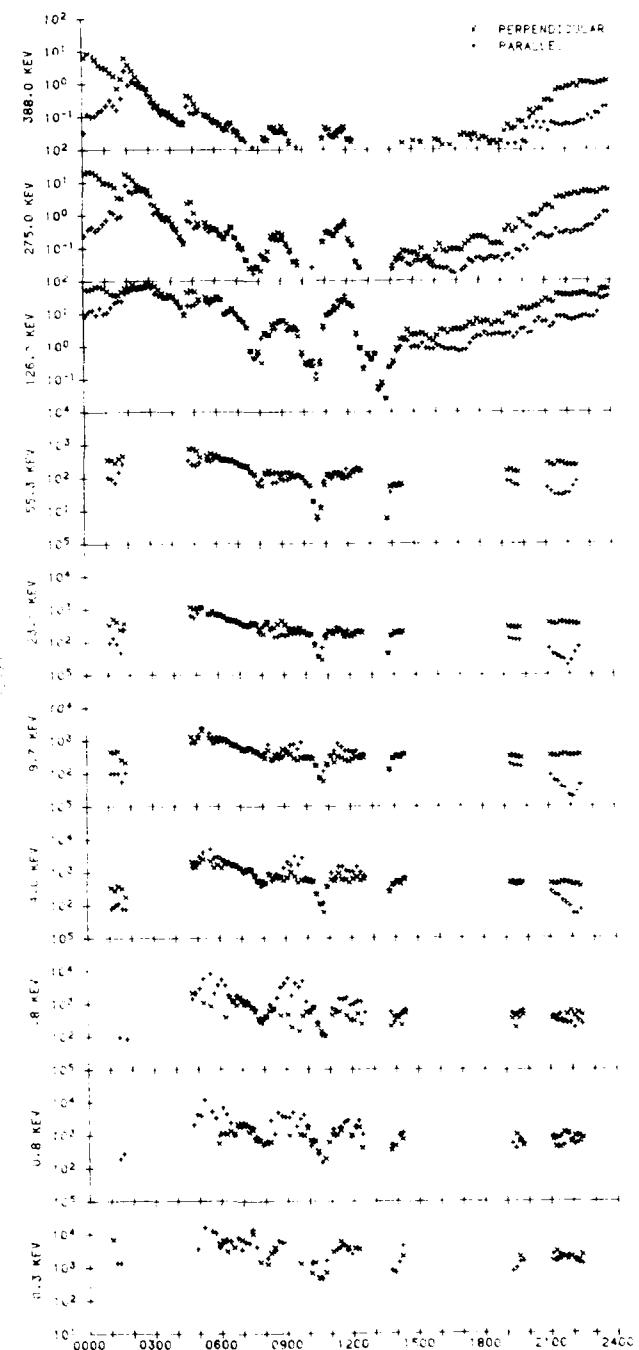




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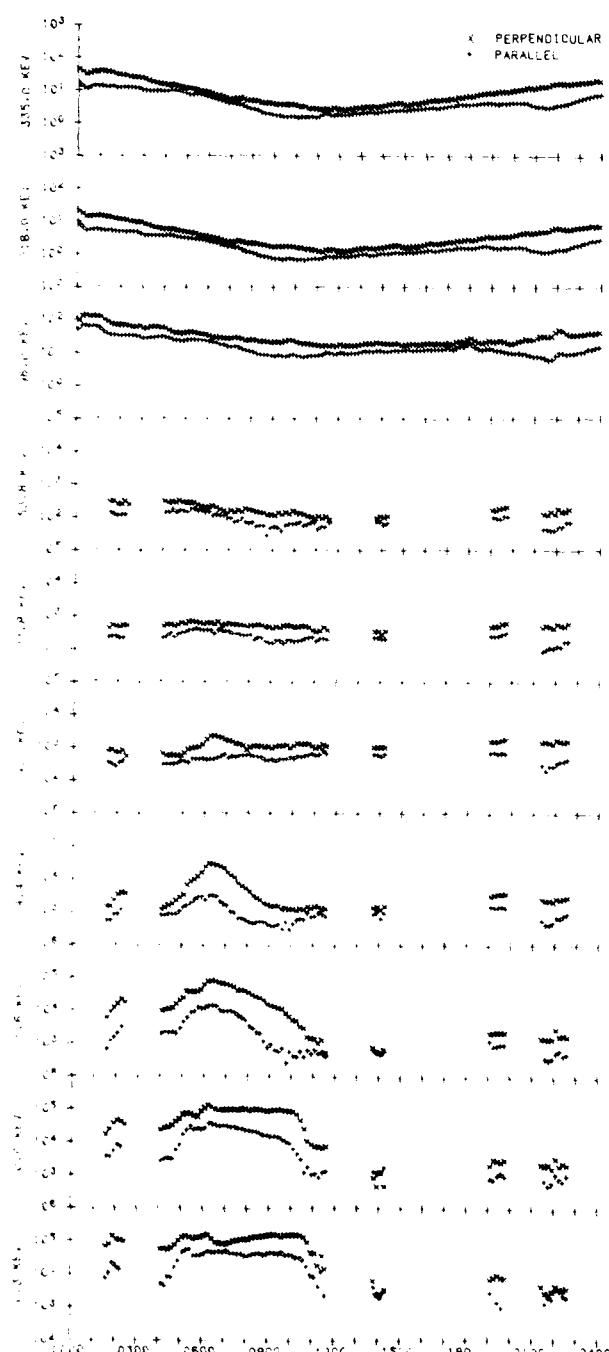


IONS
DAY 115



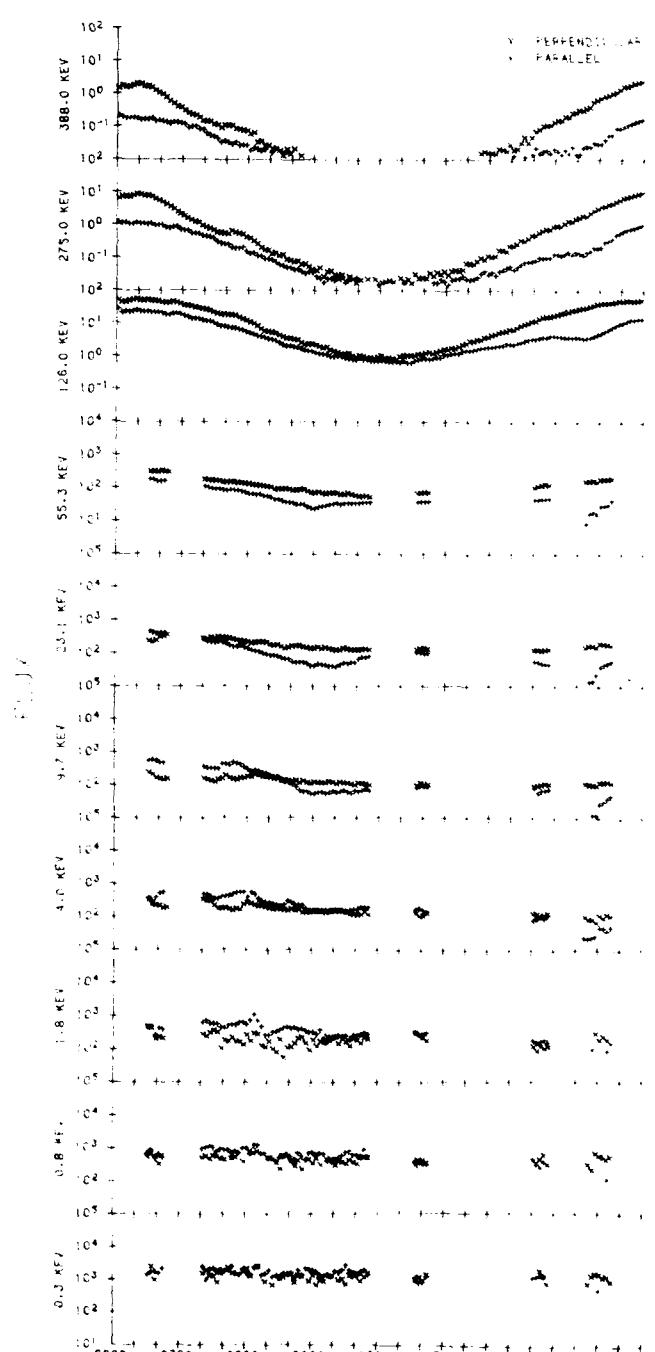
ELECTRONS

DAY 116

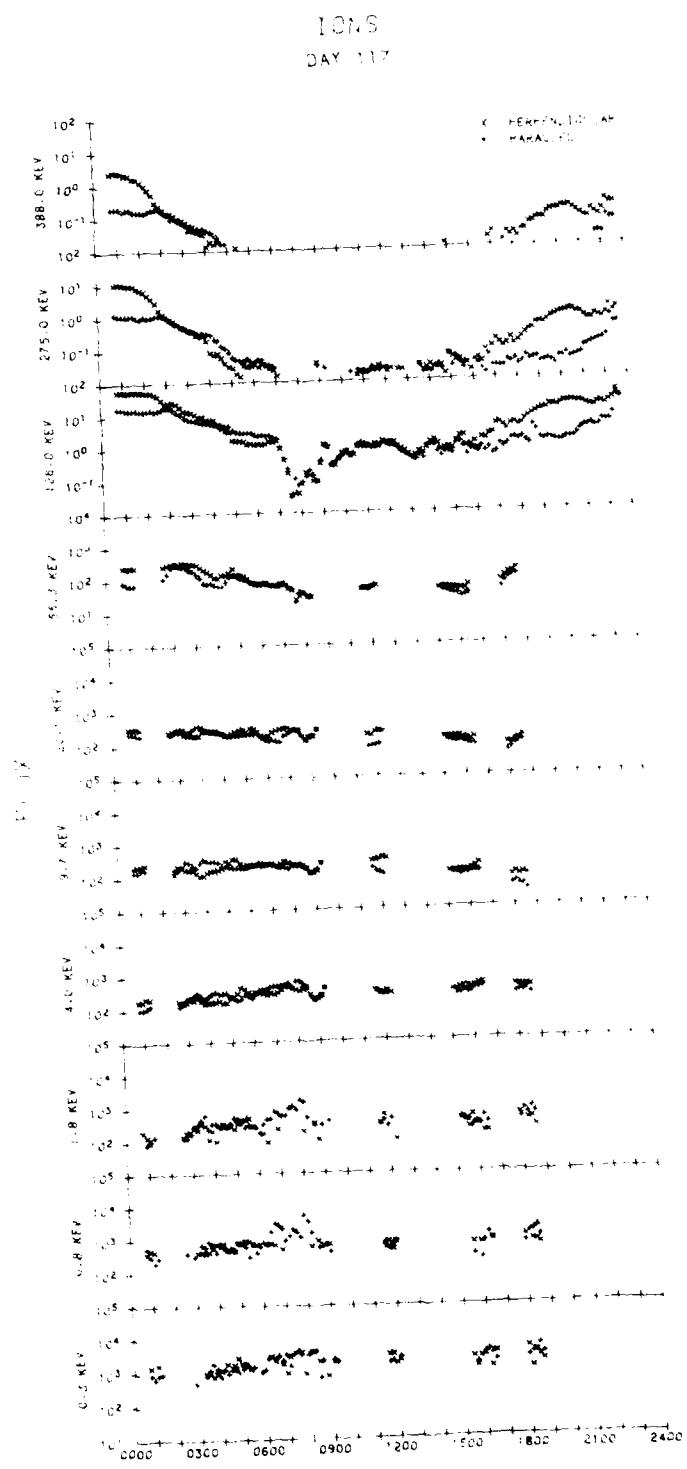
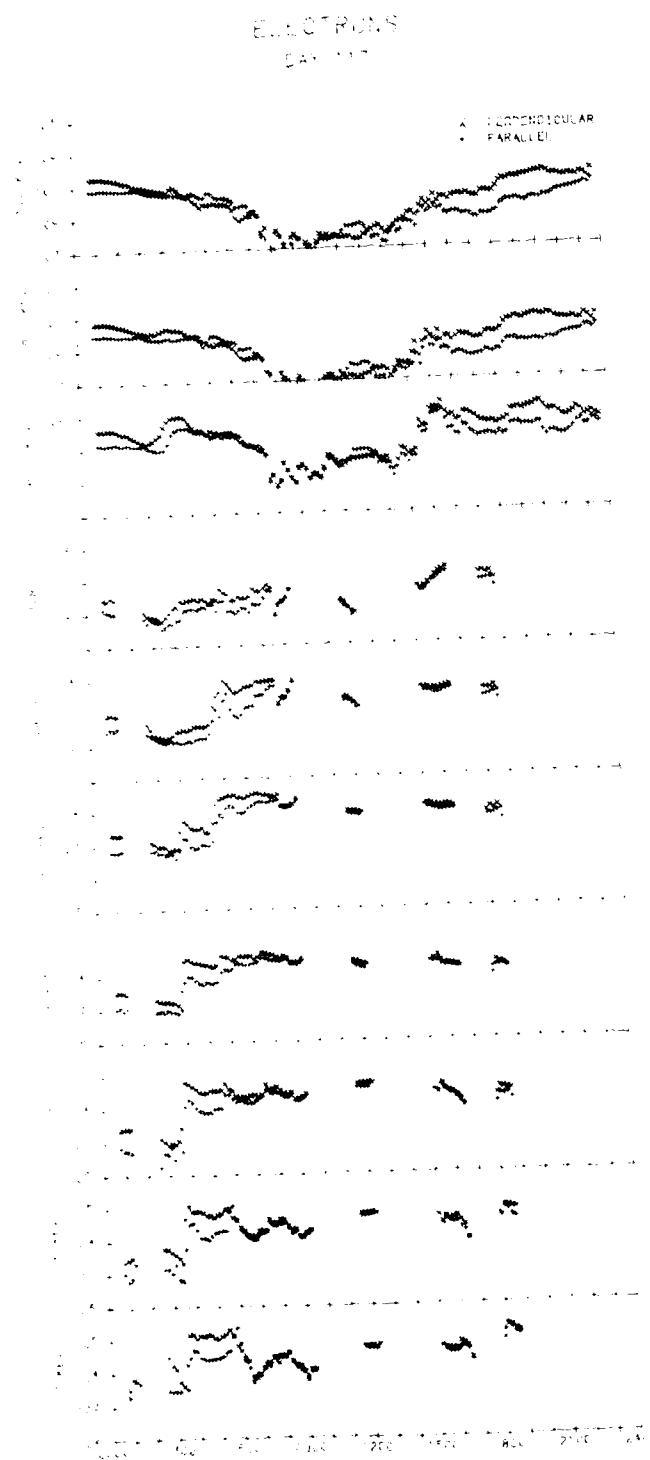


IONS

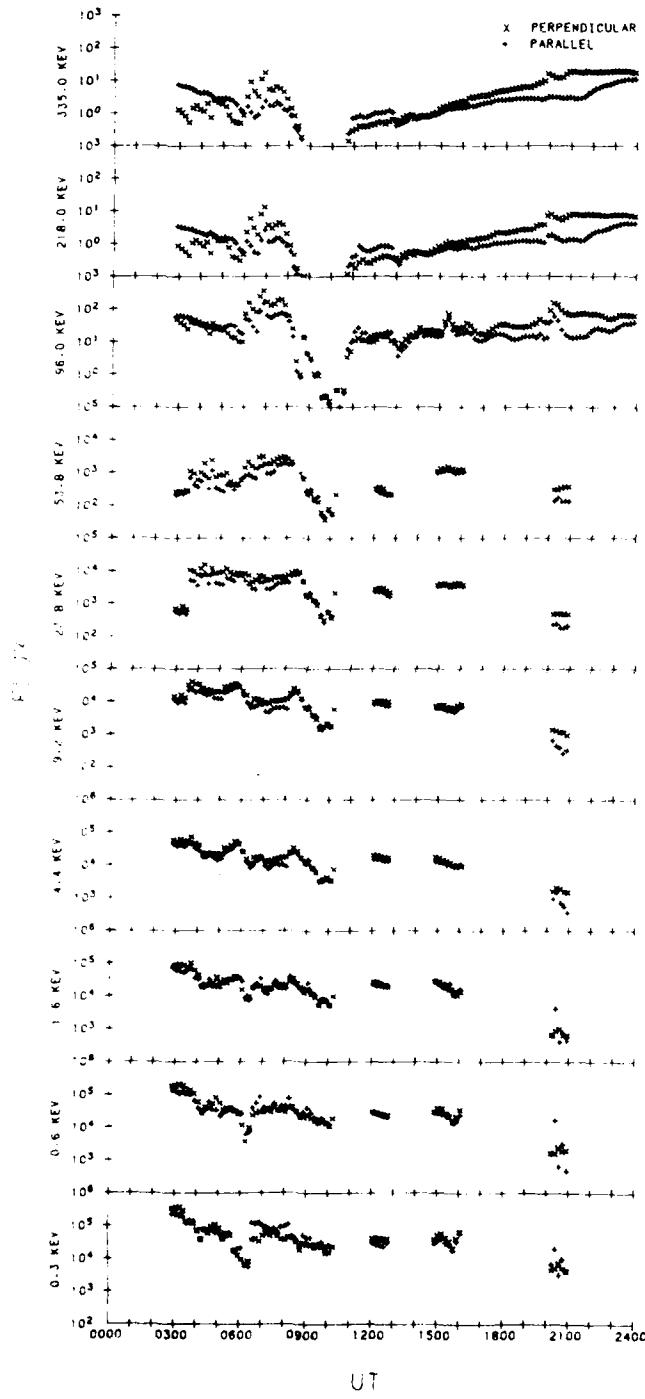
DAY 116



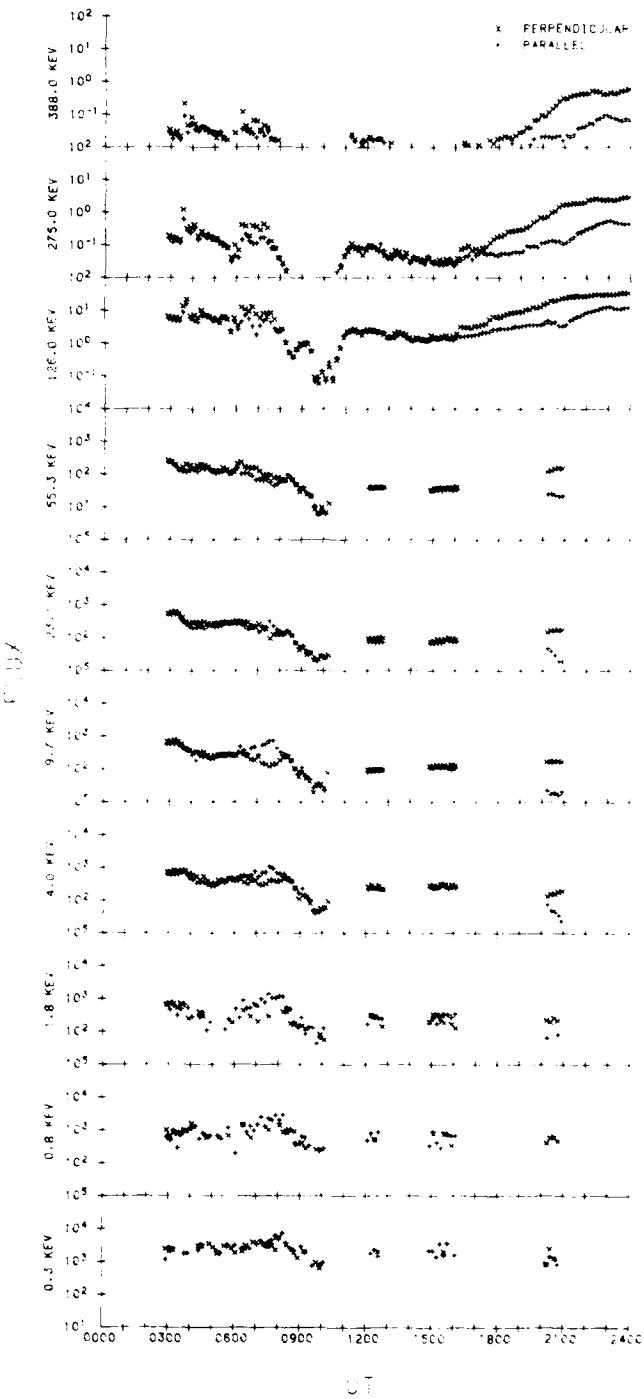
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ELECTRONS
DAY 118

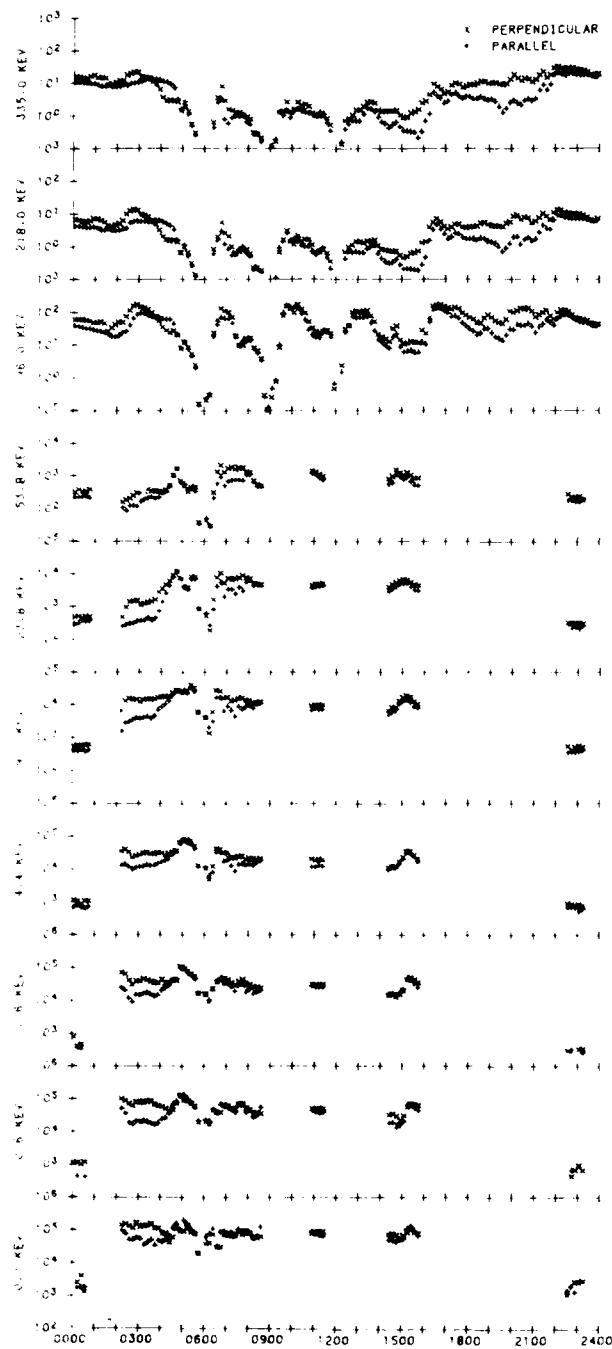


IONS
DAY 118



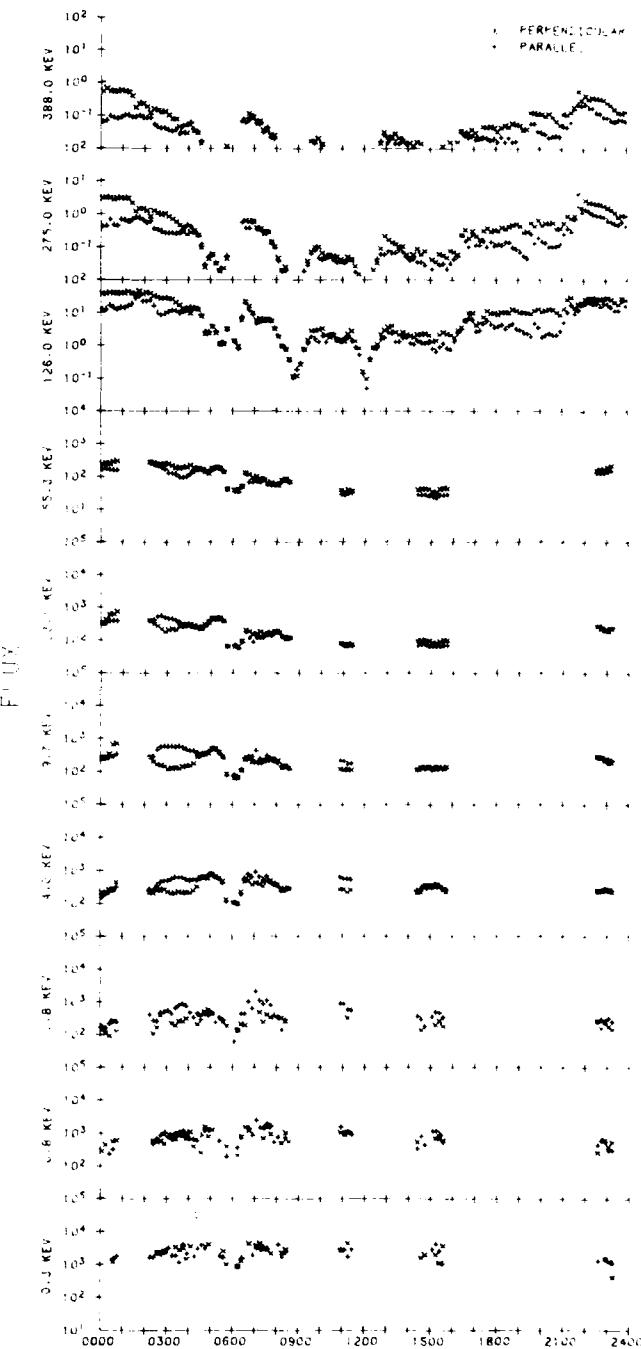
ELECTRONS

DAY 119

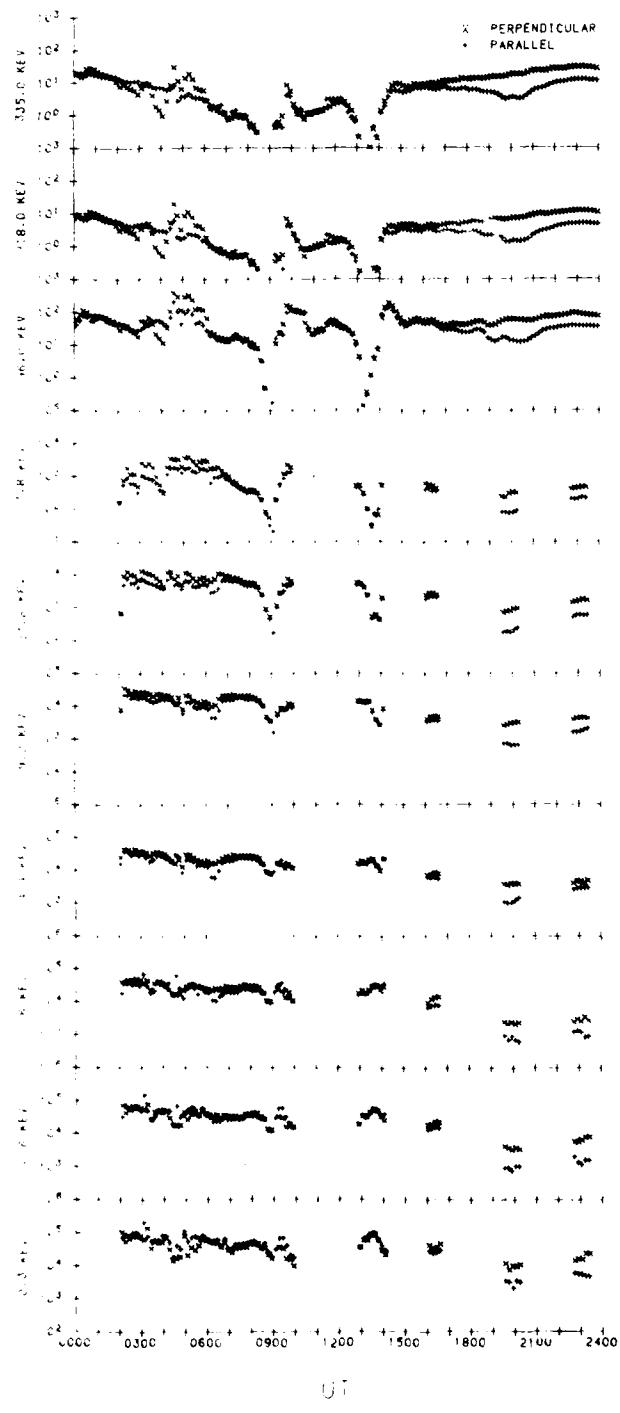


IONS

DAY 119

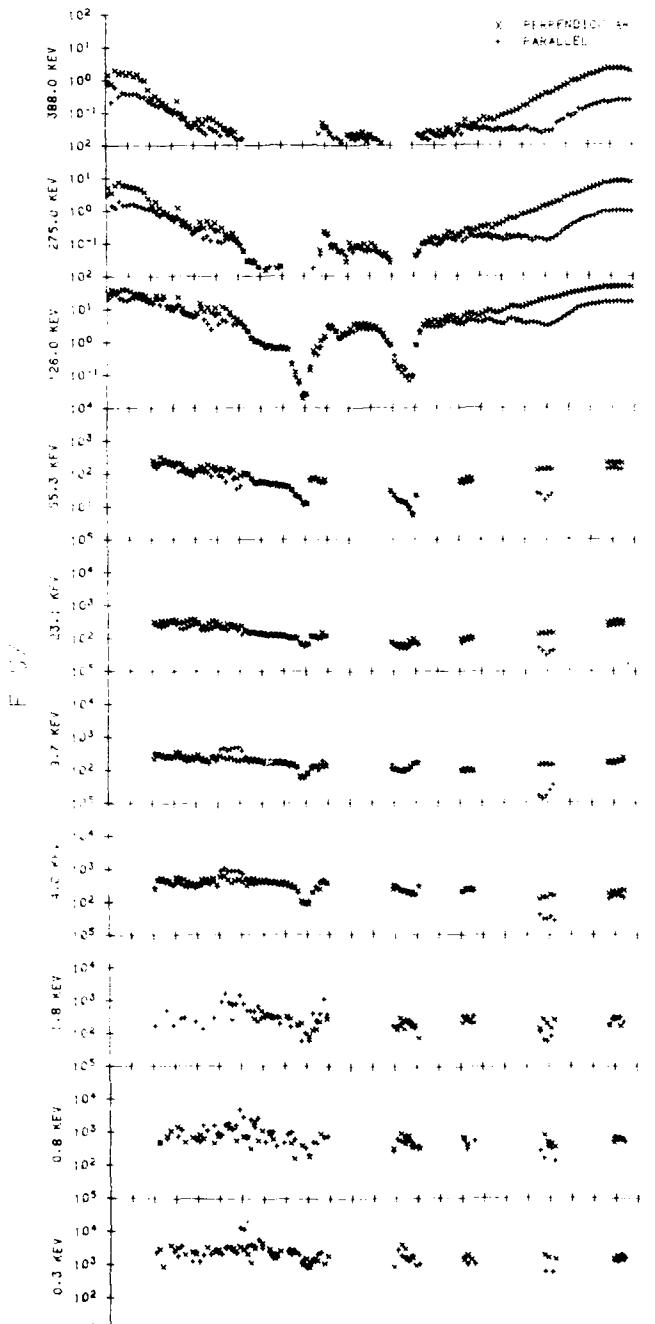


ELECTRONS
DAY 120



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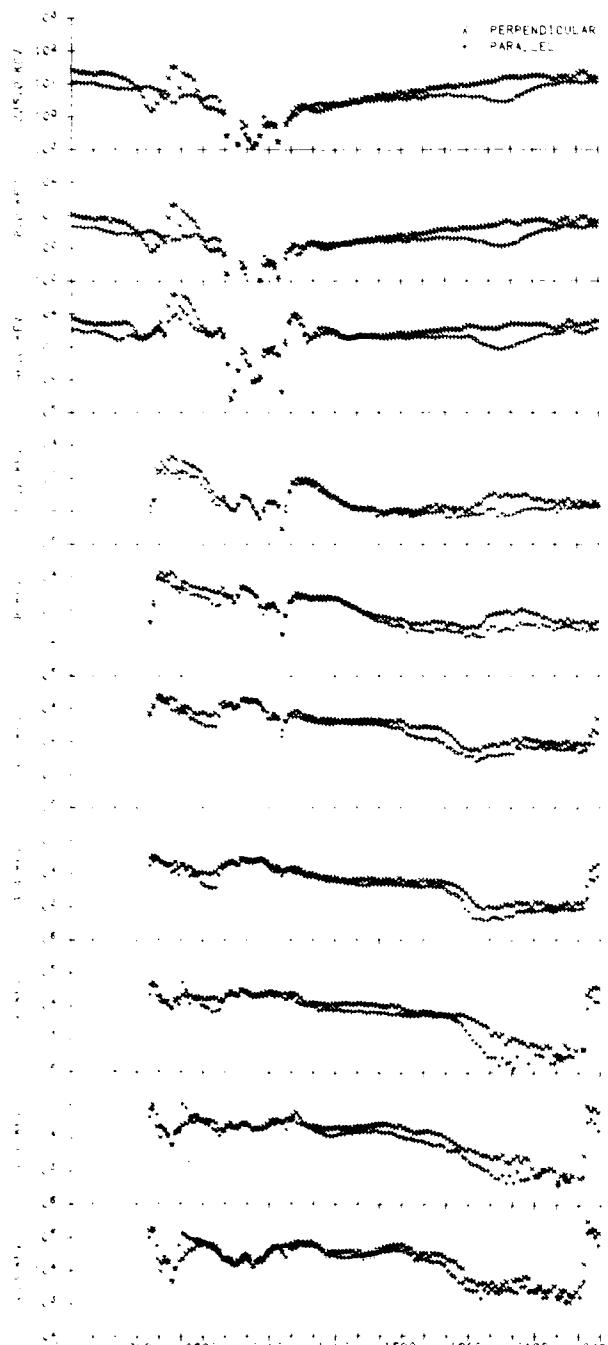
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DAY 120



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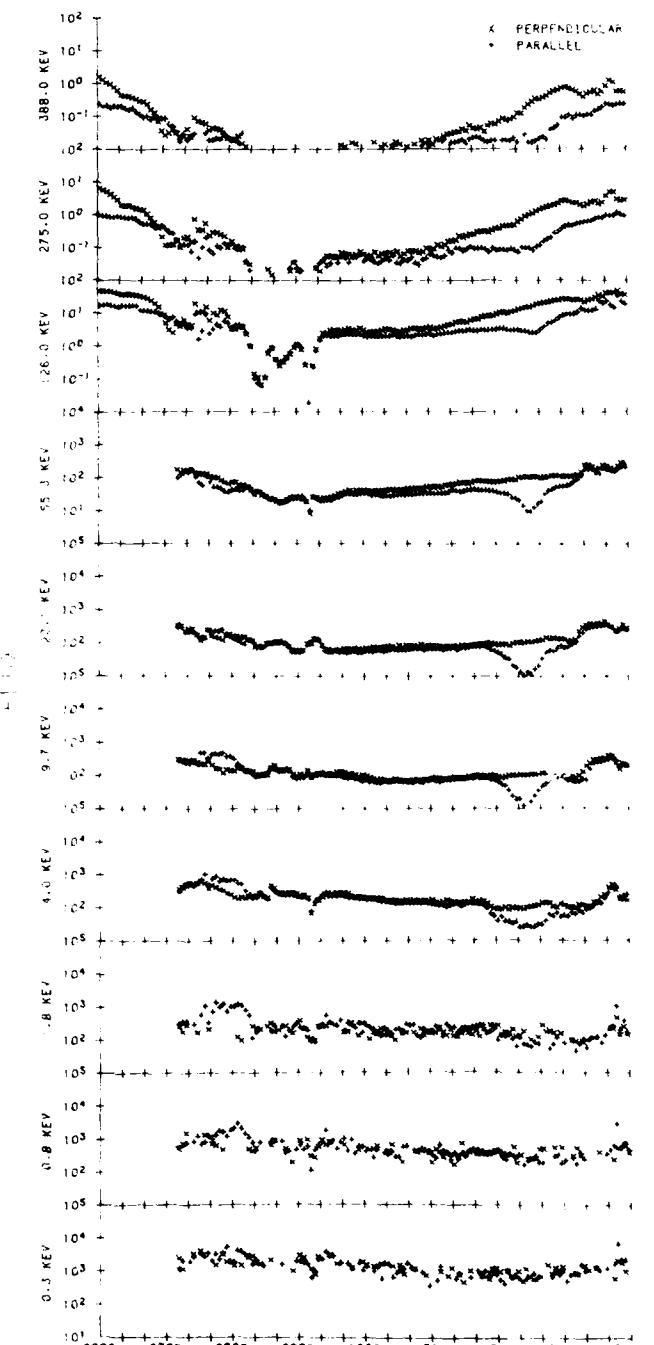
ELECTRONS

DAY 121



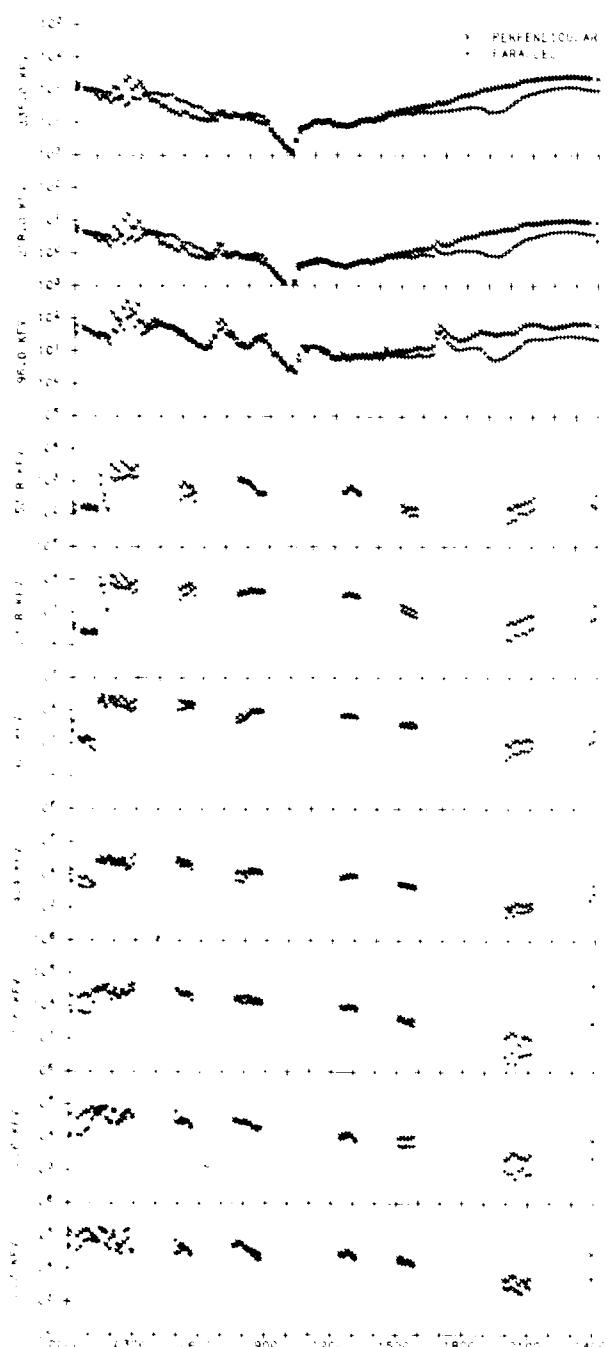
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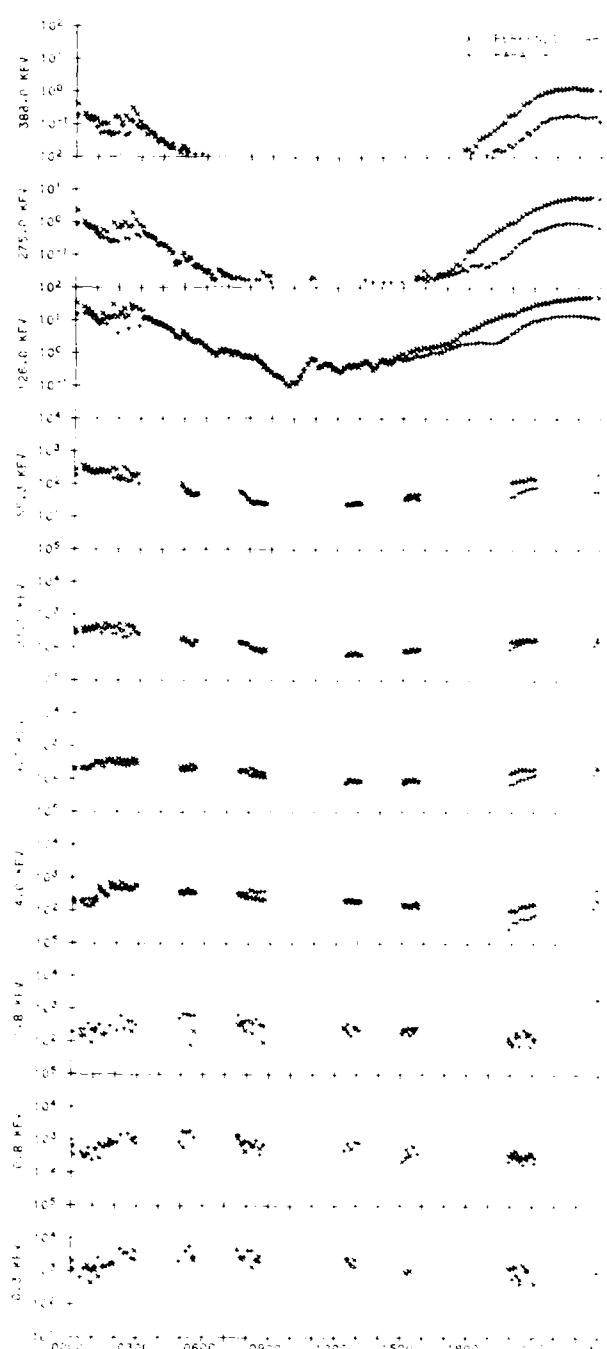
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DAY 122



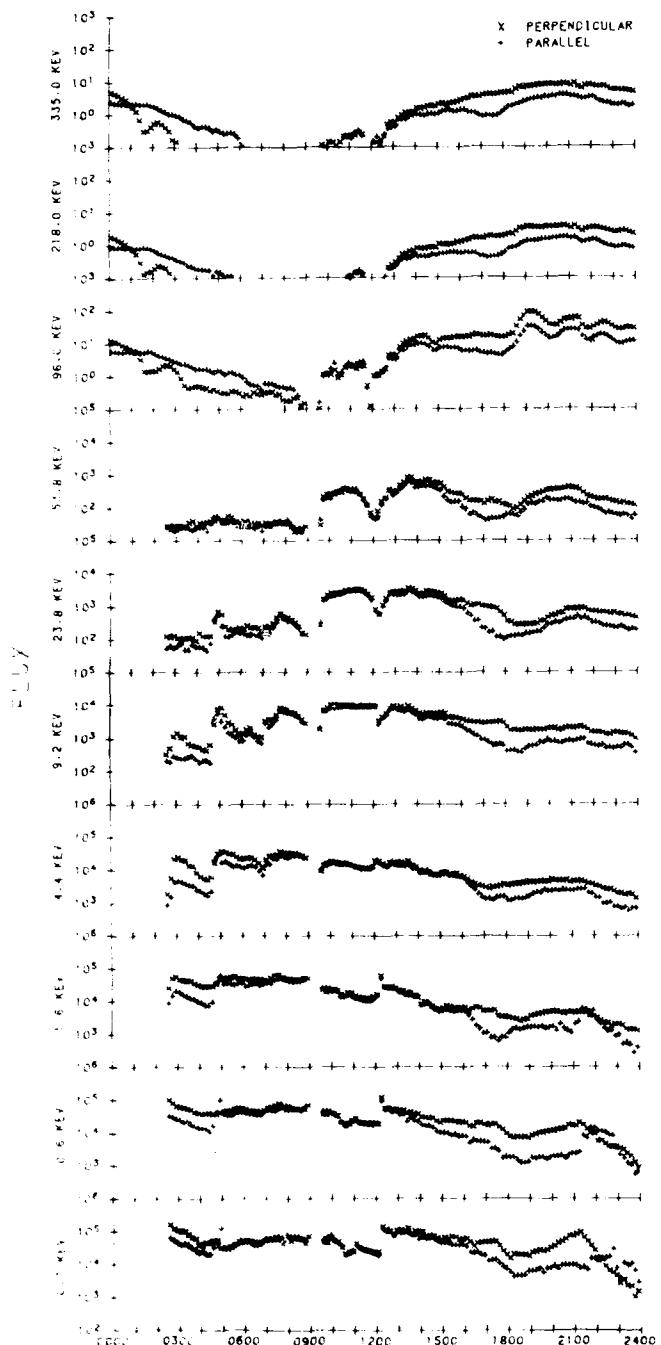
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DAY 122



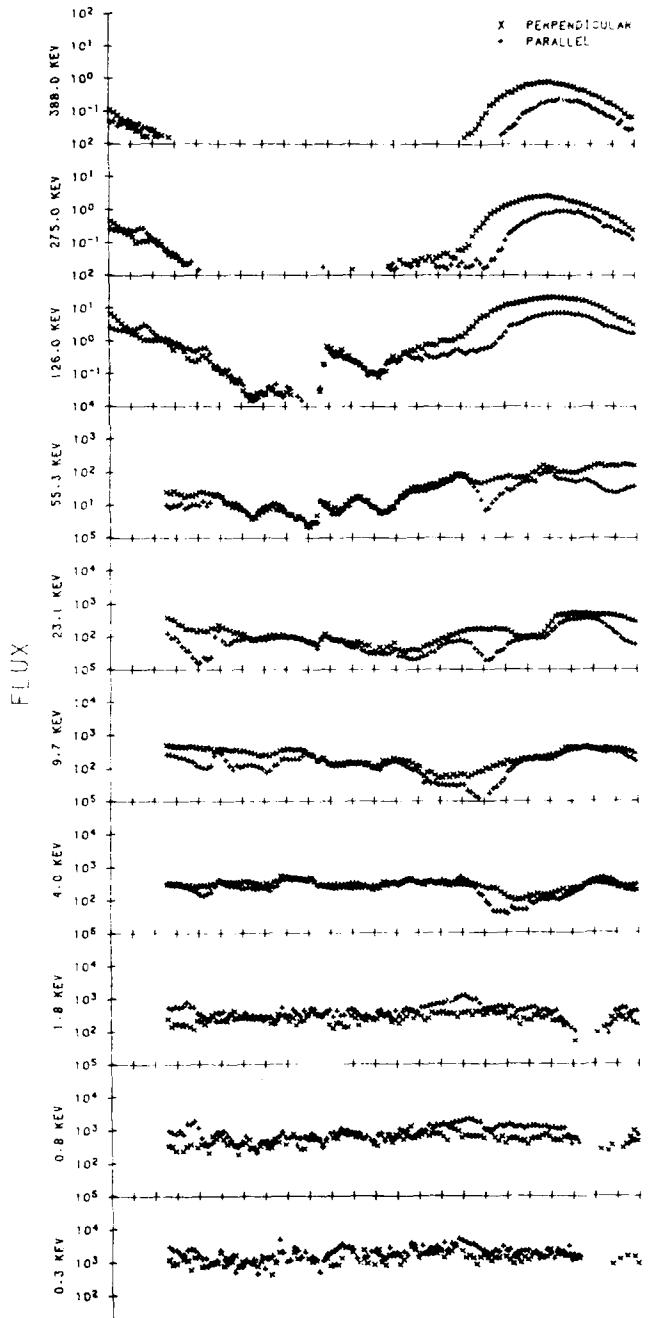
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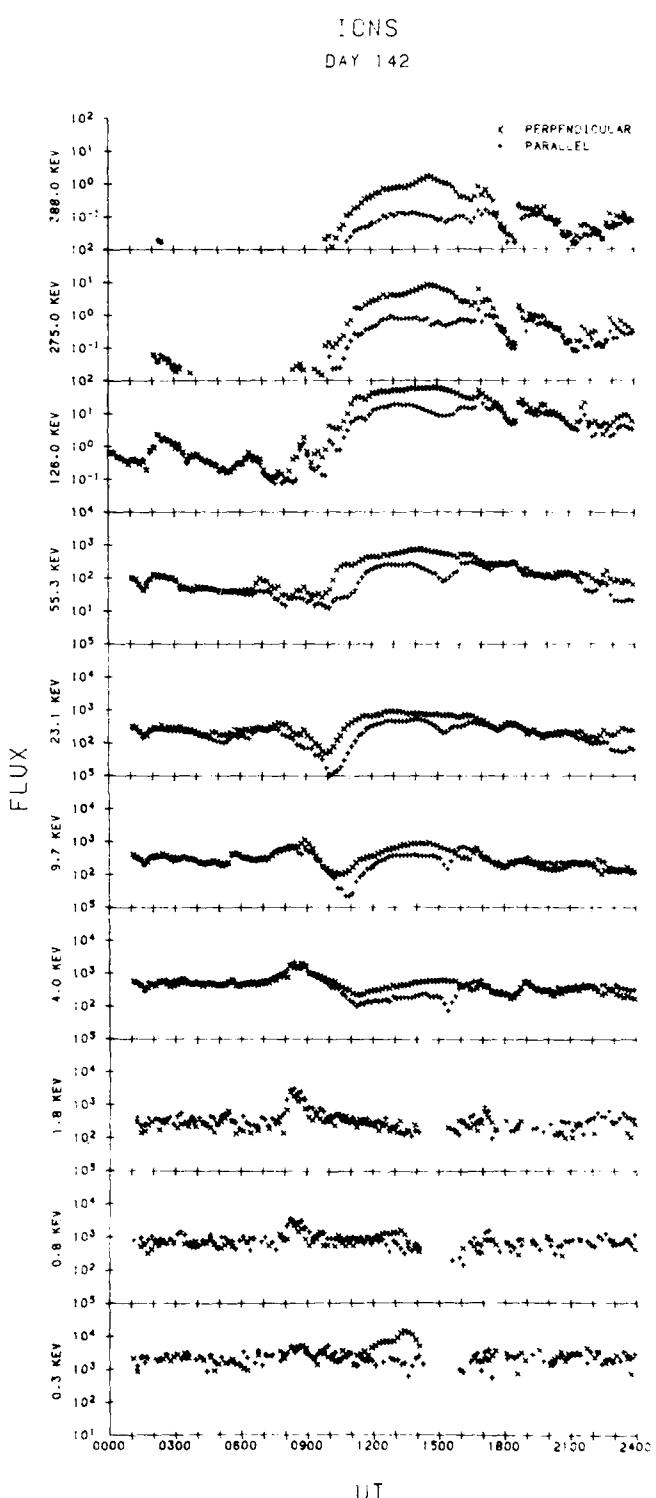
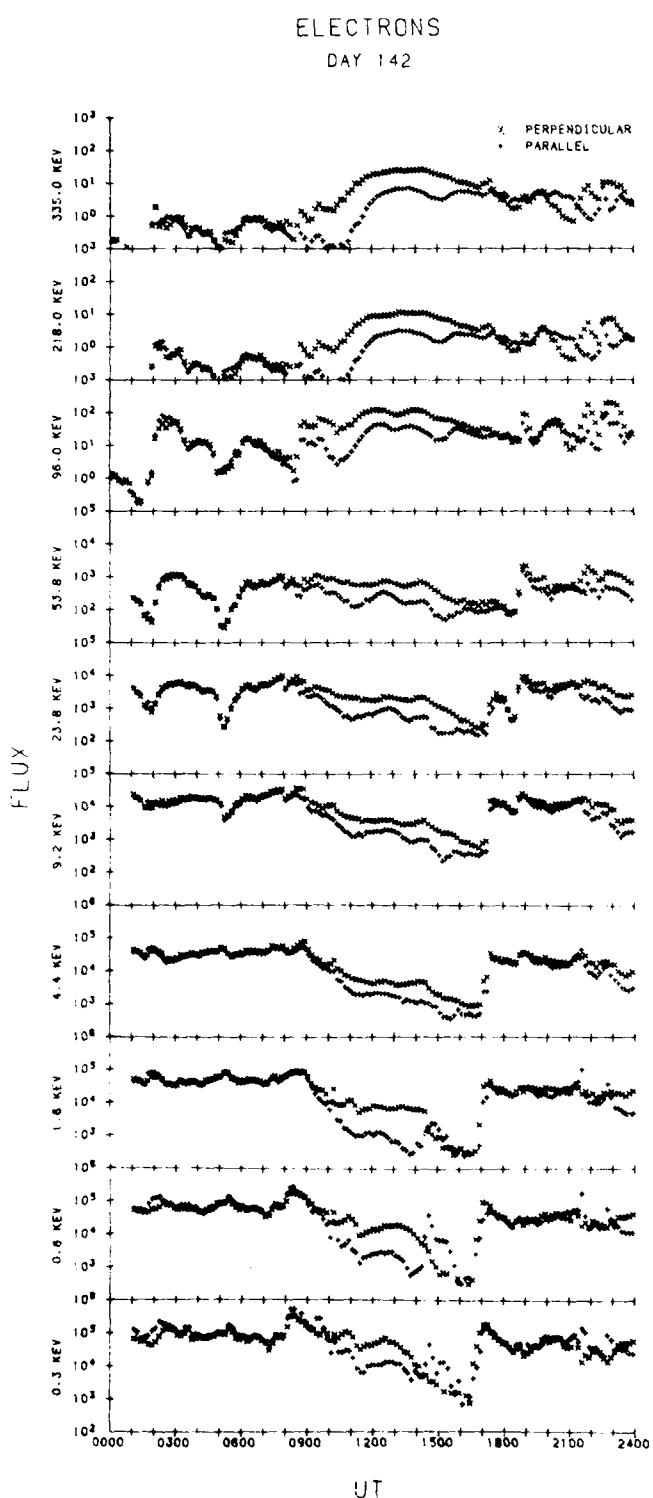
DAY 127



IONS

DAY 127





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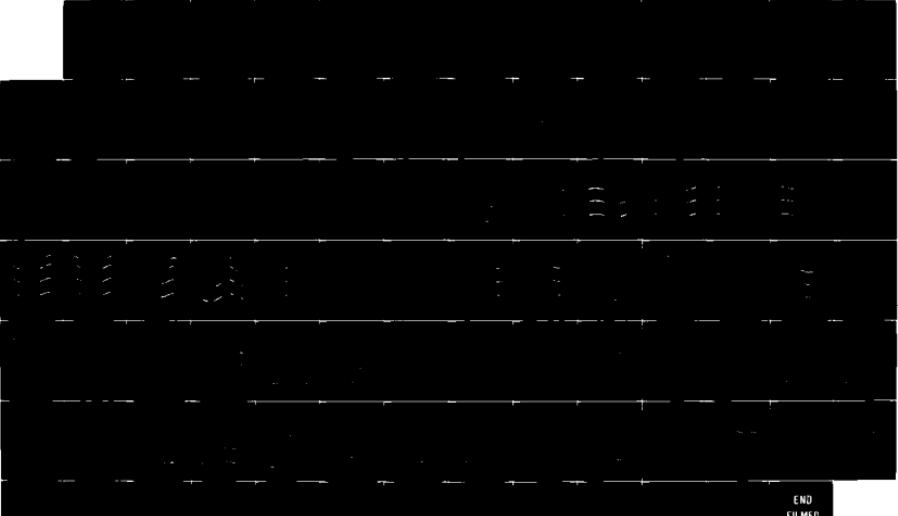
BY E G MULLER ET AL. 01 SEP 89 CL-TR-89-0245(2)

F/C 22/3

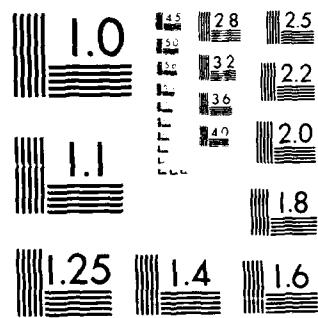
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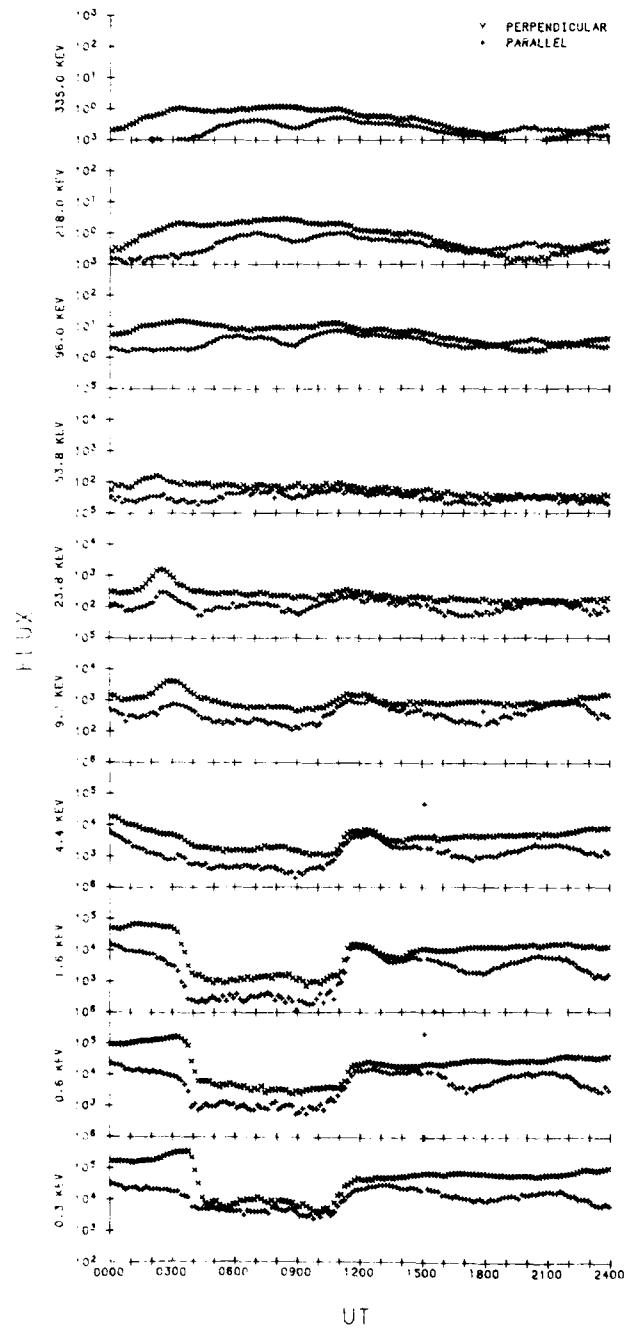


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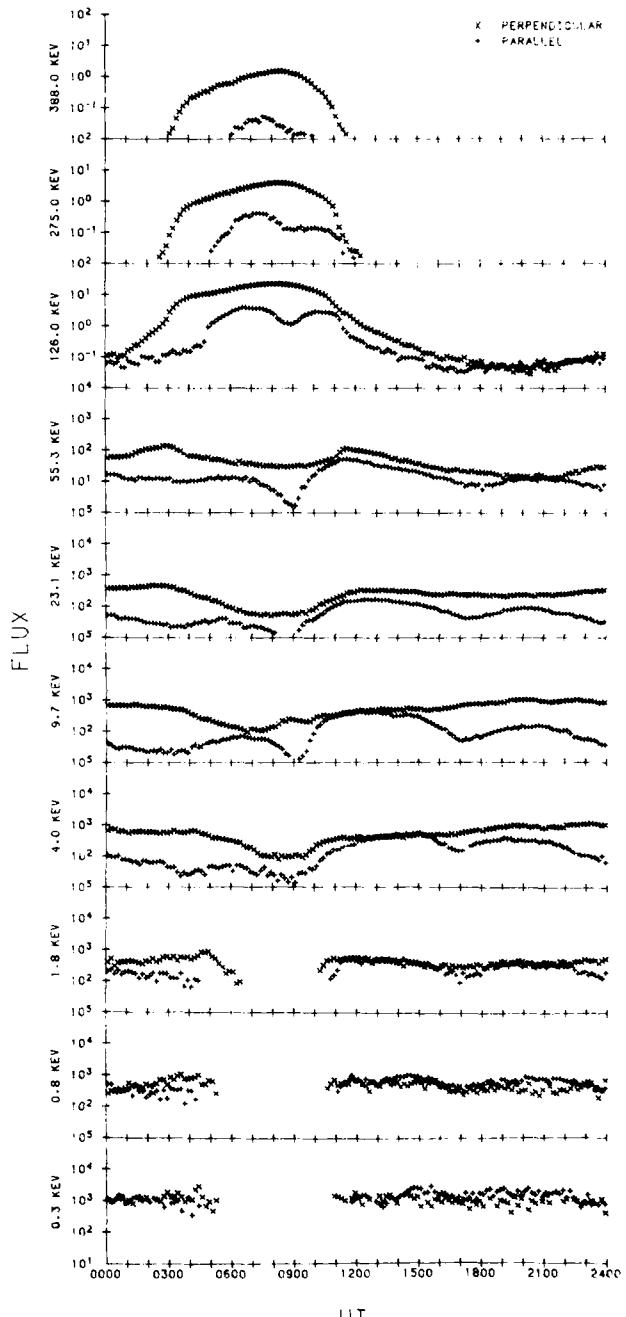


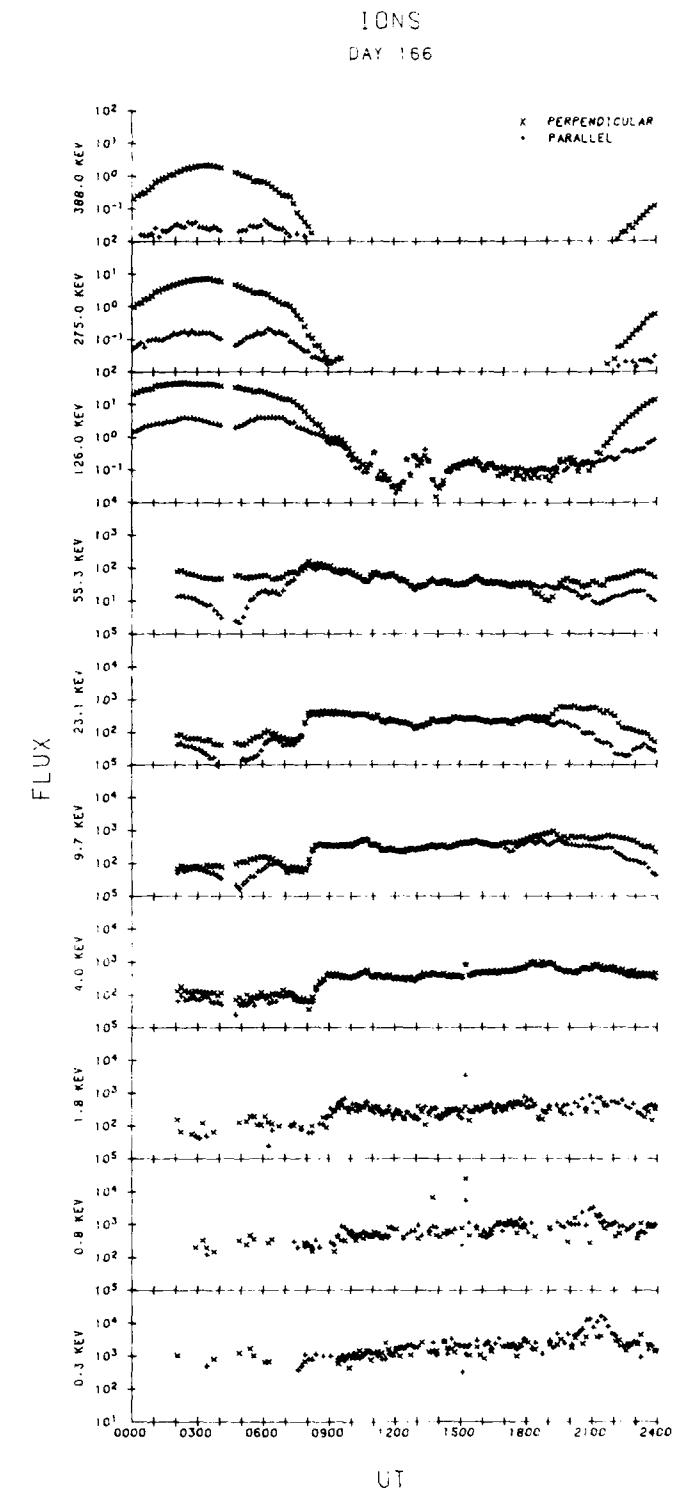
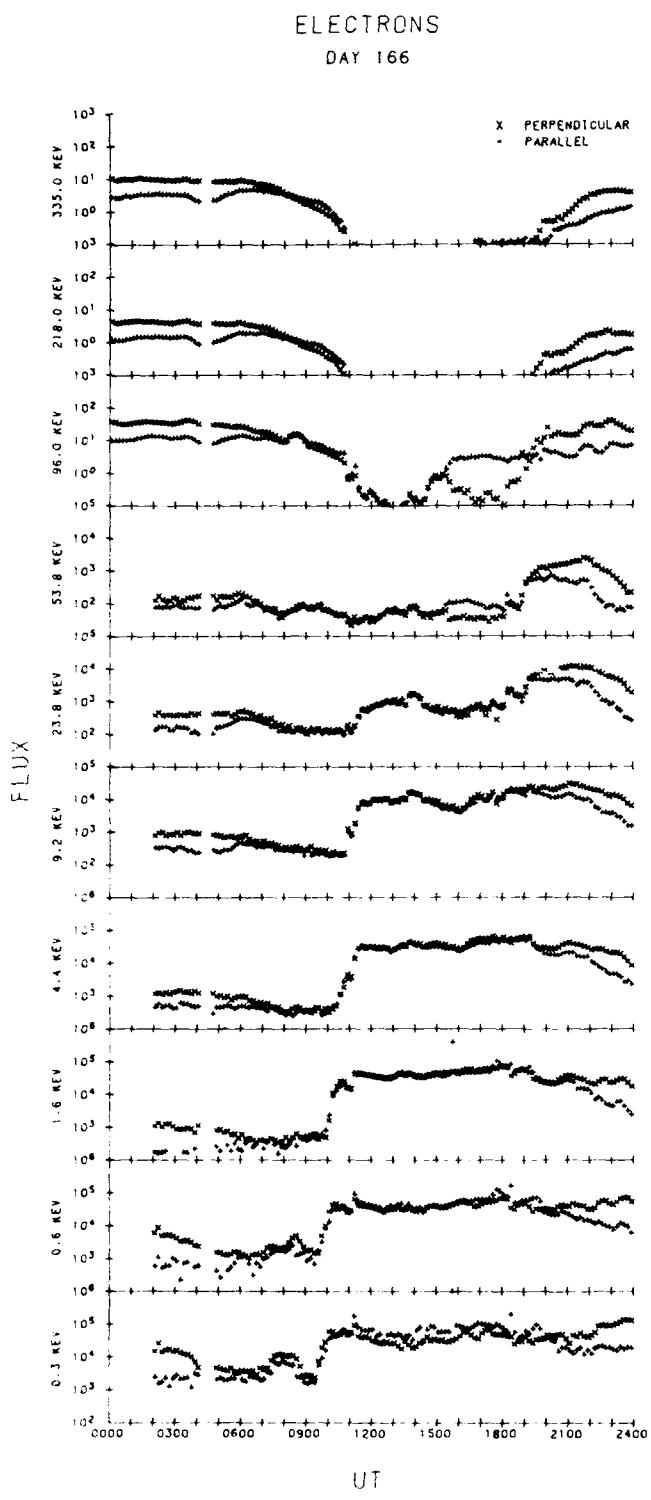
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NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS 1963 A

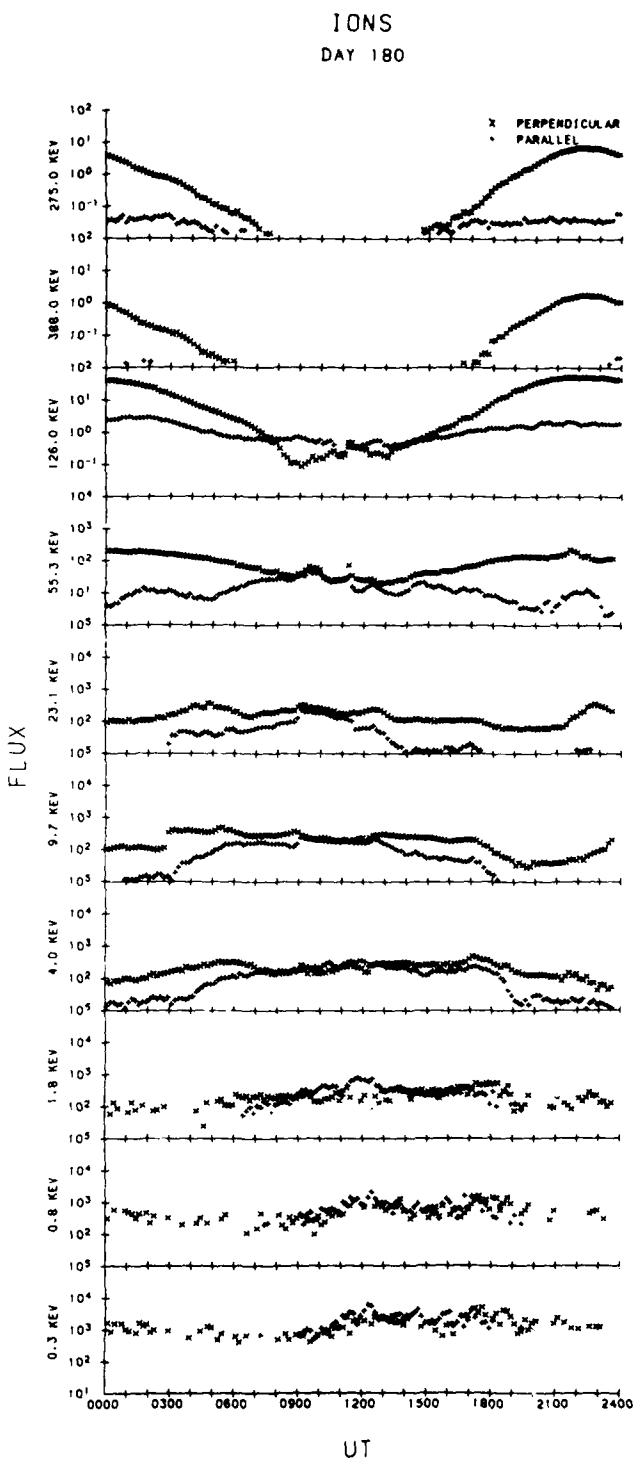
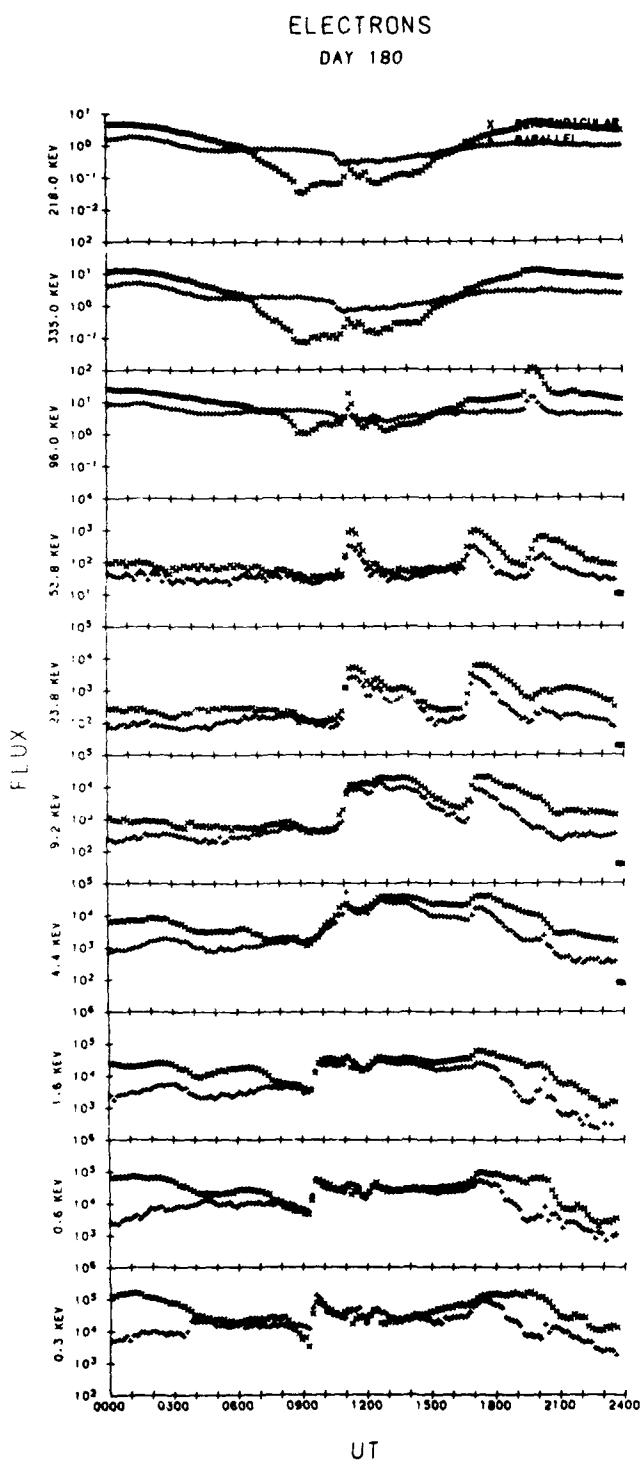
ELECTRONS
DAY 156



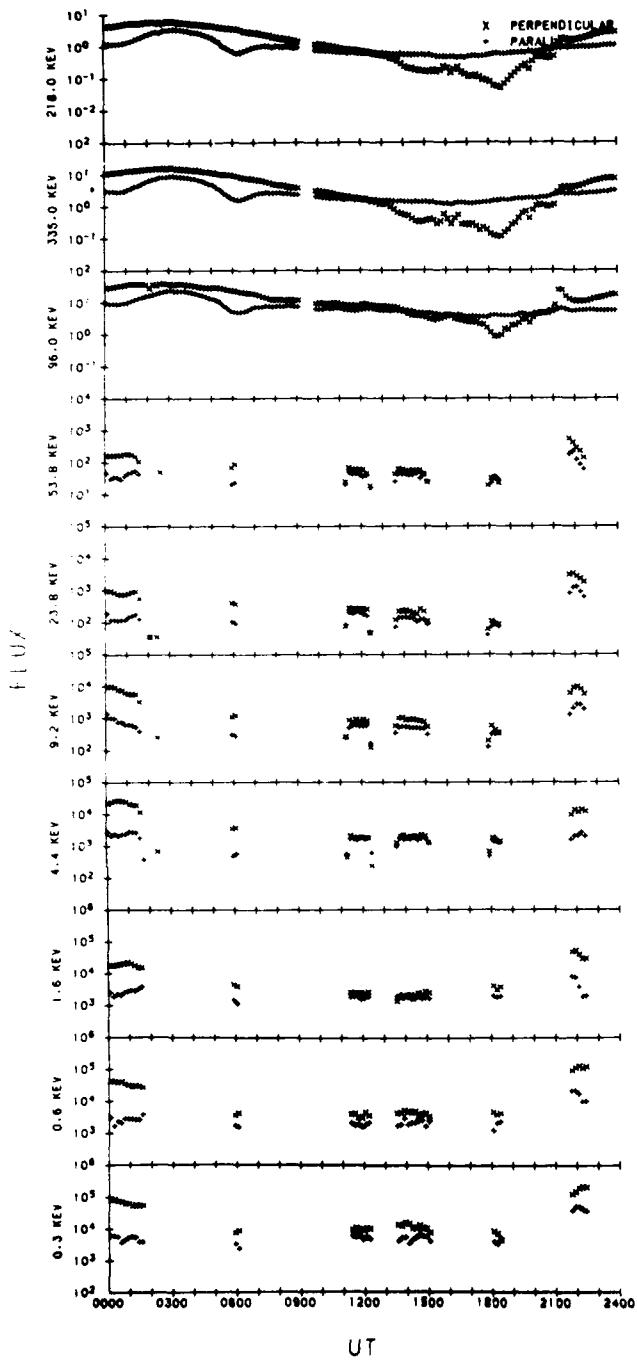
IONS
DAY 156



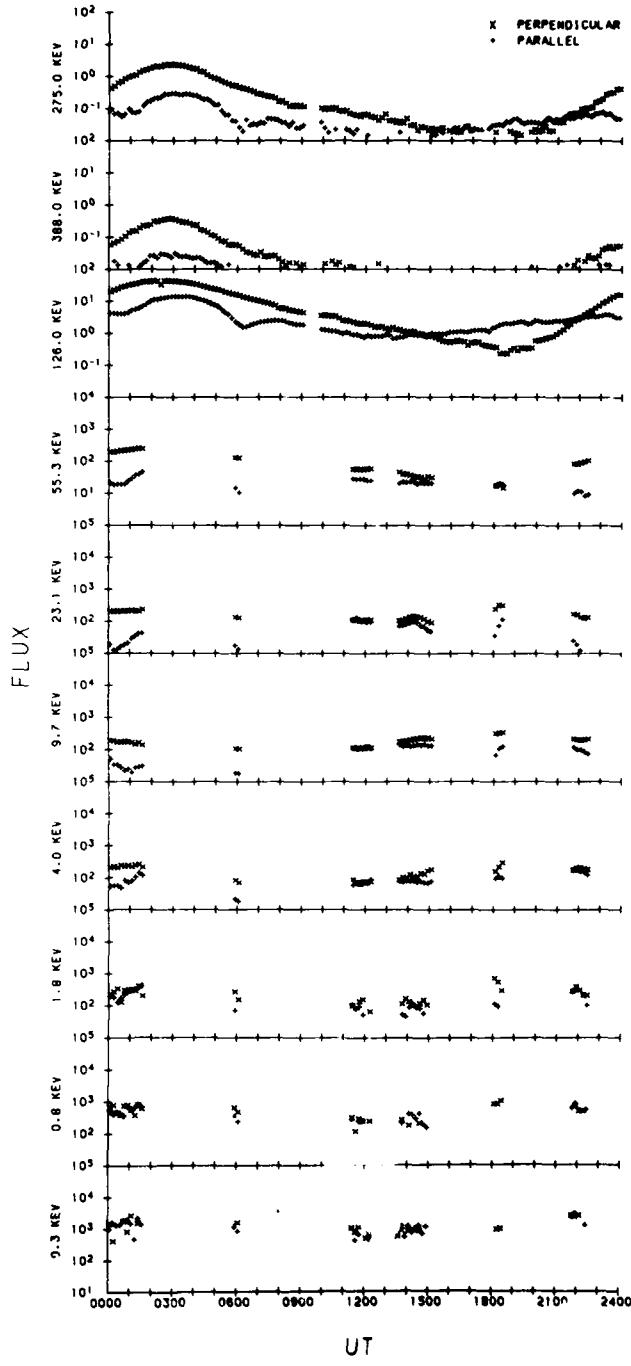




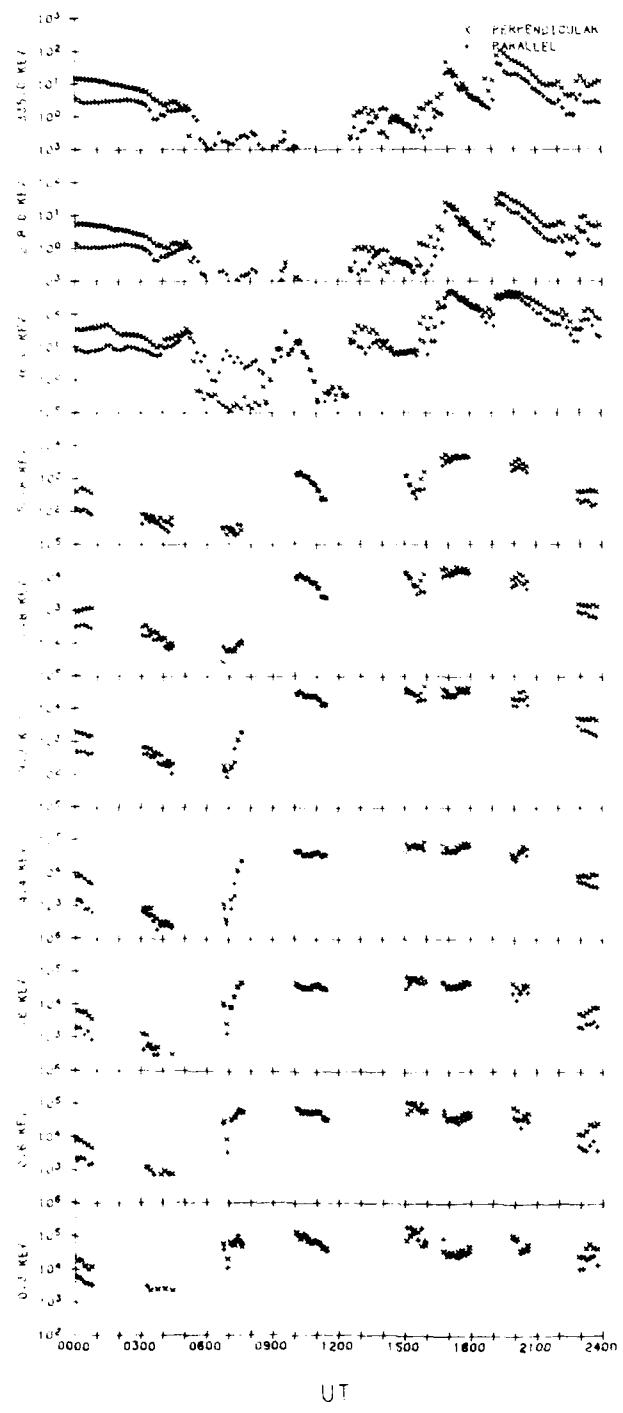
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DAY 227



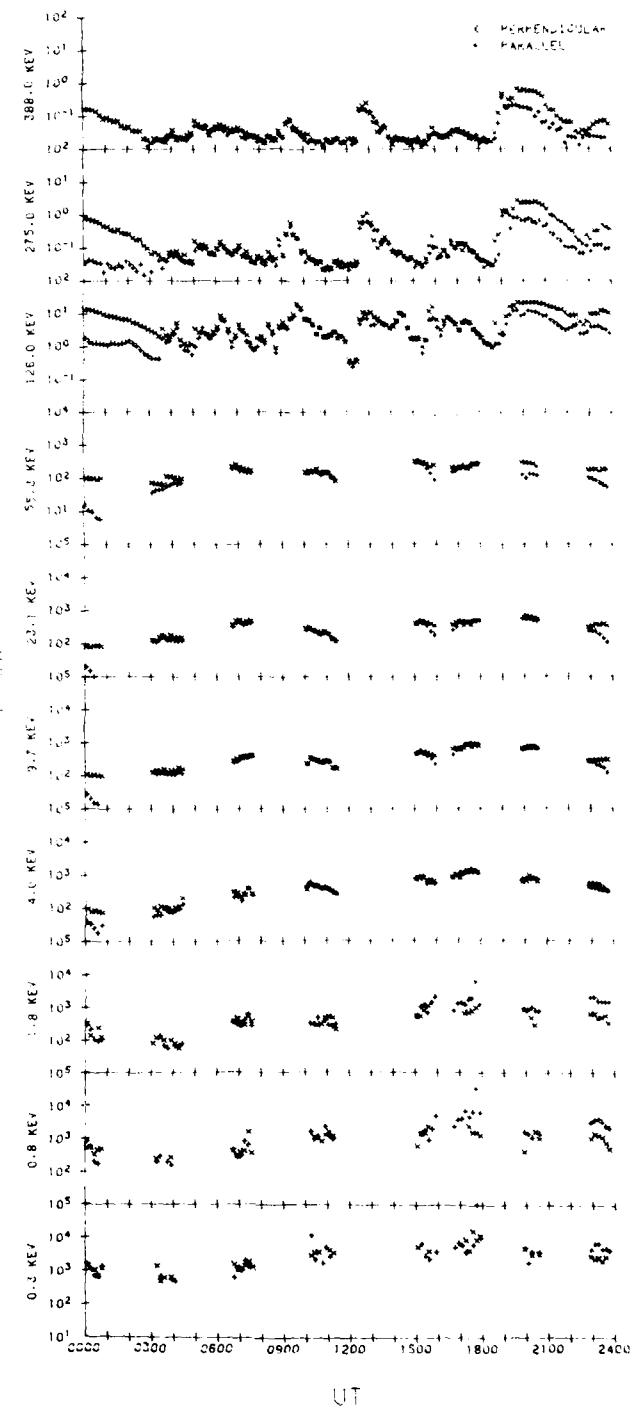
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DAY 227



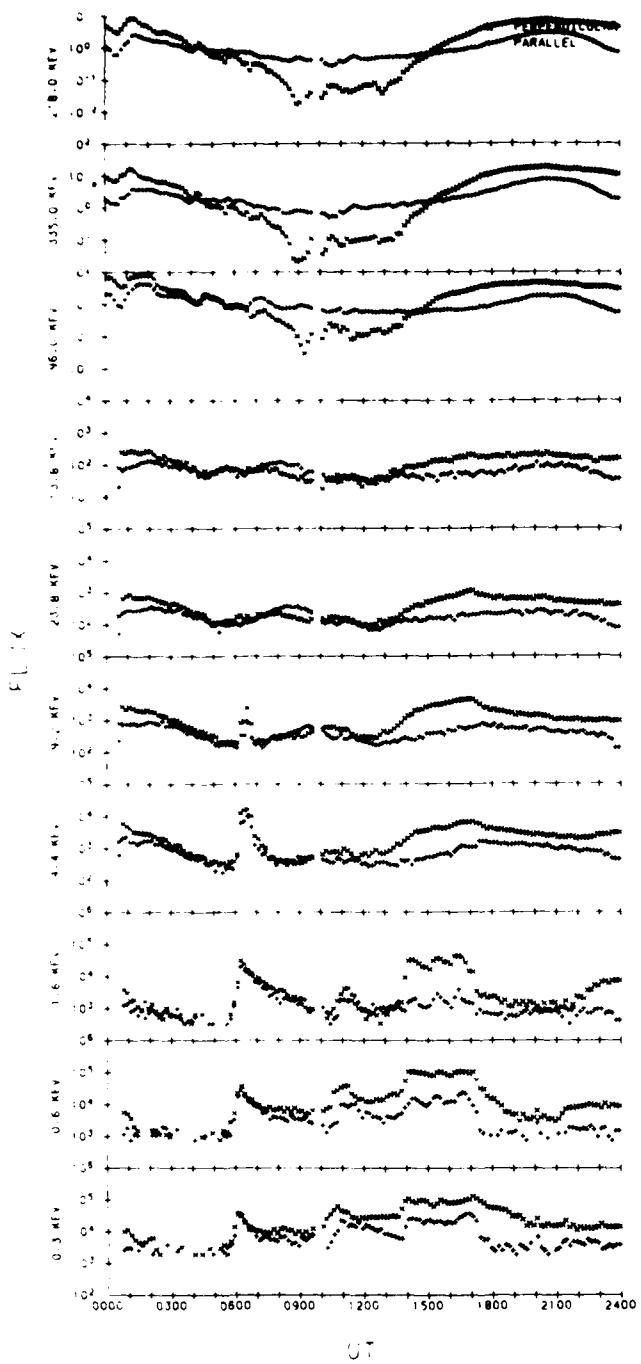
ELECTRONS
DAY 24'



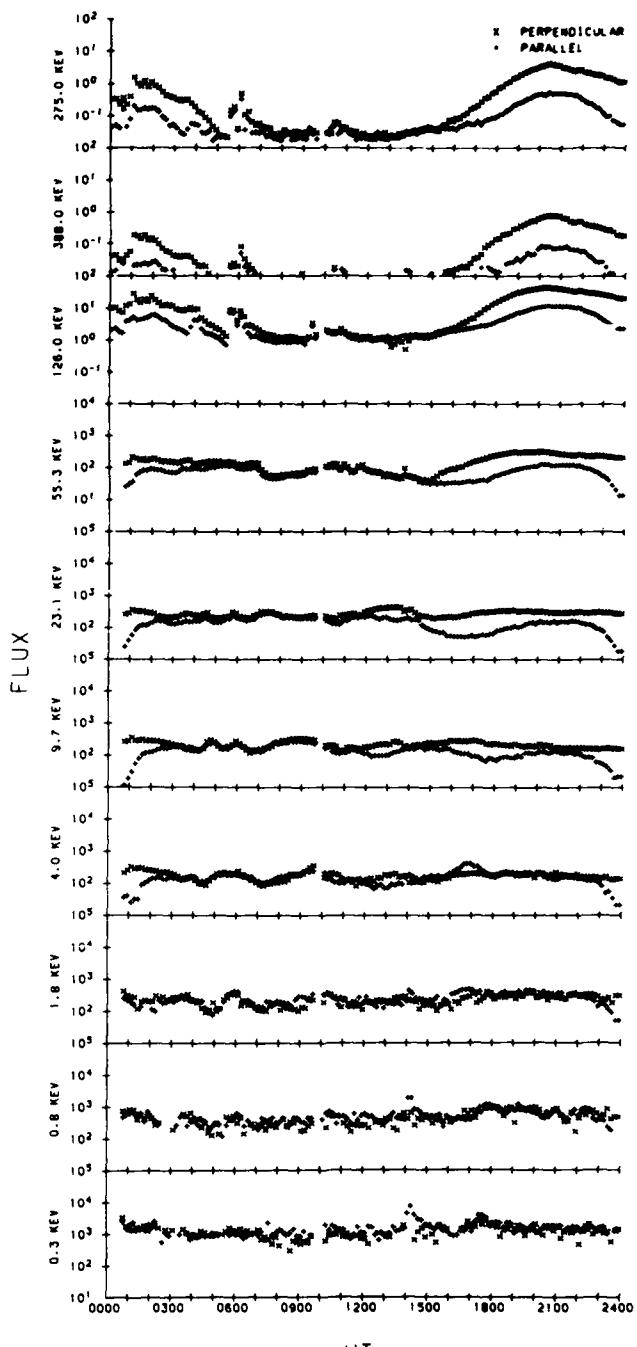
IONS
DAY 24'

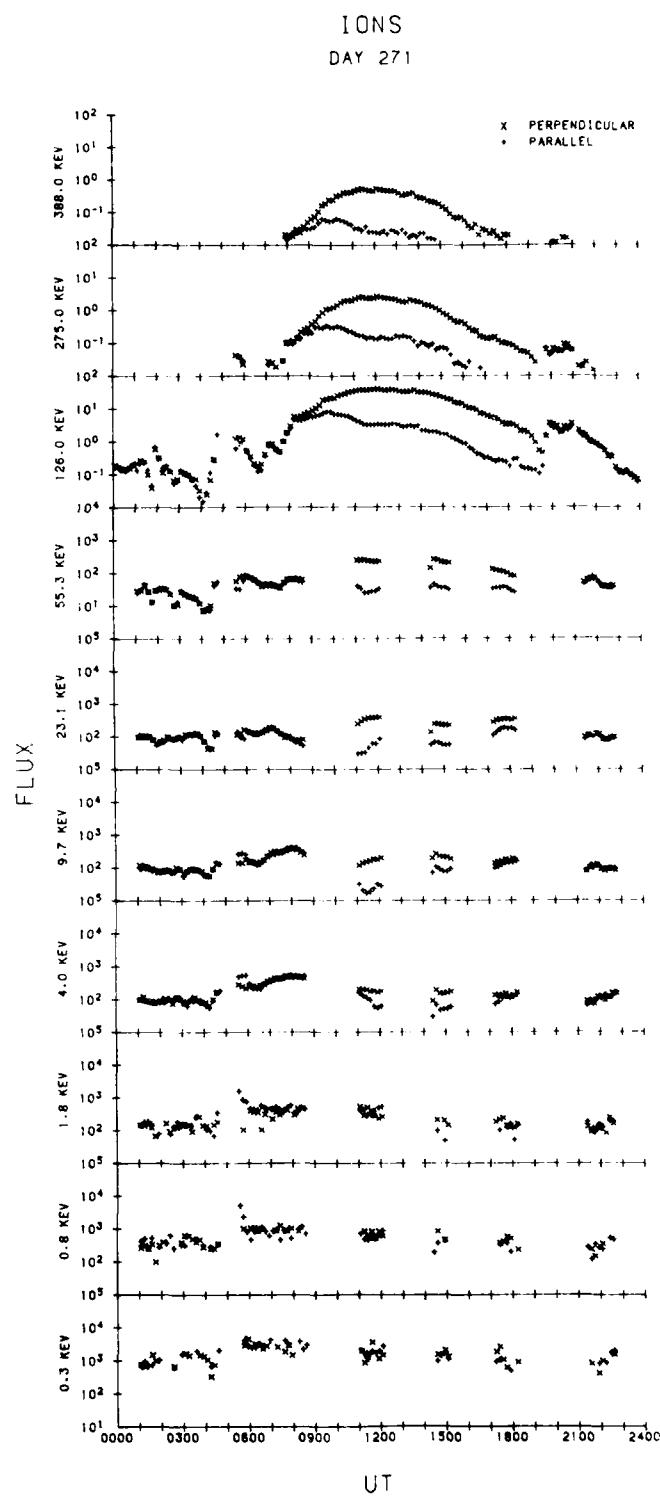
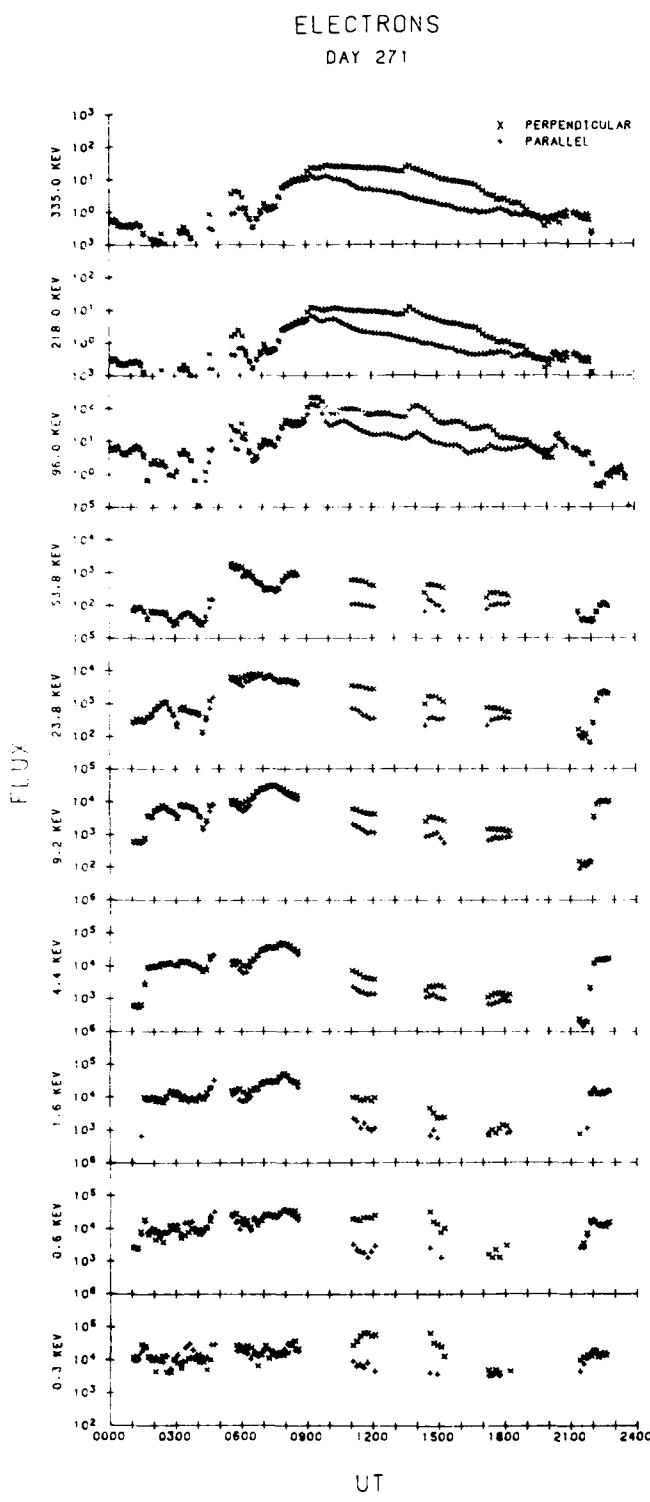


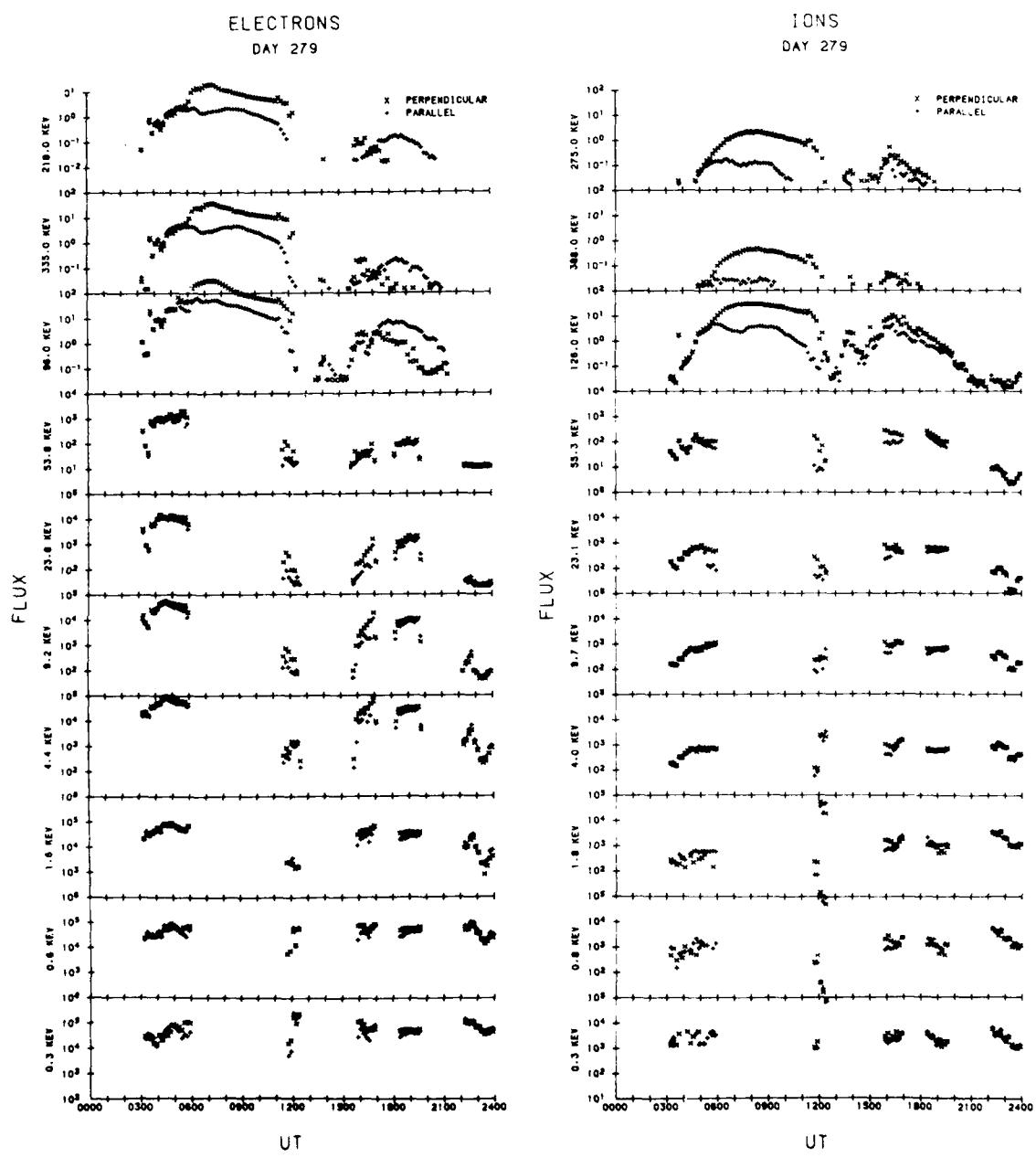
ELECTRONS
DAY 242



IONS
DAY 242

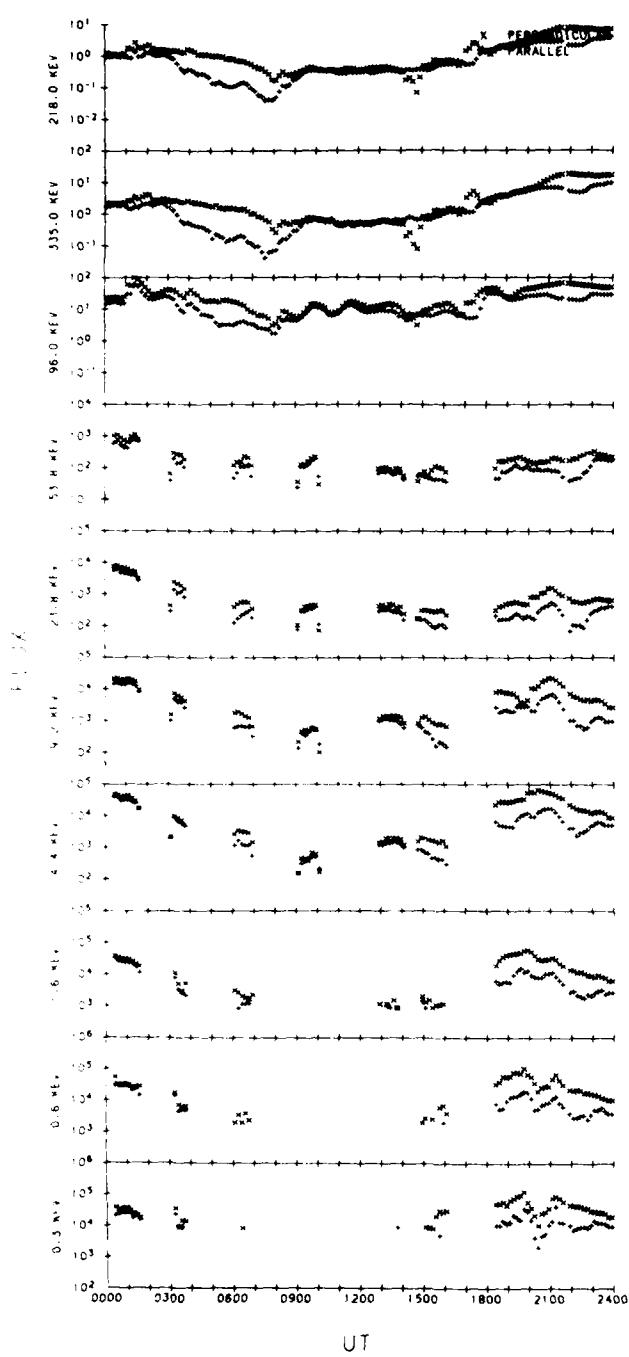






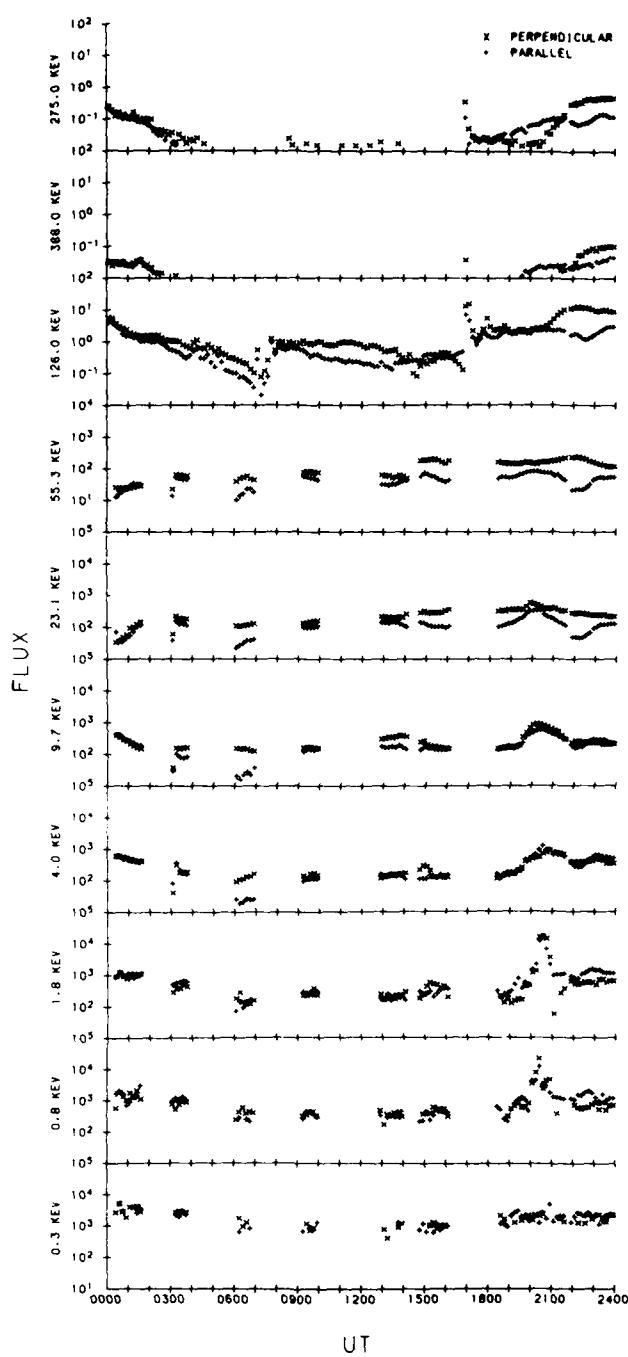
ELECTRONS

DAY 295

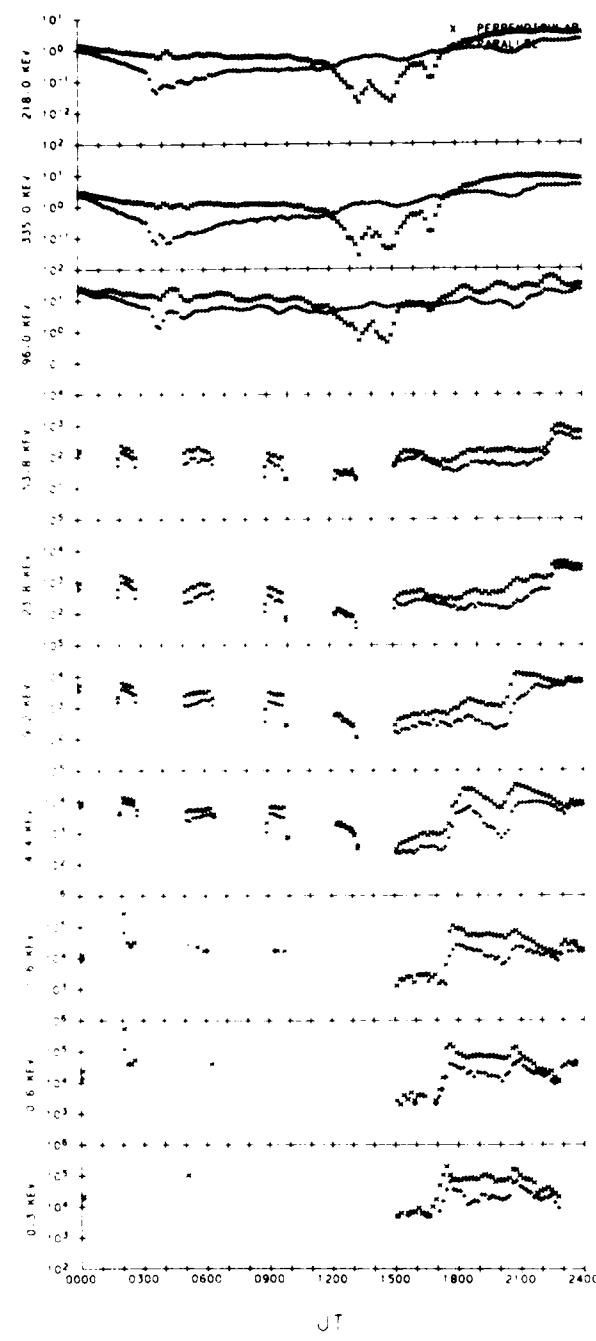


IONS

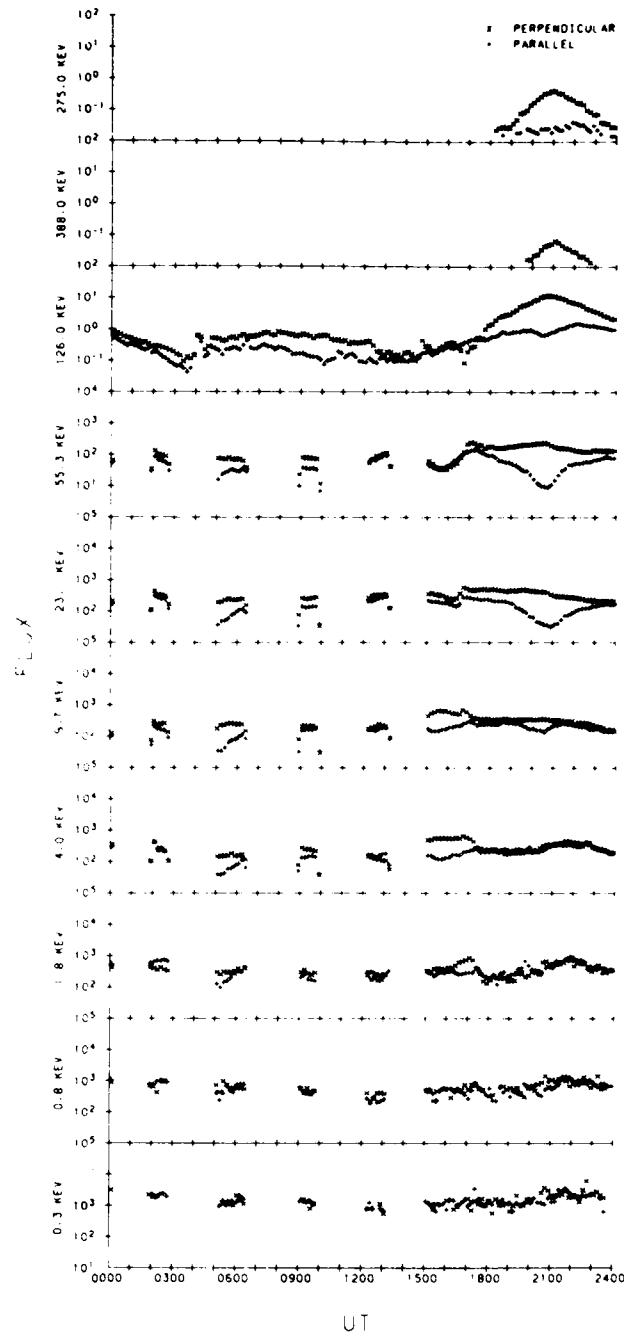
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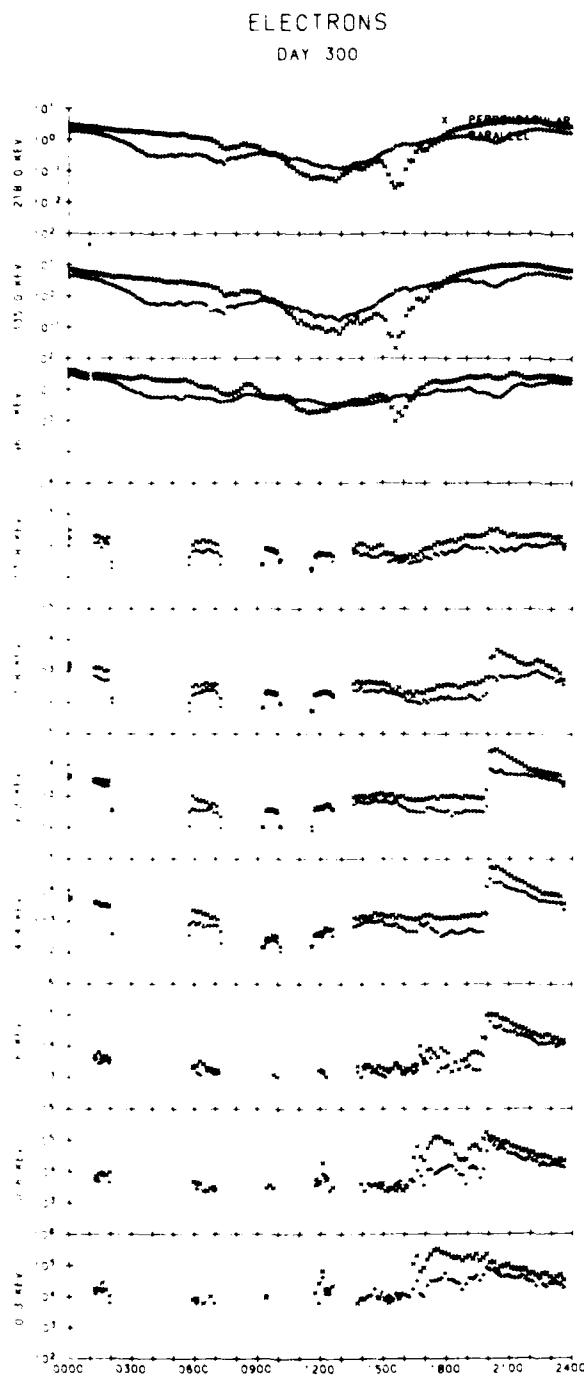


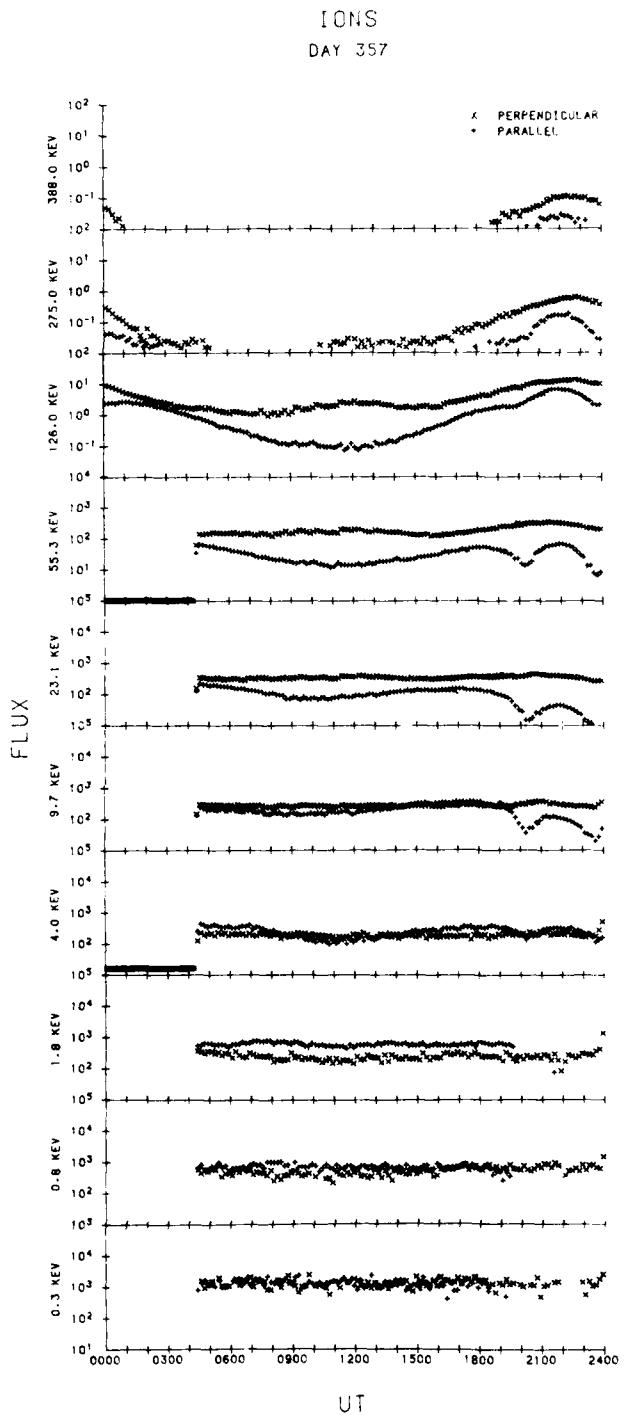
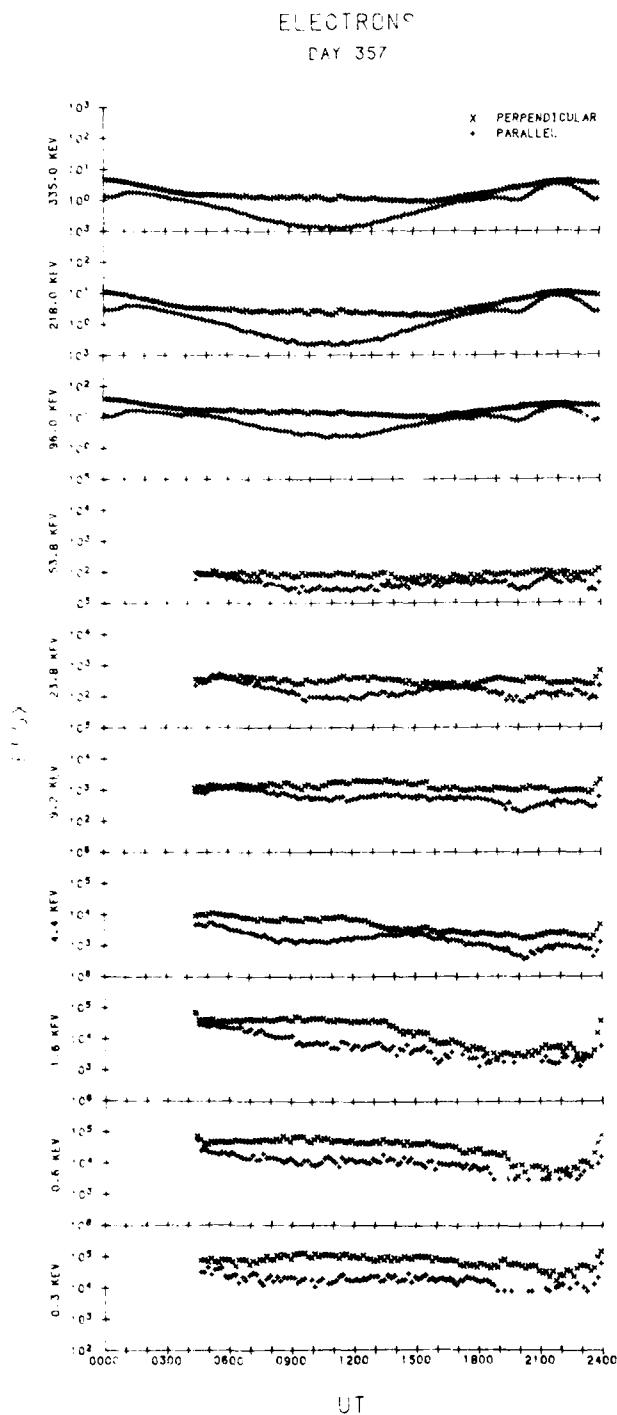
ELECTRONS
DAY 299

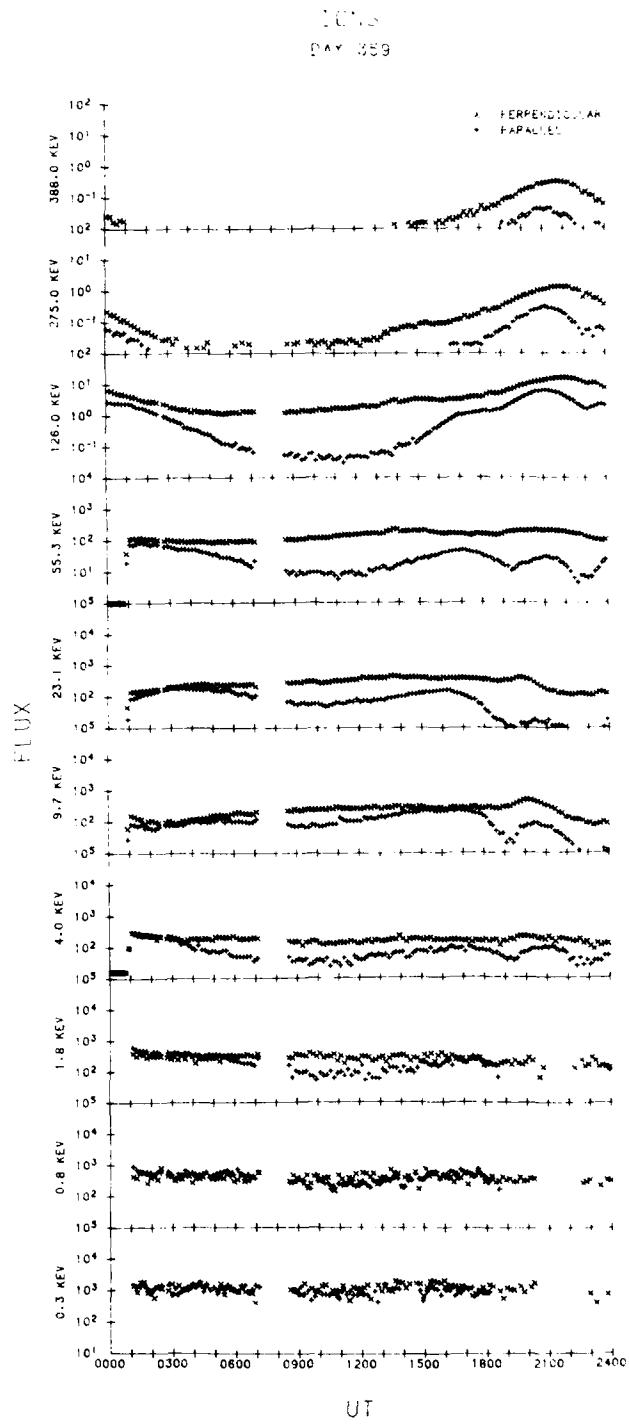
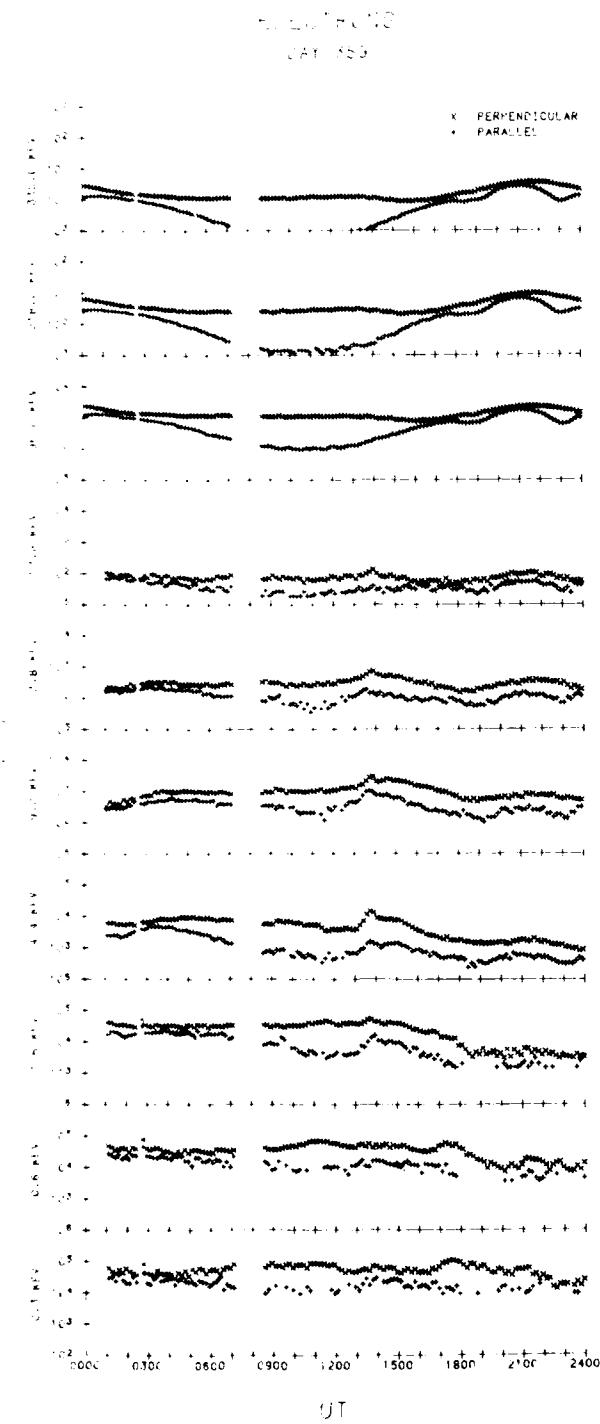


IONS
DAY 299

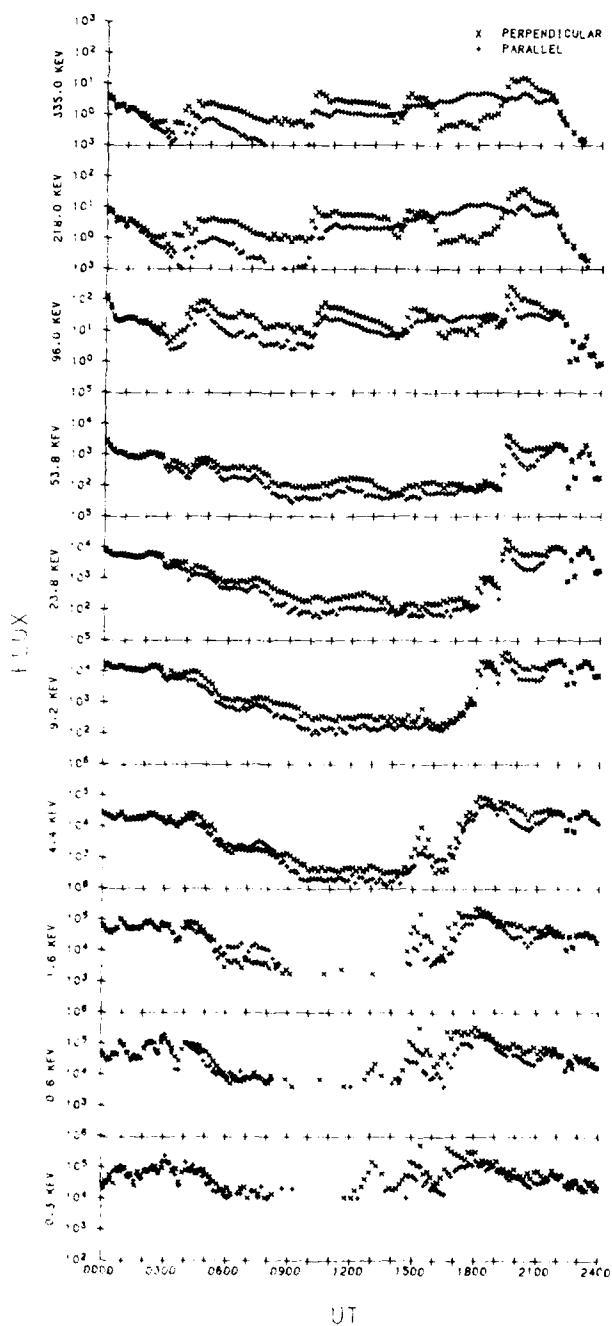




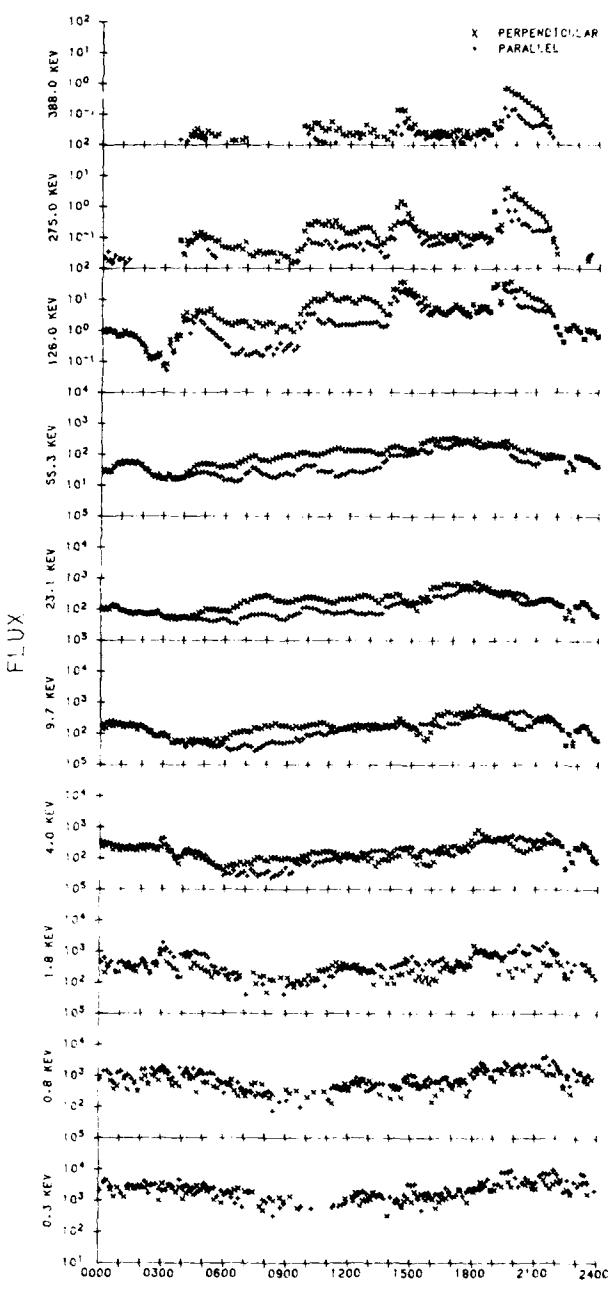




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DAY 363

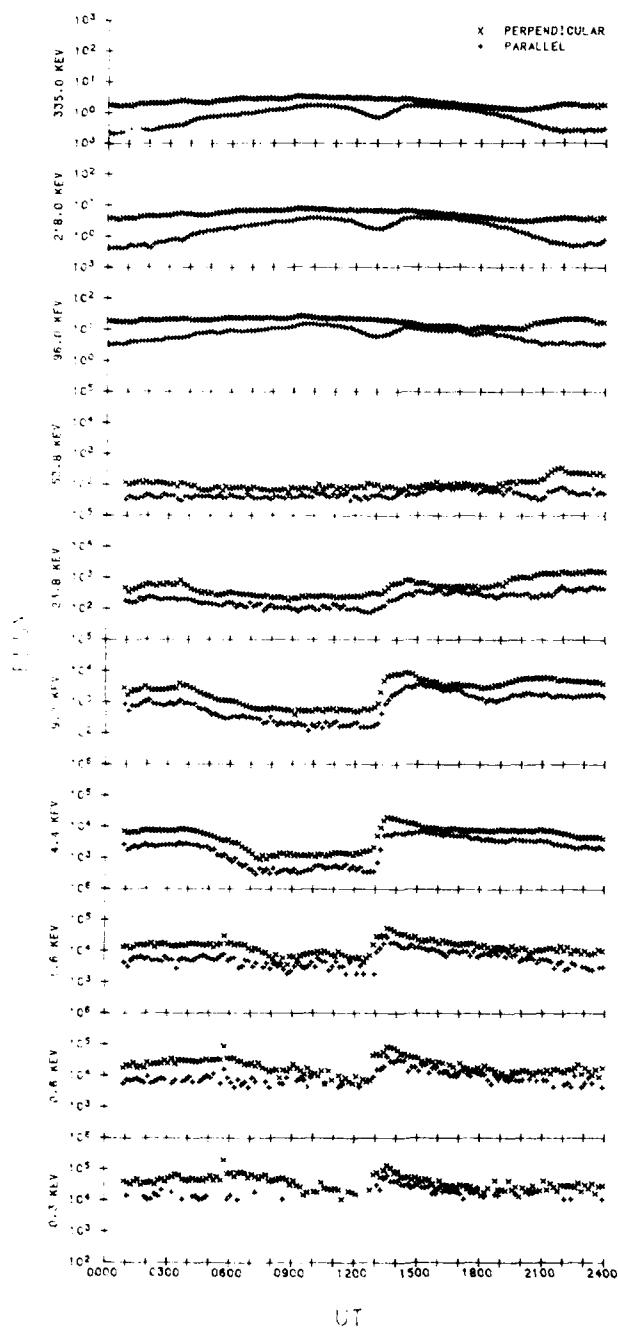


IONS
DAY 363



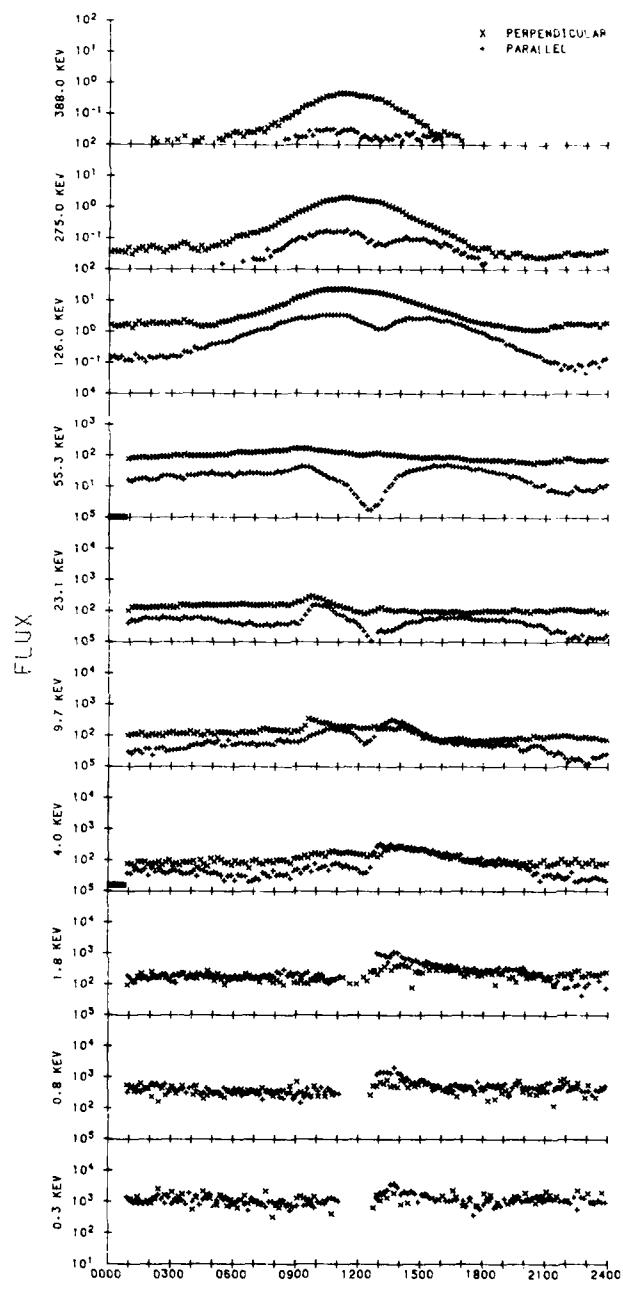
ELECTRONS

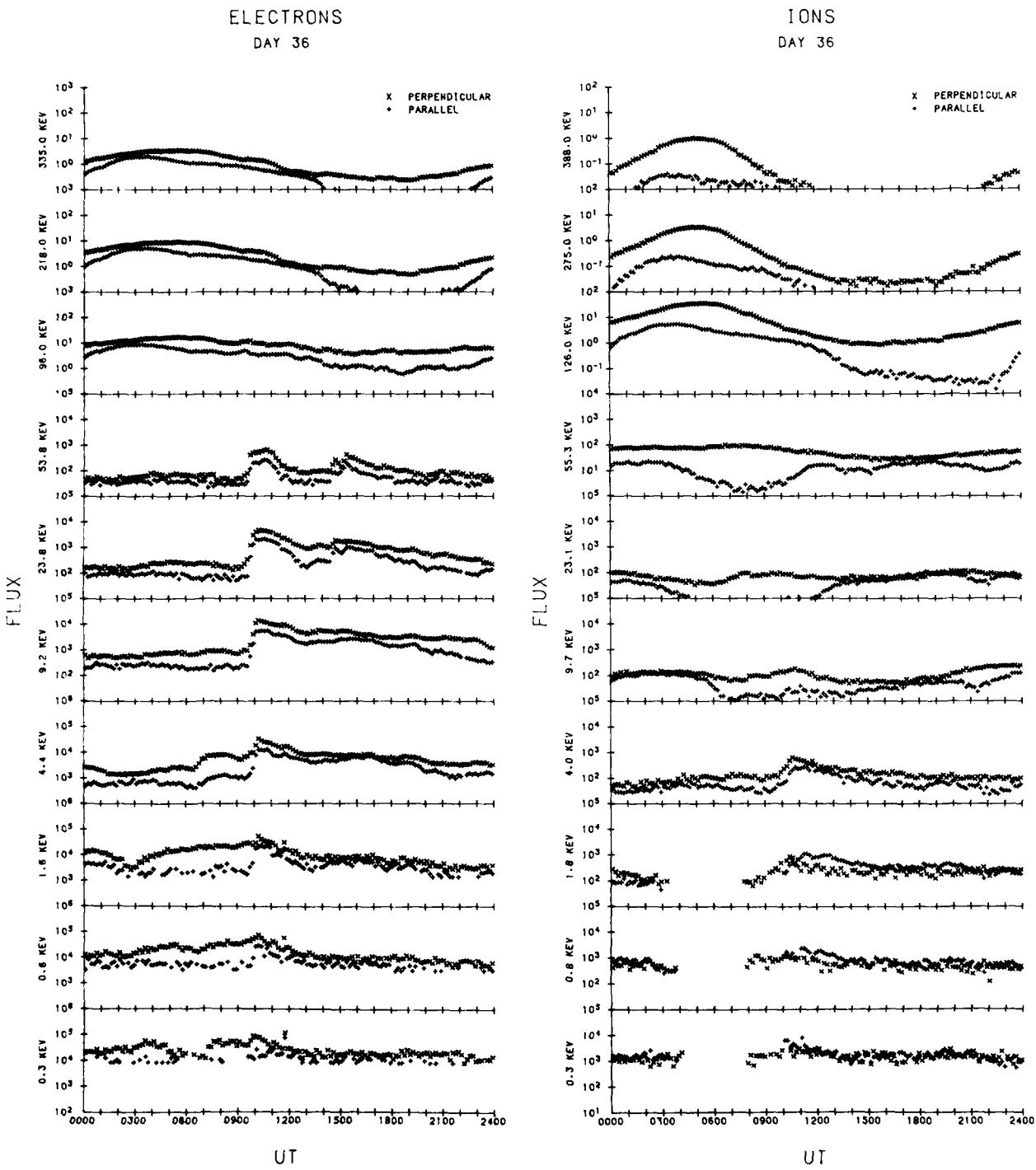
DAY 18

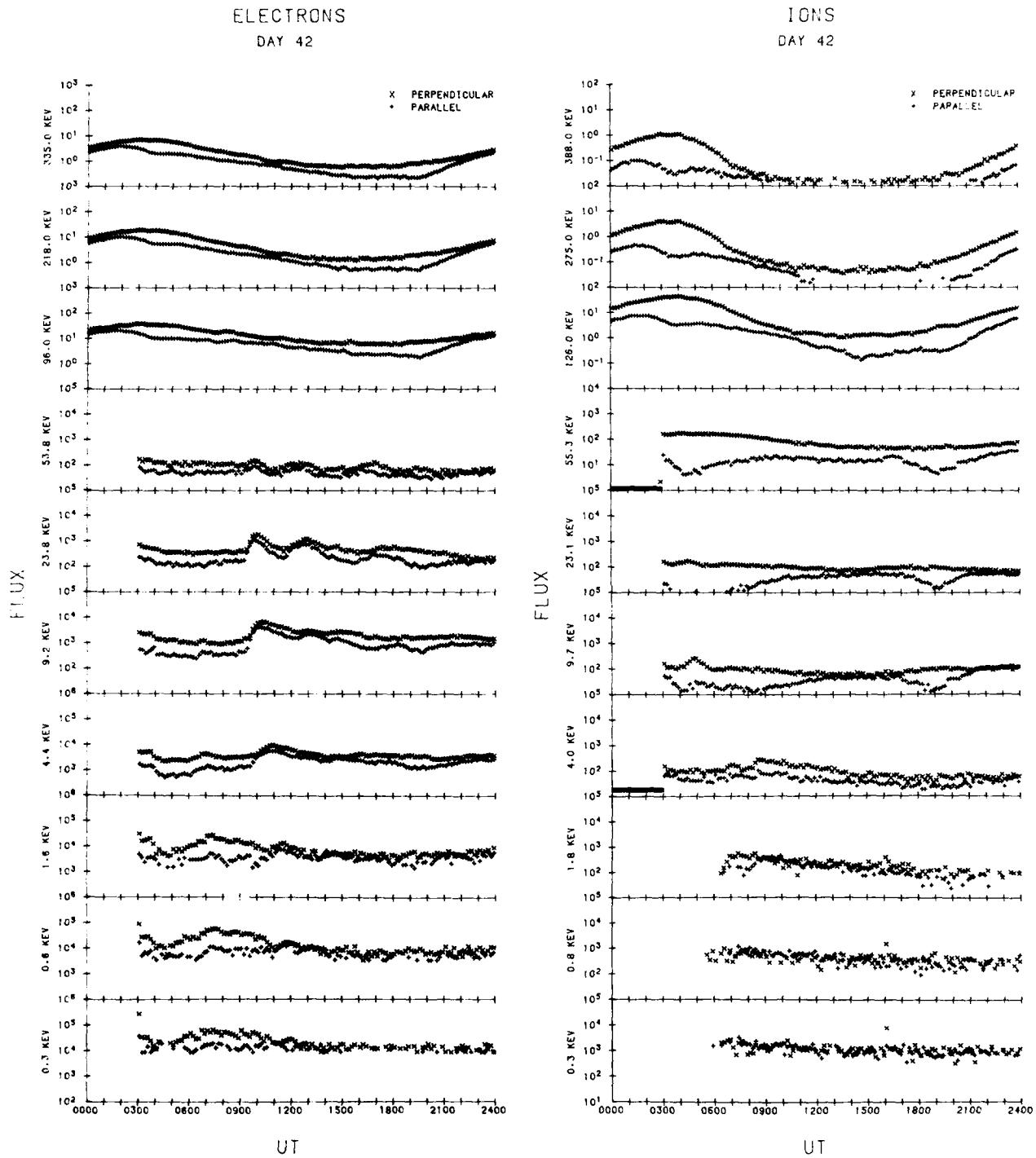


IONS

DAY 18







8. HIGH ENERGY ELECTRON DATA BASE, SC3

8.1 Instrument Description

The Lockheed SC3 High Energy Particle Spectrometer was built and operated under the direction of J.B. Reagan. The instrument is a solid-state spectrometer consisting of a long, narrow collimator that defines the 3° field-of-view, a solid-state stack of silicon detectors to stop the high-energy electrons and measure their total energy loss, an active anticoincidence collimator operating on high-energy particles that penetrate the detector stack, a plastic scintillator detector viewed by a photomultiplier tube to sense and reject energetic particles and Bremsstrahlung that penetrate the shielding walls, and associated control electronics. The sensors were energy calibrated prior to launch with several radioactive sources, and a weak source was flown on the instrument to monitor any changes in calibrations. The instrument has a 3° (FWHM) pitch angle resolution and a directional geometric factor of approximately $3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ sr}$.

On orbit the instrument was programmable to operate in eight different modes, plus a hardwired mode. One of the programmable modes (ELEC2) plus the hardwire mode (BACKUP) collected electron data. However, only the ELEC2 mode data are given here for electrons over the energy range of interest. Characteristics of the SC3 spectrometer in this mode are given in Reagan, et al.⁹ The dwell time in each mode was programmable at 8, 16, 32, or 64 s. This represents approximately 1/8 to 1 full spin. Data were received on computer tapes from Lockheed as 64-s averages of differential electron fluxes in electrons/($\text{cm}^2 \text{ s sr keV}$) within energy ranges of 634–1026, 1026 – 1419, 1419 – 2610 and 2603 – 4970 keV. The 64-s averages were calculated for whatever pitch angles the data were collected over and therefore some pitch angle scatter appears in the data set. The data were edited to remove spurious values.

8.2 Description of Data Presentation; SC3 High Energy Electrons

In each Figure the differential number flux of electrons for four energy ranges is plotted as a function of Universal Time (UT) for a 24-hour period. The number flux scale is logarithmic. At times the instrument is recording at background levels and these have not been edited out of the data.

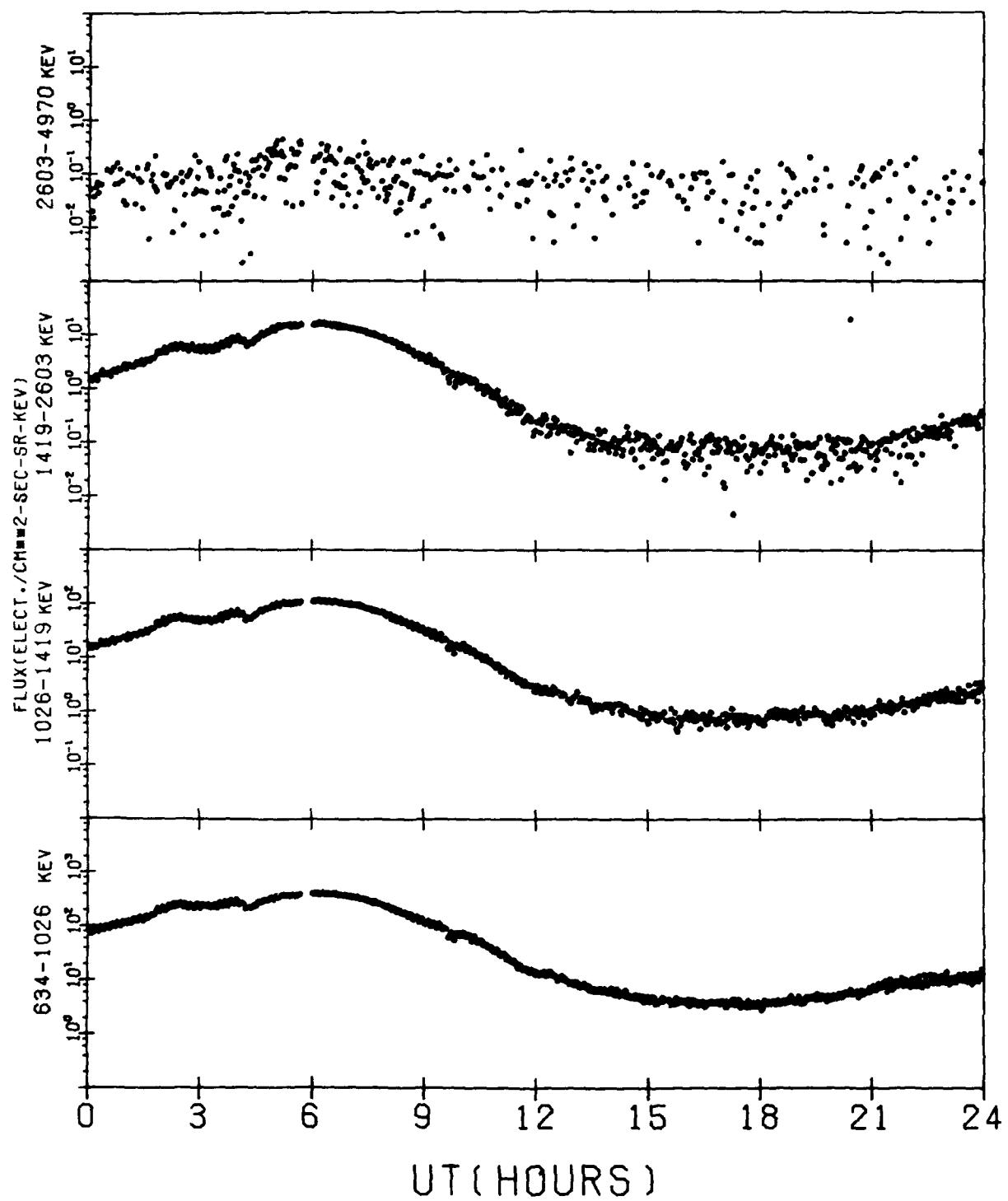
⁹Reagan, J.B., Nightingale, R.W., Gaines, E.E., Imhof, W.L, and Stassinopoulos, E.G. (1981) Outer zone energetic electron spectral measurements, *J. Spacecraft Rockets*, 18:83.

8.3 Calendar of Days for which the SC3 High Energy Electron Data are Presented

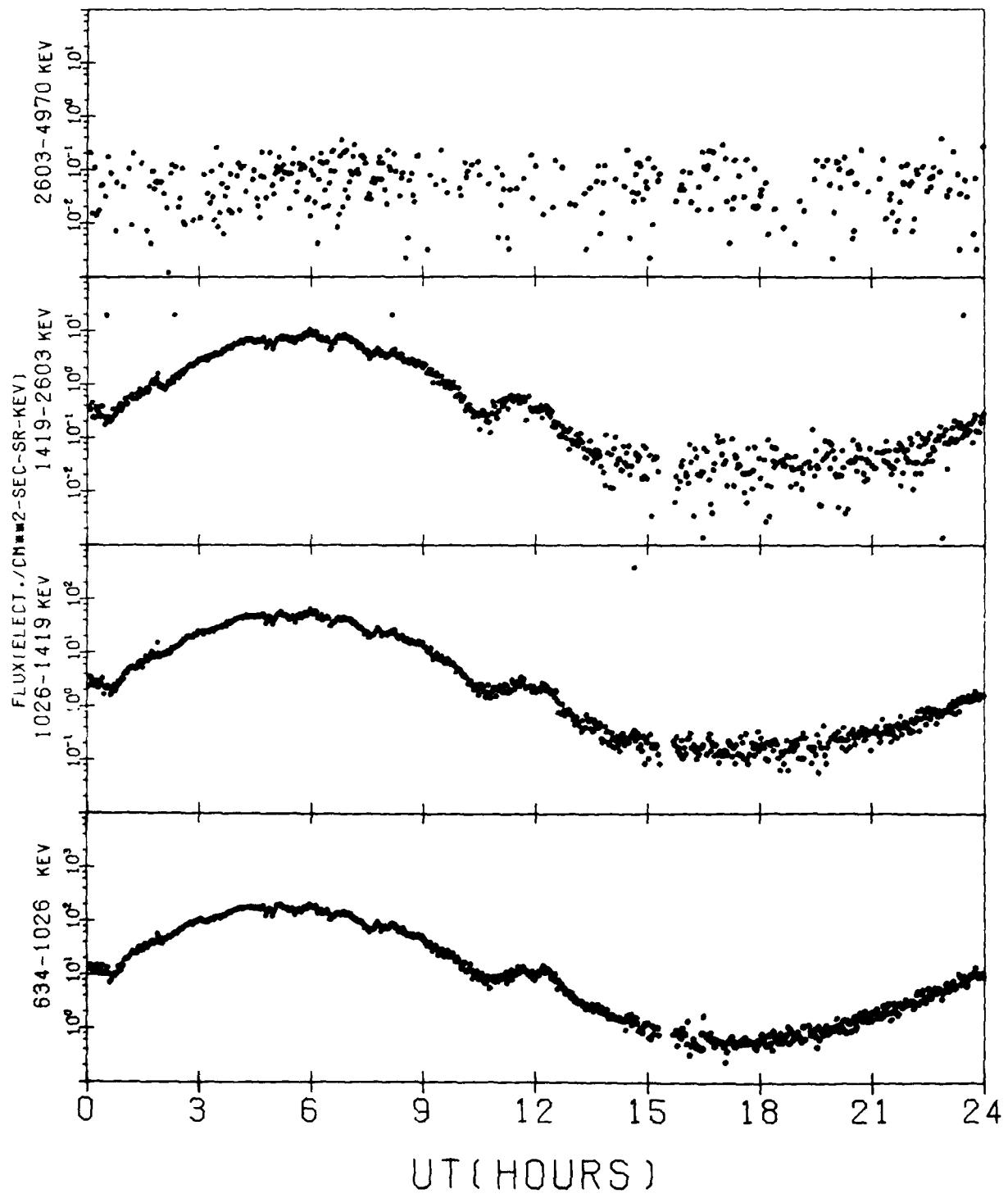
1979													1980		
DAY	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	DAY	
1				121								1			
2												2			
3			093									3			
4			094						004			4			
5		095		156			278				036	5			
6				157			279				037	6			
7			127	158	188		280	341				7			
8							281					8			
9					160		282					9			
10												10			
11	042										042	11			
12	043									012		12			
13	044	103			225		317					13			
14	045				226							14			
15	046		166				319				046	15			
16	047										047	16			
17							351					17			
18		108	138			261				018		18			
19				200		262						19			
20		110			232							20			
21	052	080	111	172		264						21			
22	053		142									22			
23												23			
24		114	144				328					24			
25		115	145	206			329	359				25			
26			146									26			
27							361	027				27			
28		087			271	301				028		28			
29		088	149	180	241	272		363				29			
30			120			273						30			
31												31			

8.4 Data Presentation; SC3 High Energy Electron Data

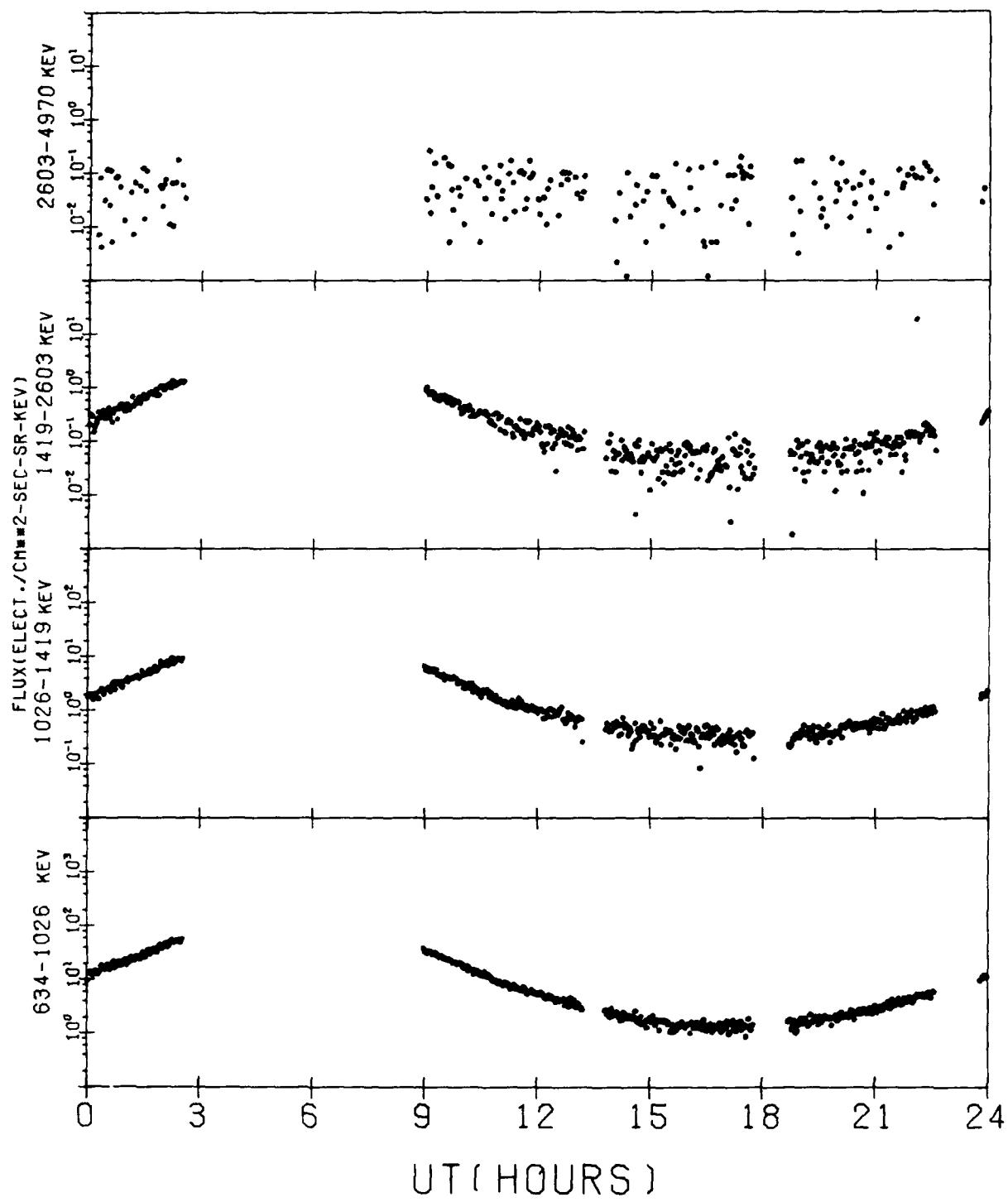
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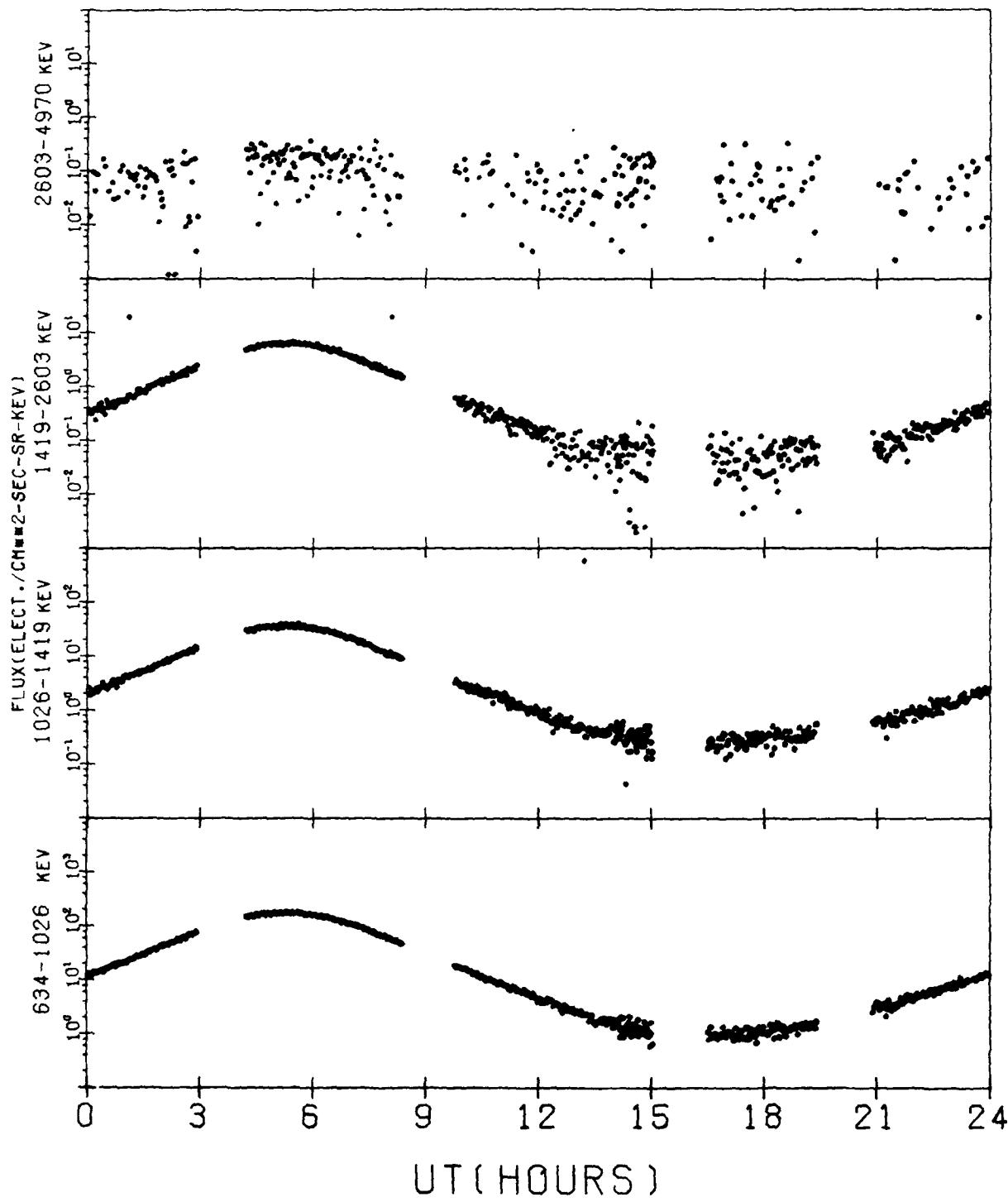
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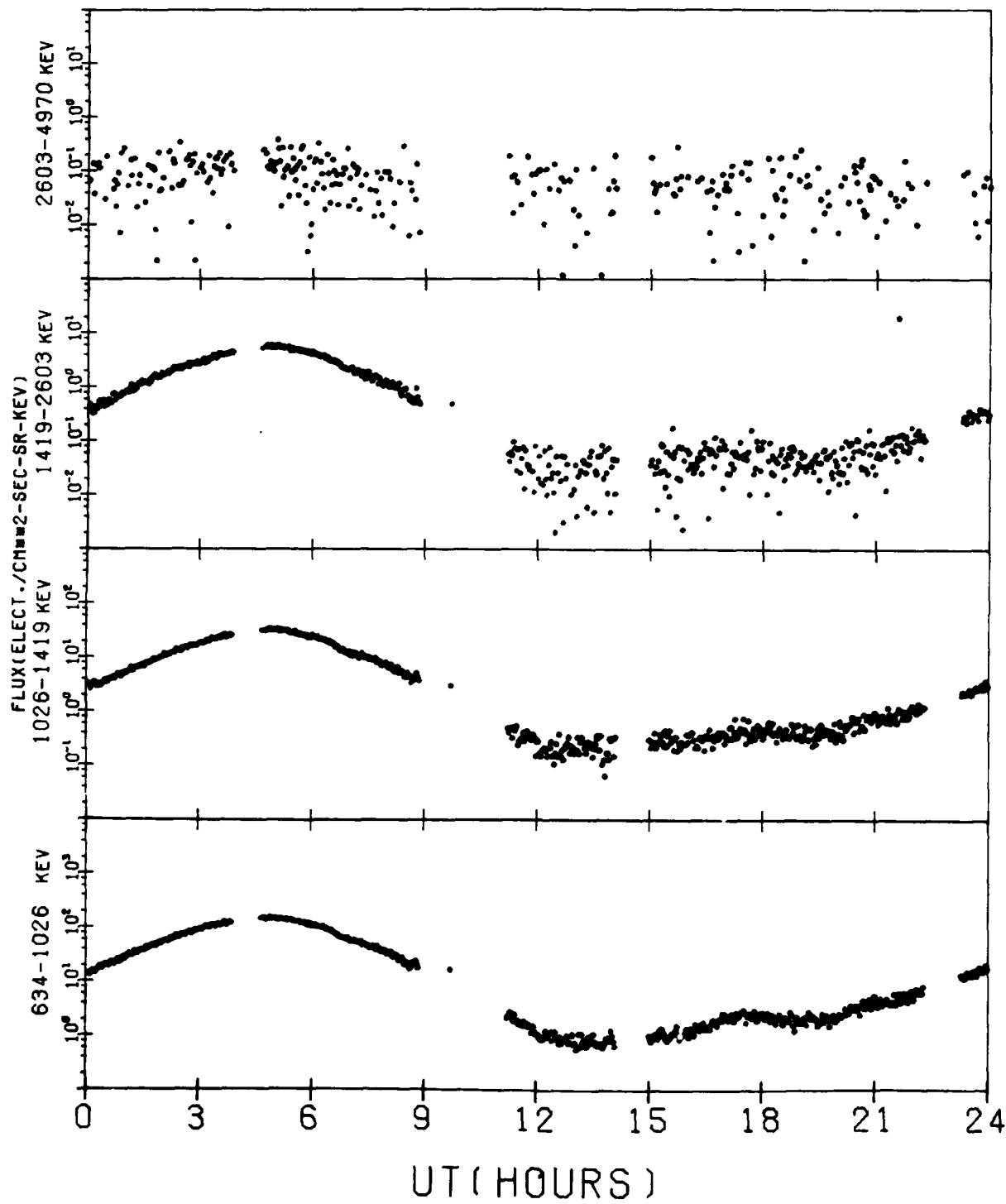
SCATHA SC3 DAY 79044



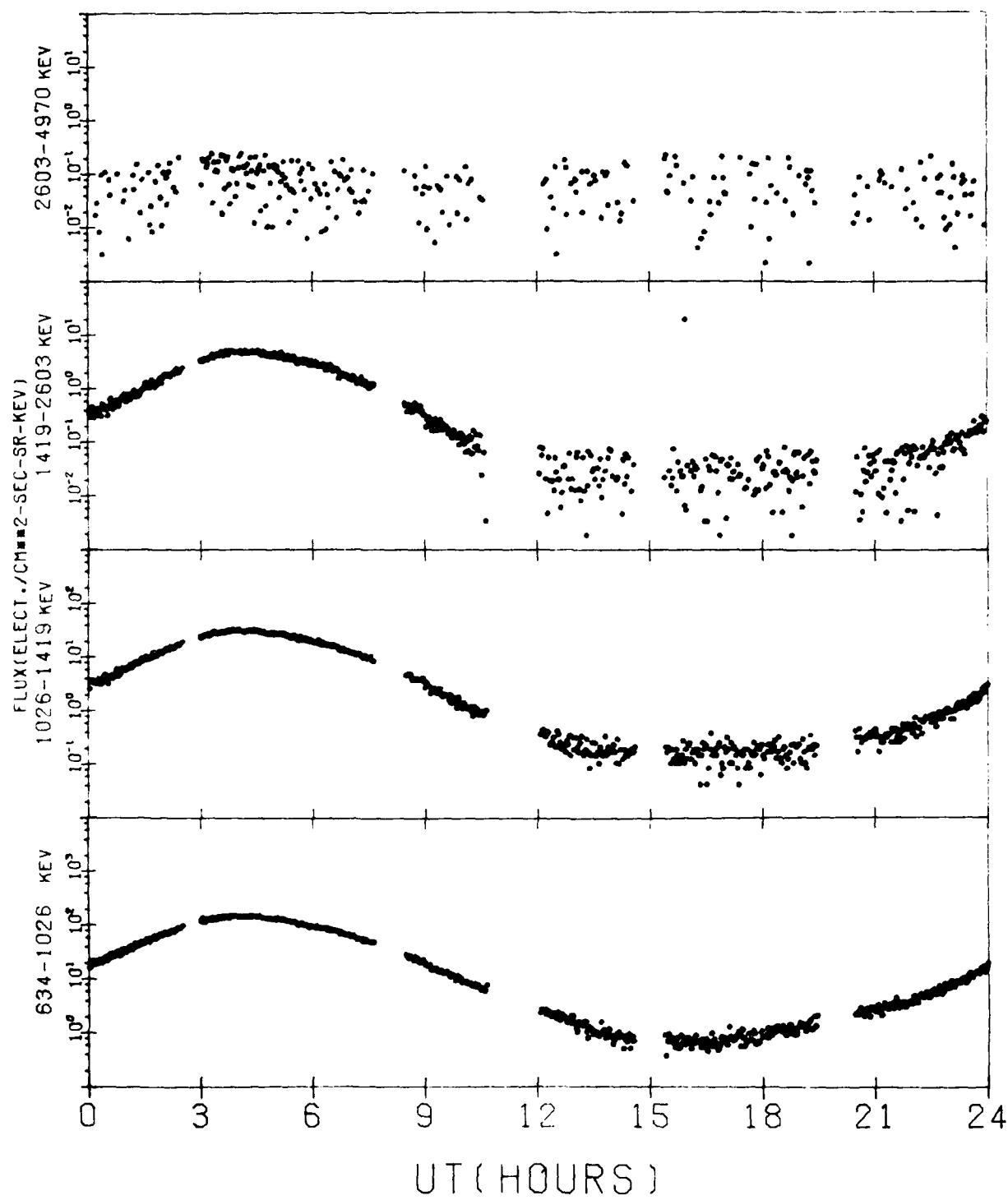
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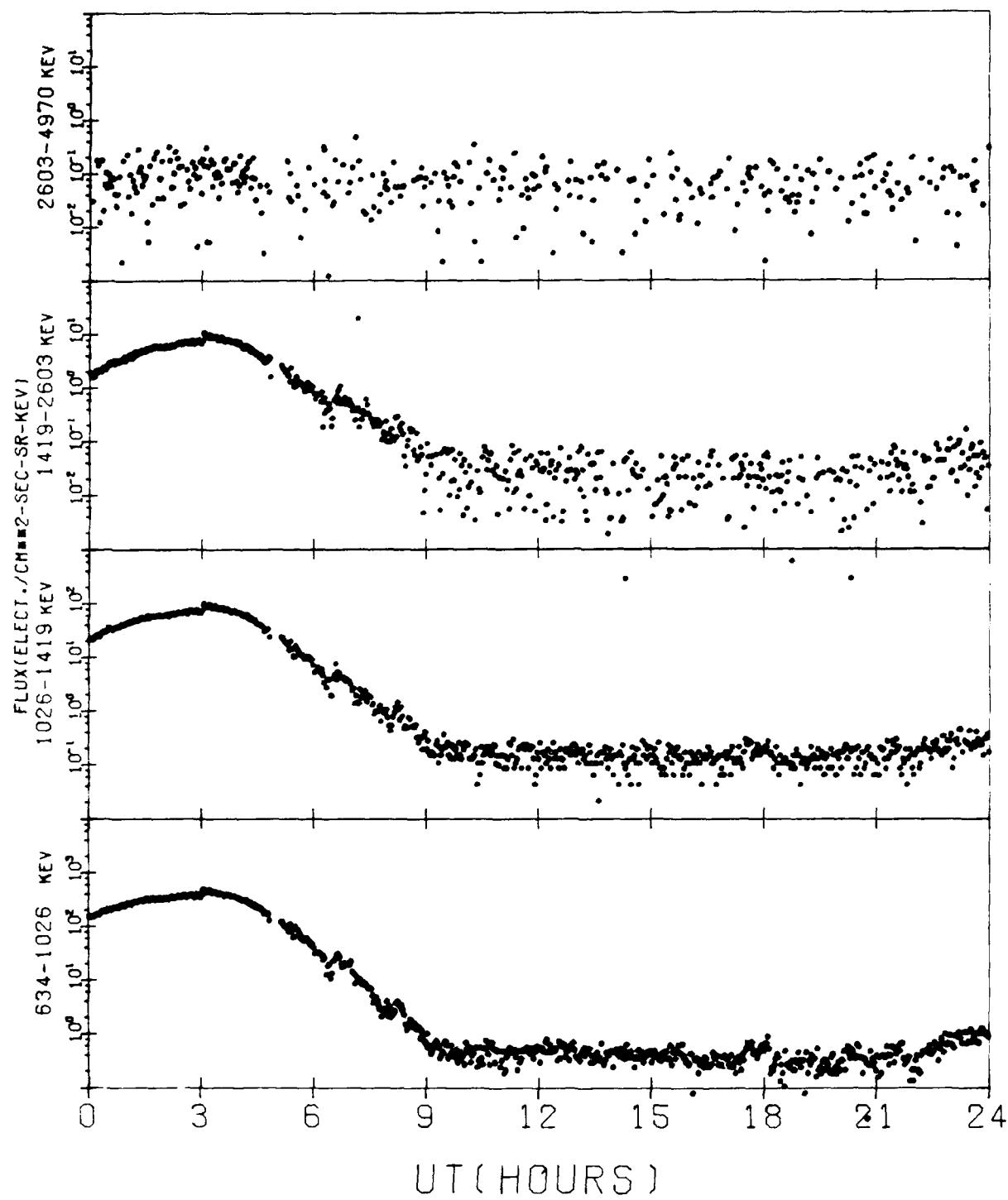
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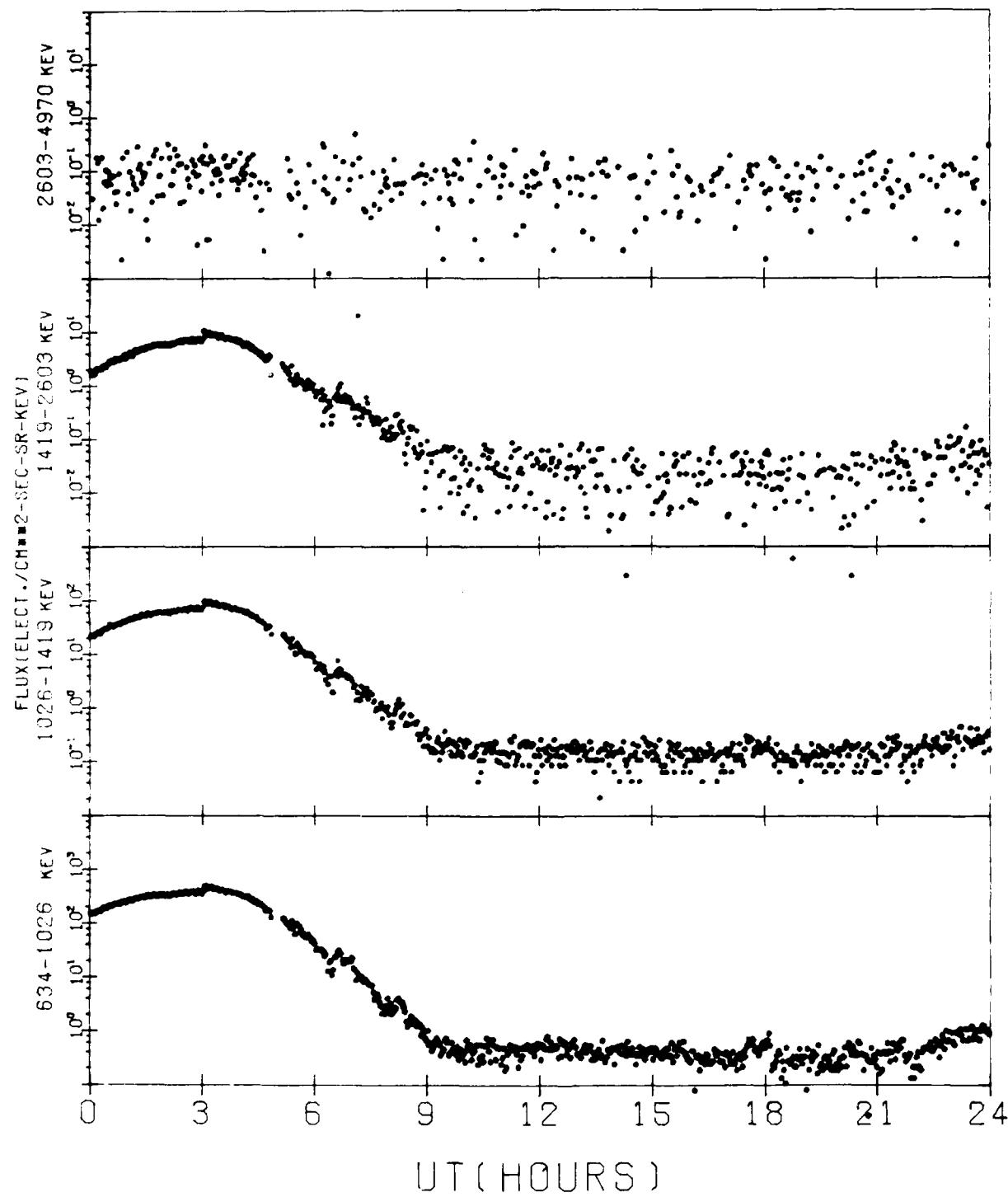
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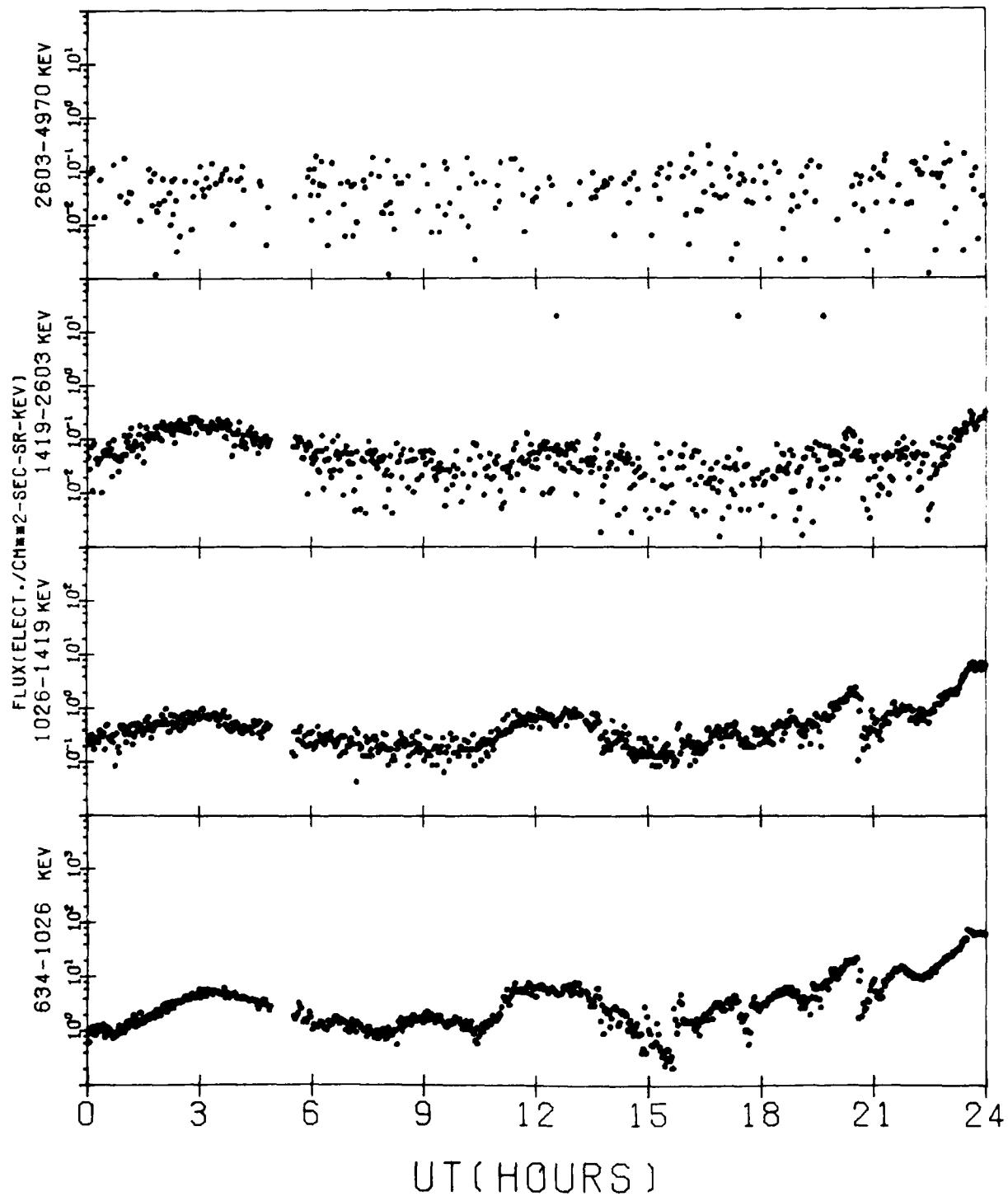
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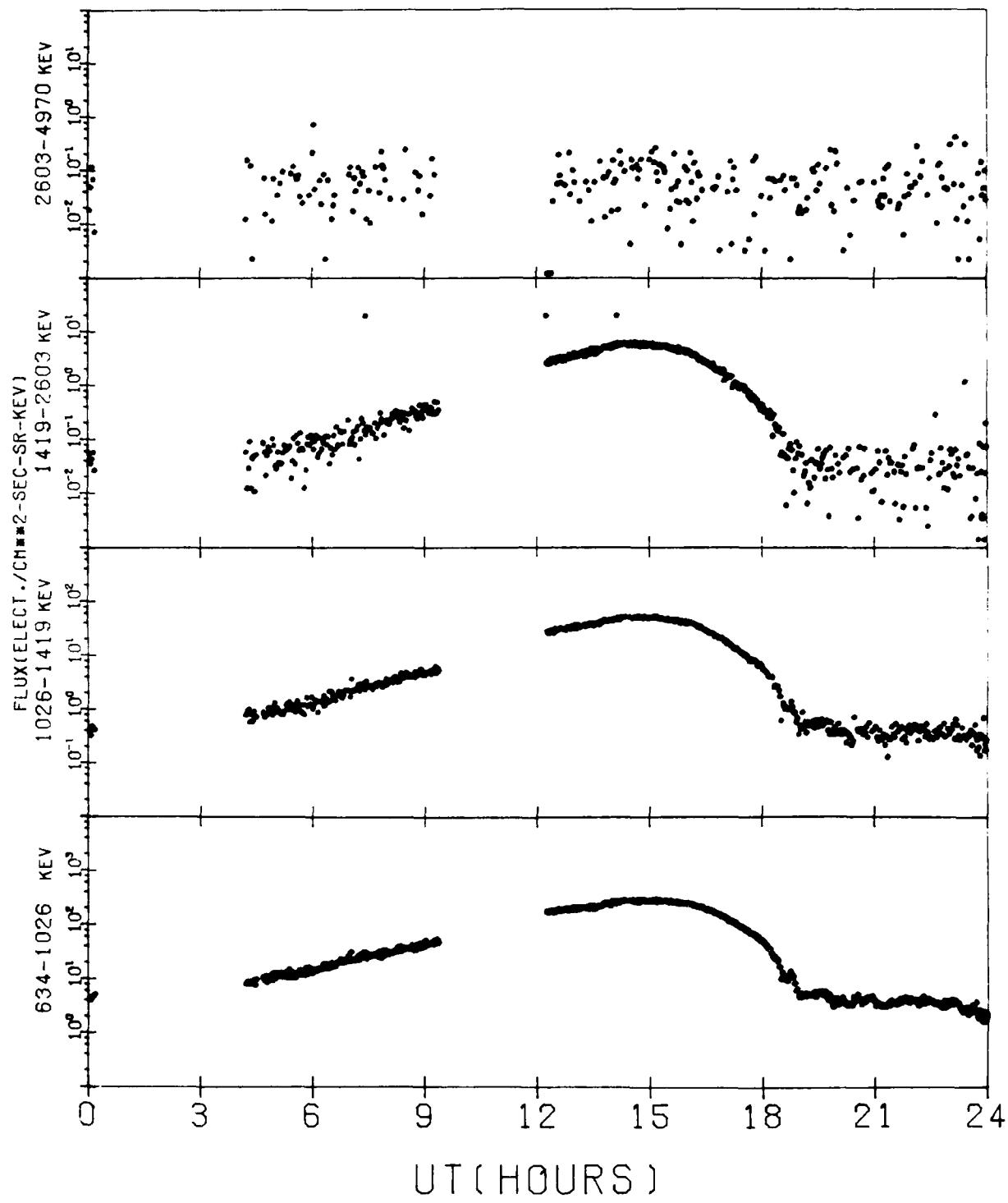
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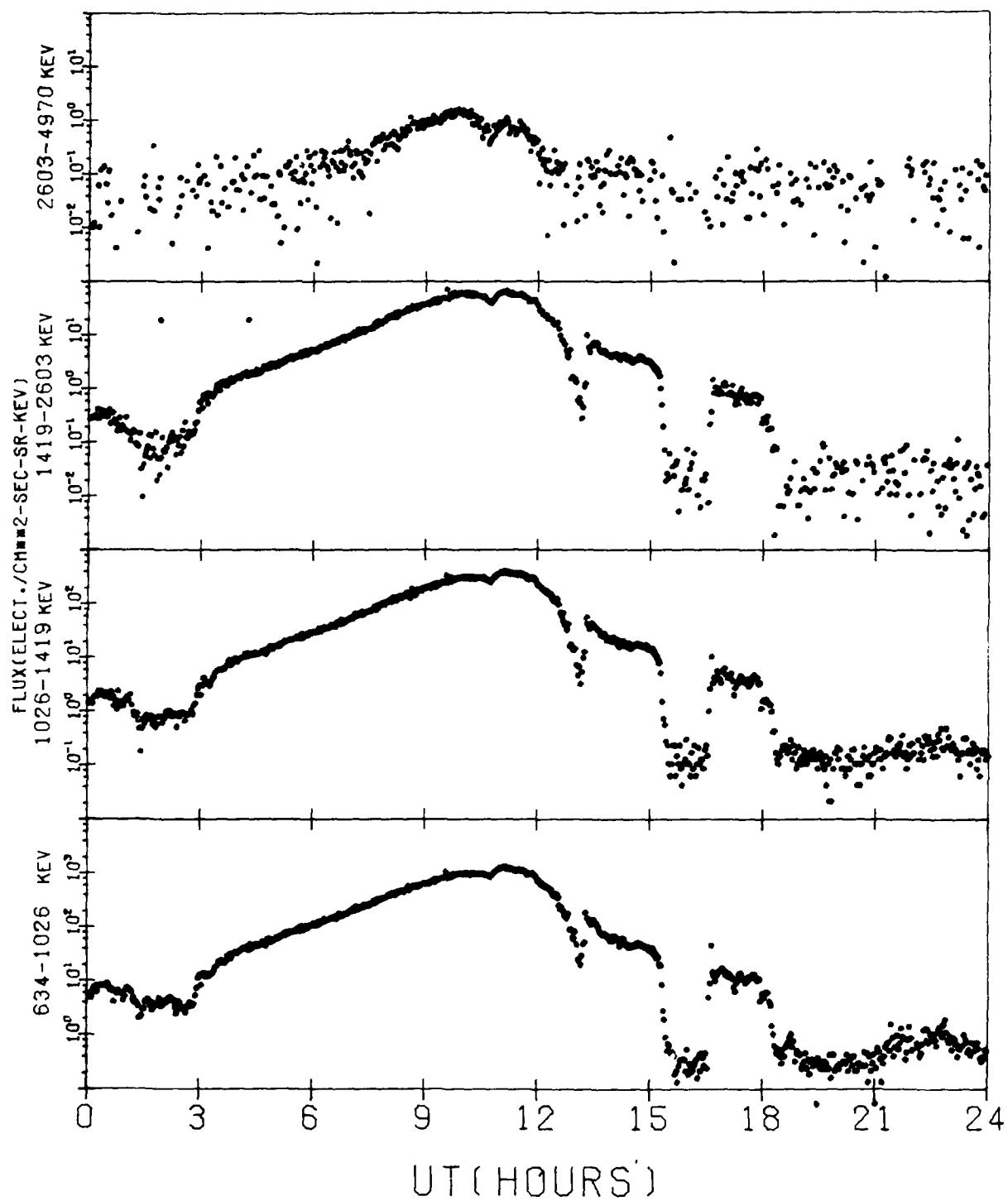
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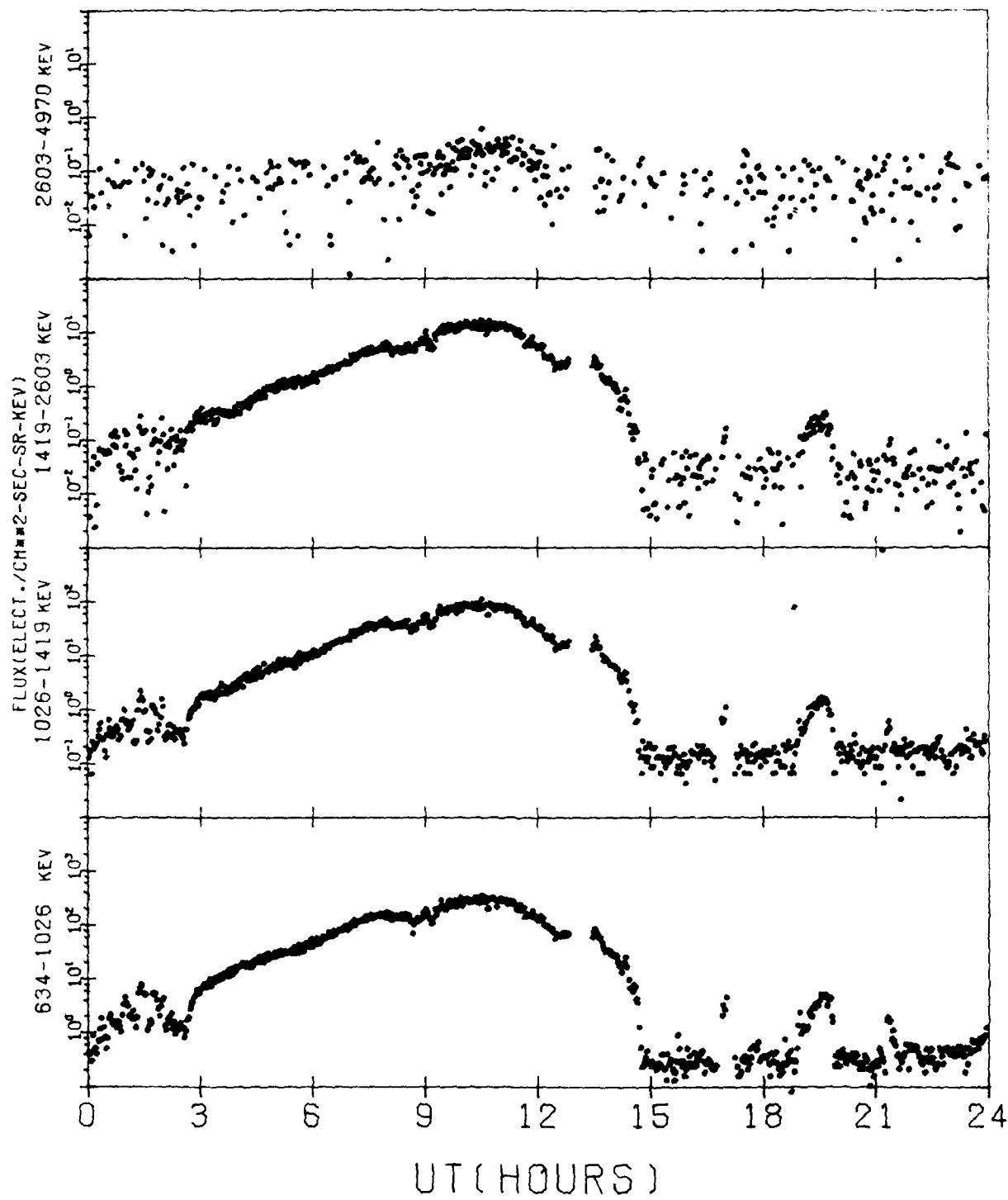
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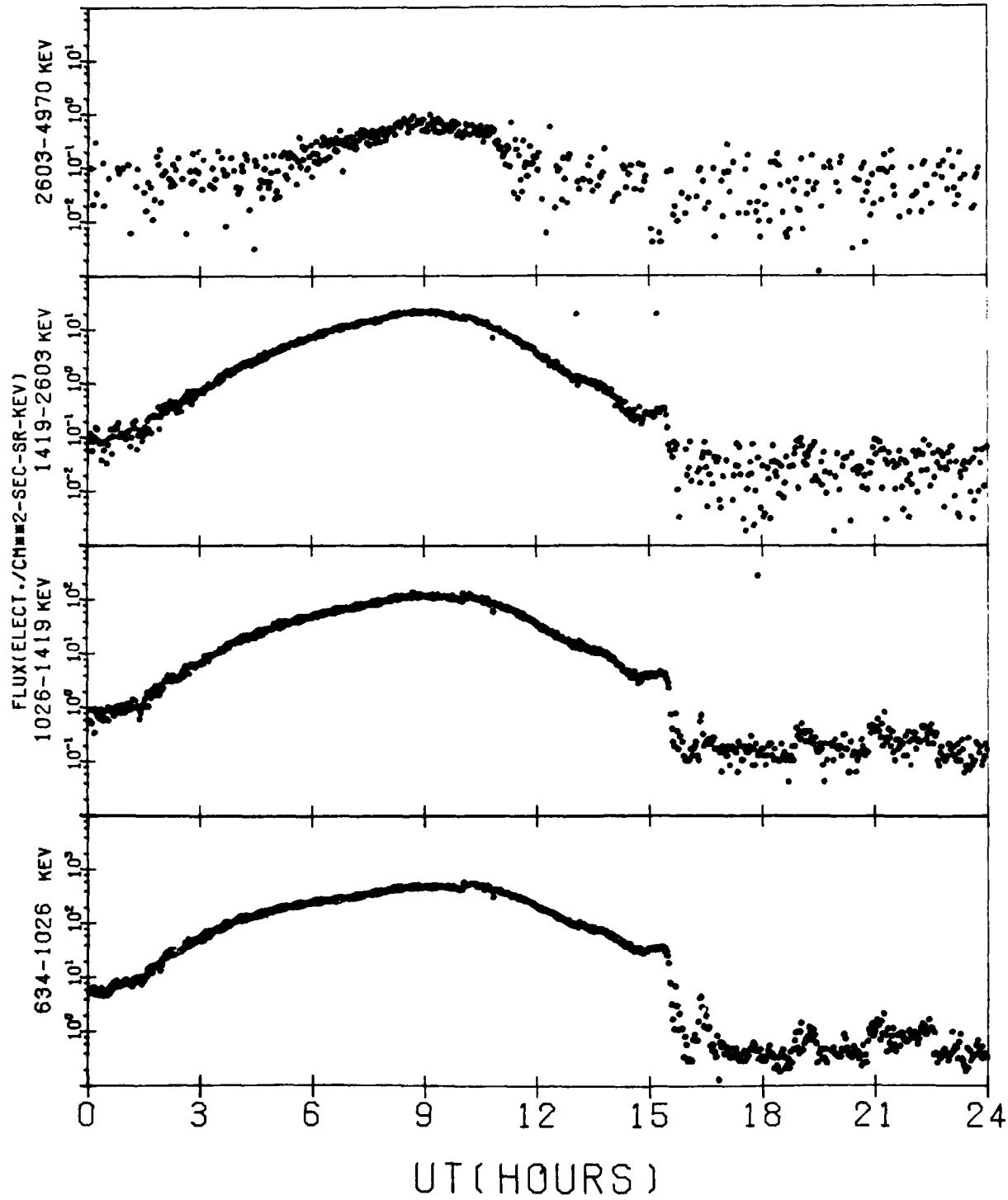
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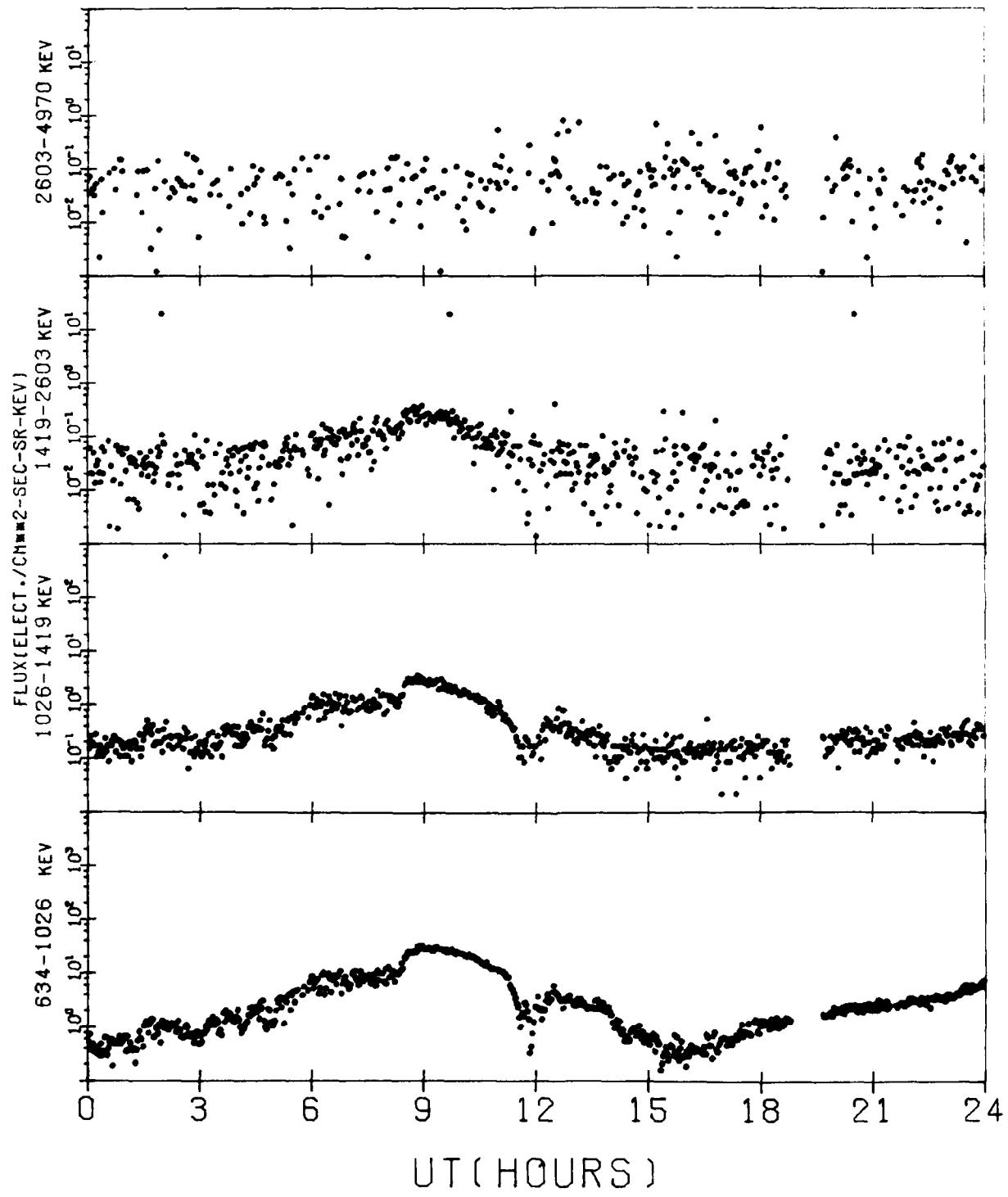
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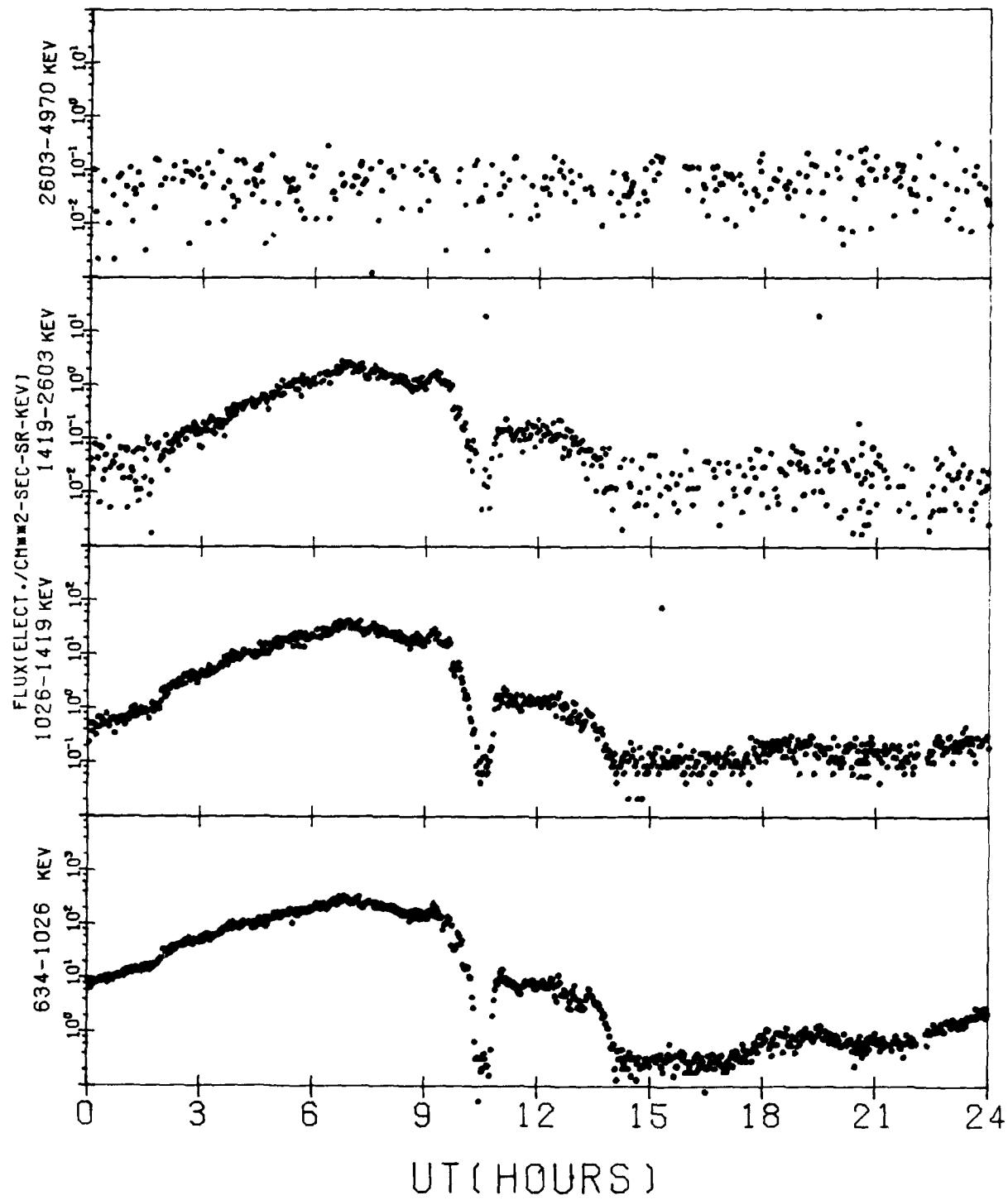
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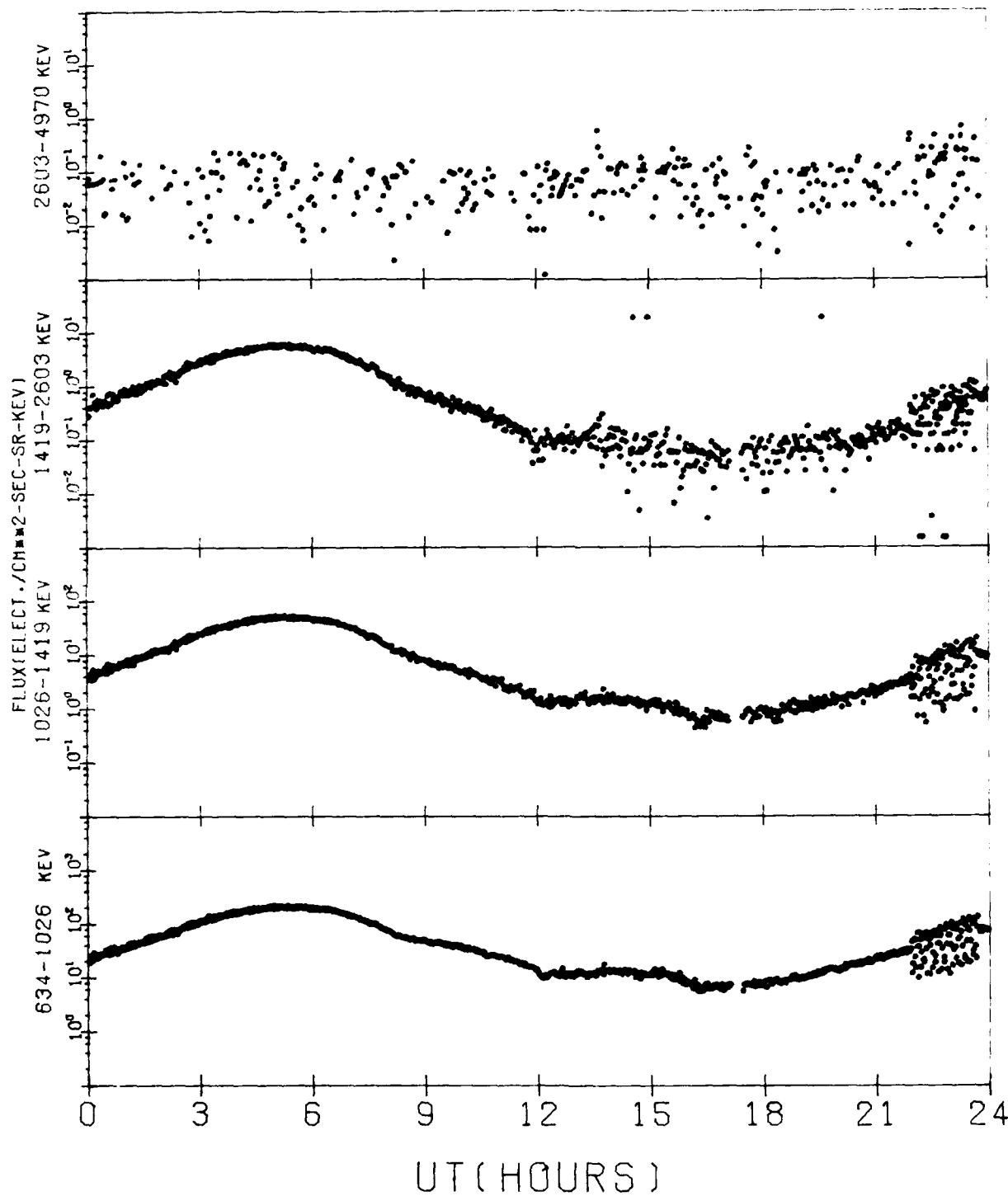
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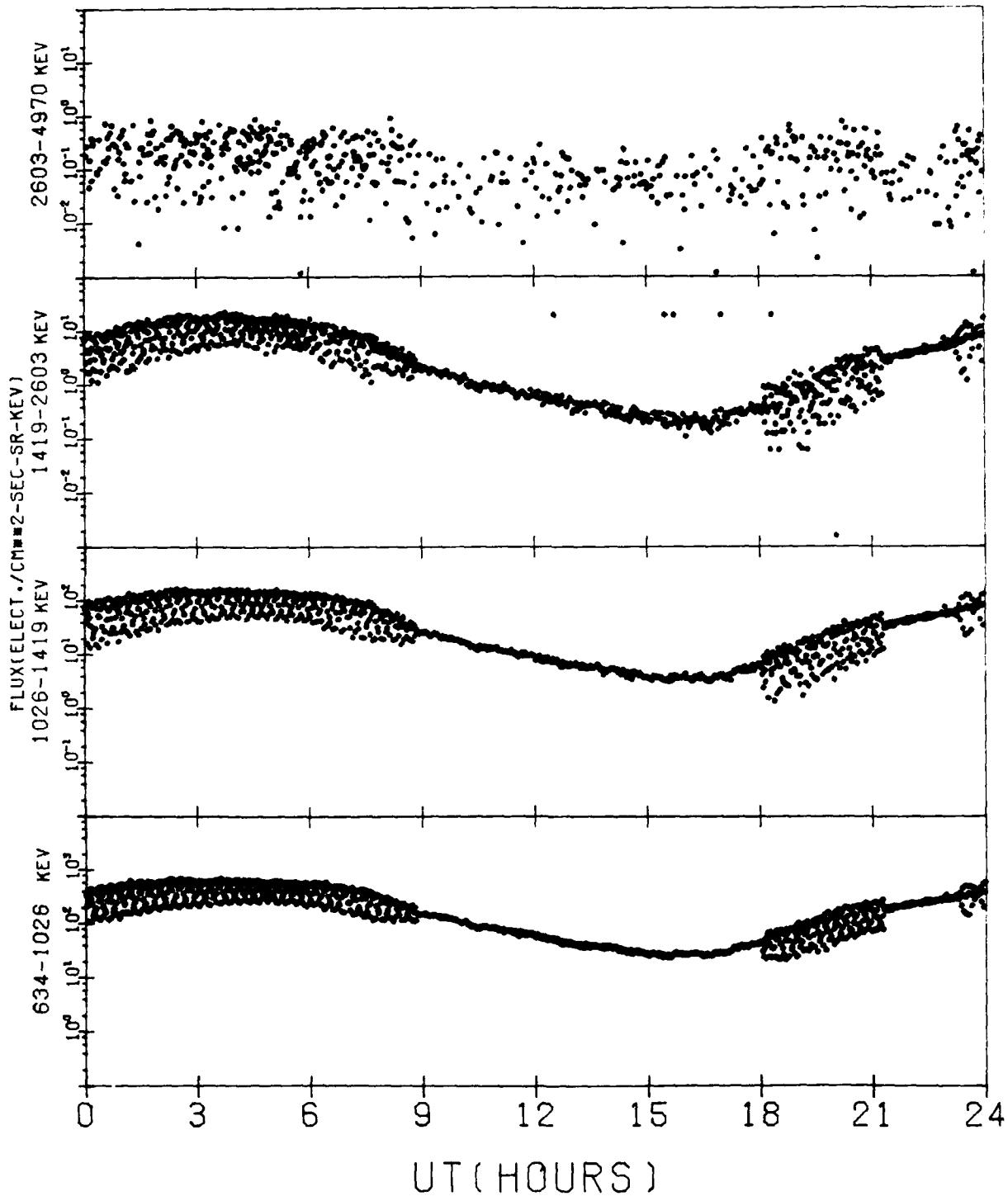
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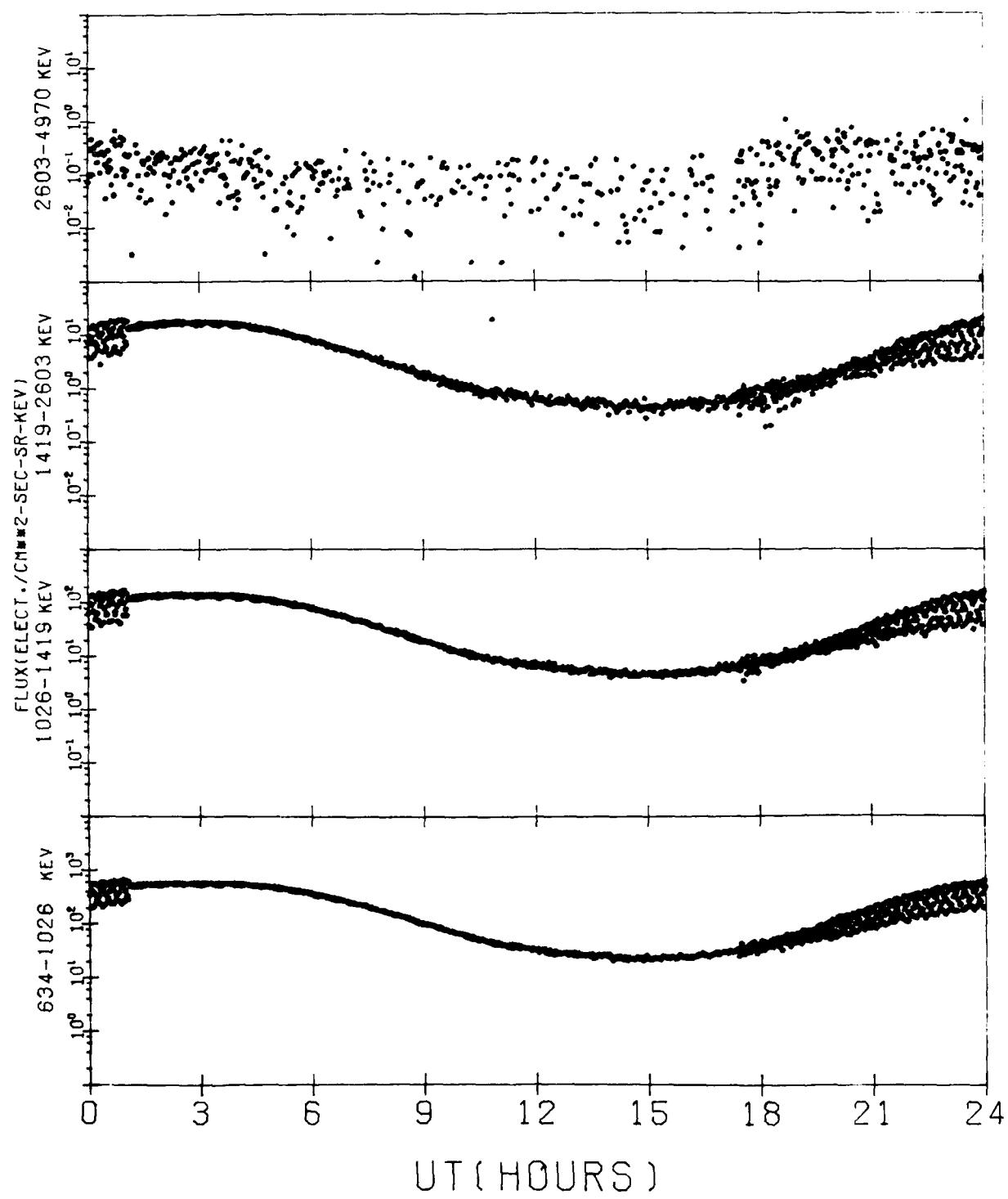
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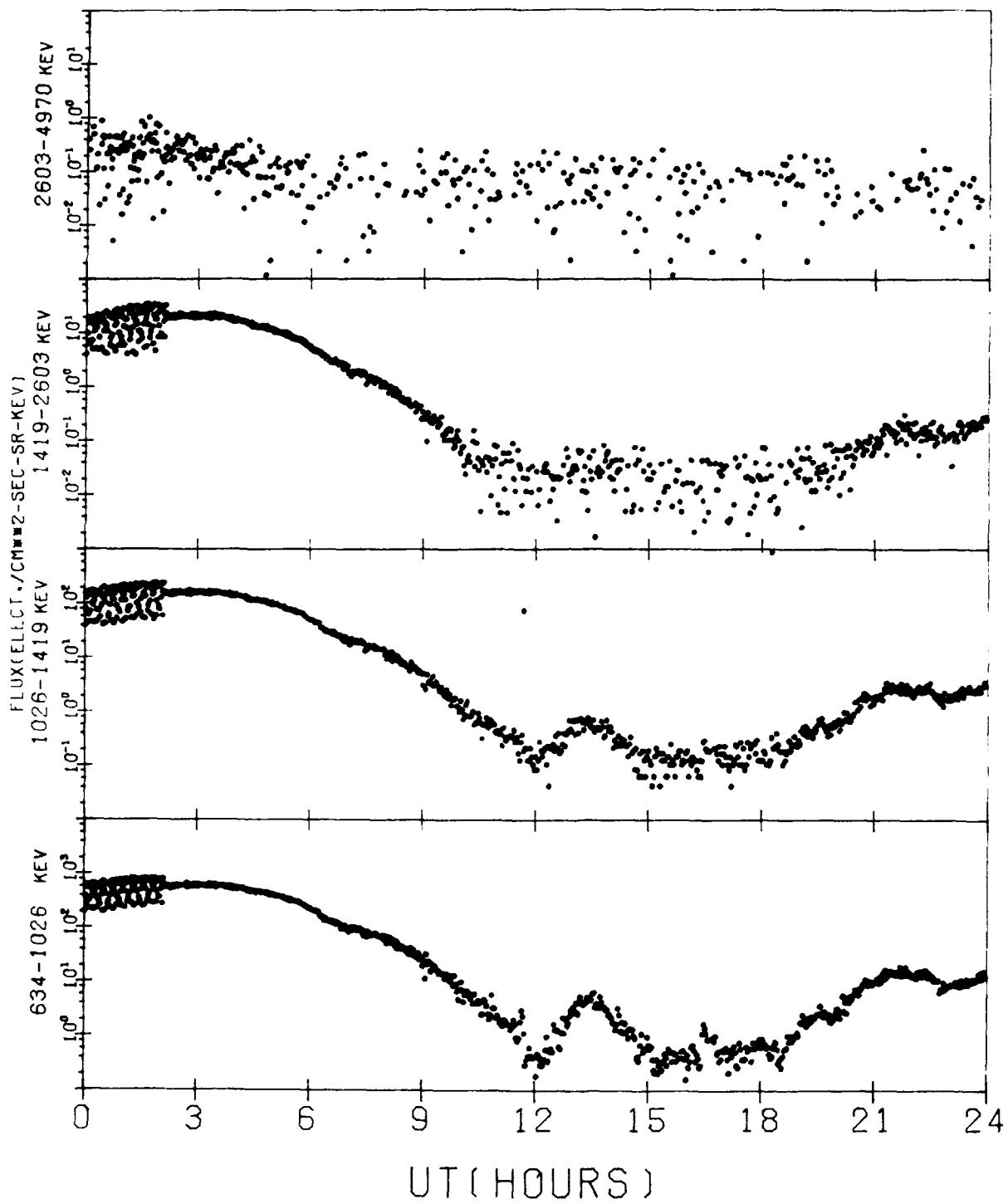
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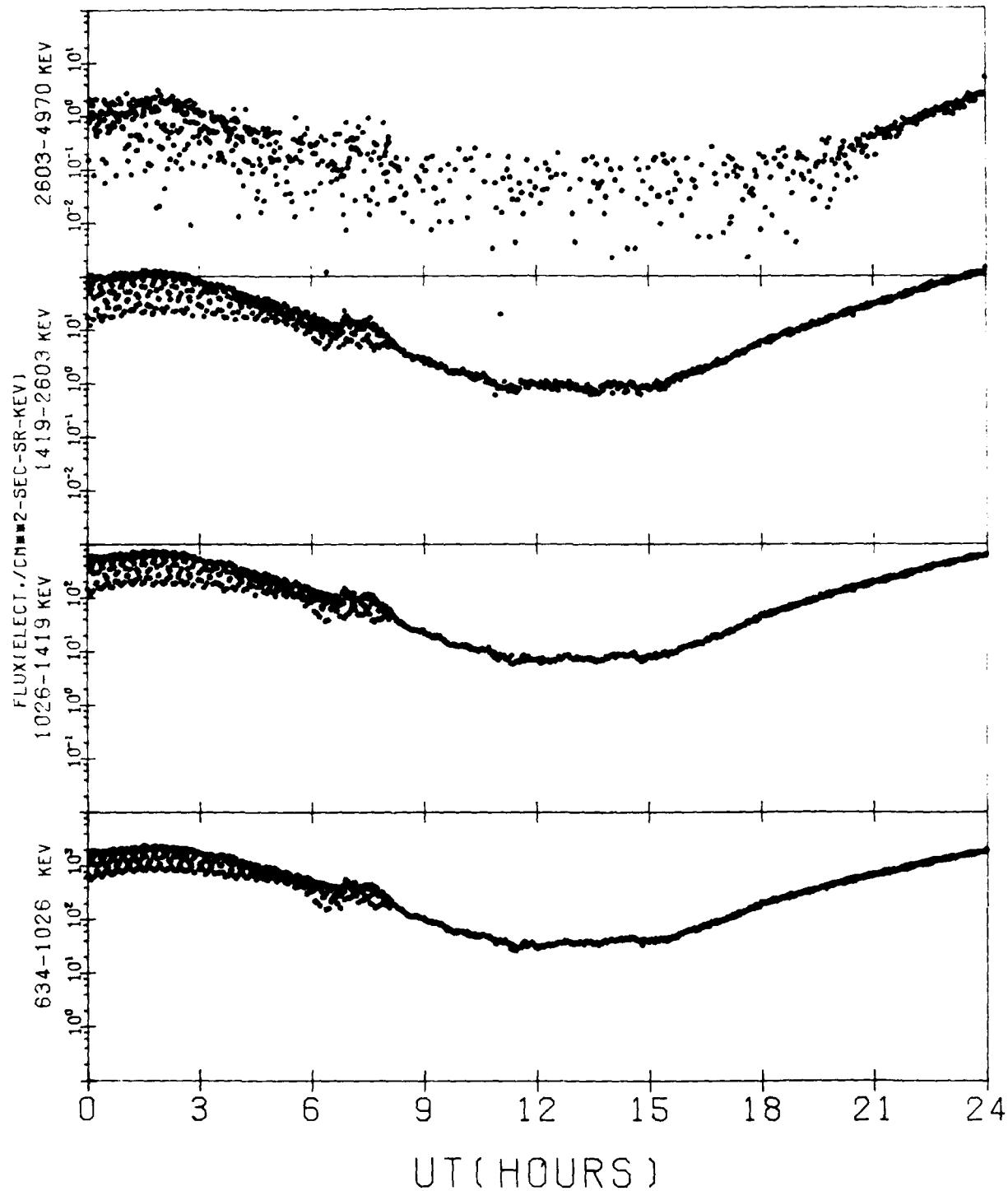
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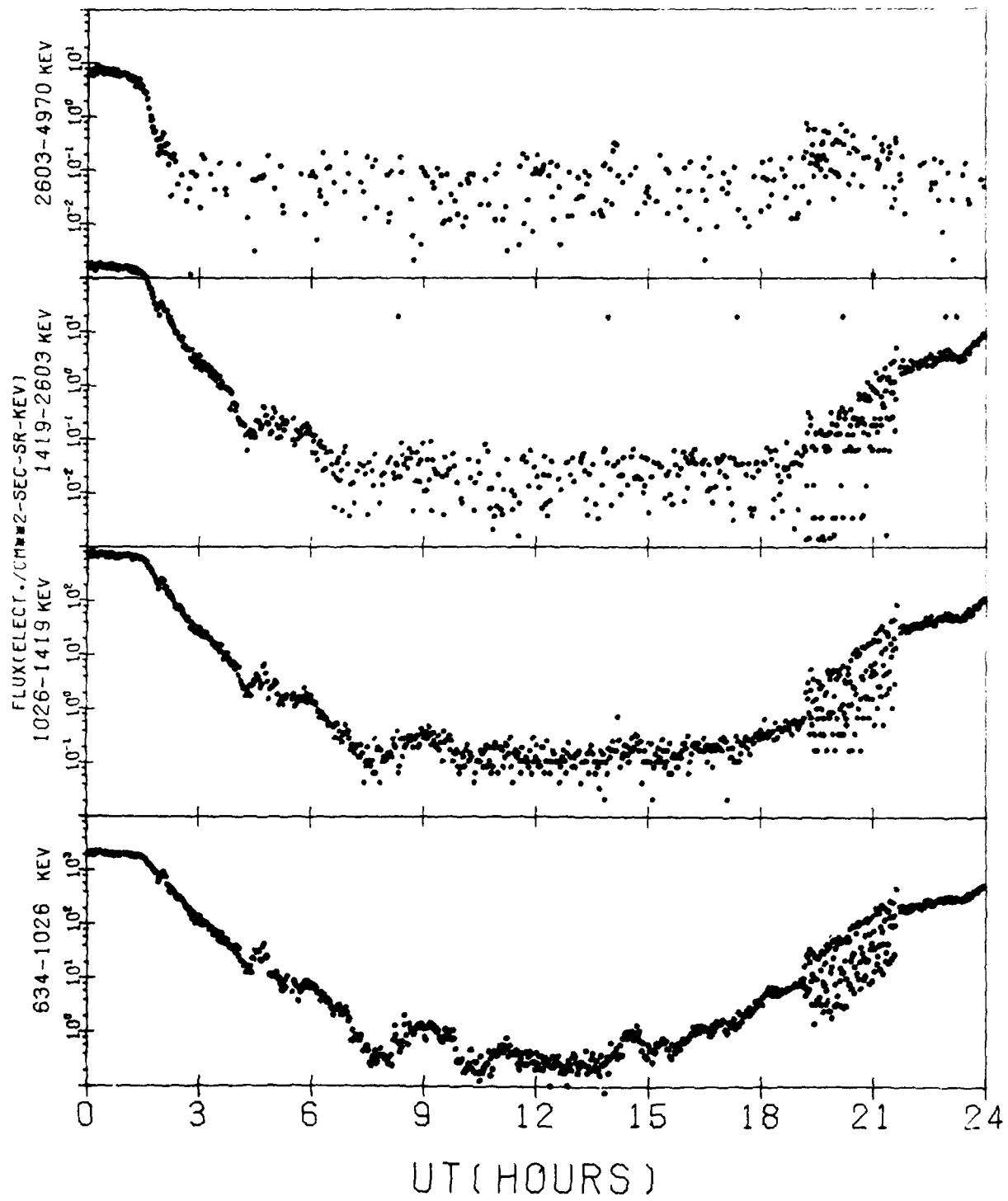
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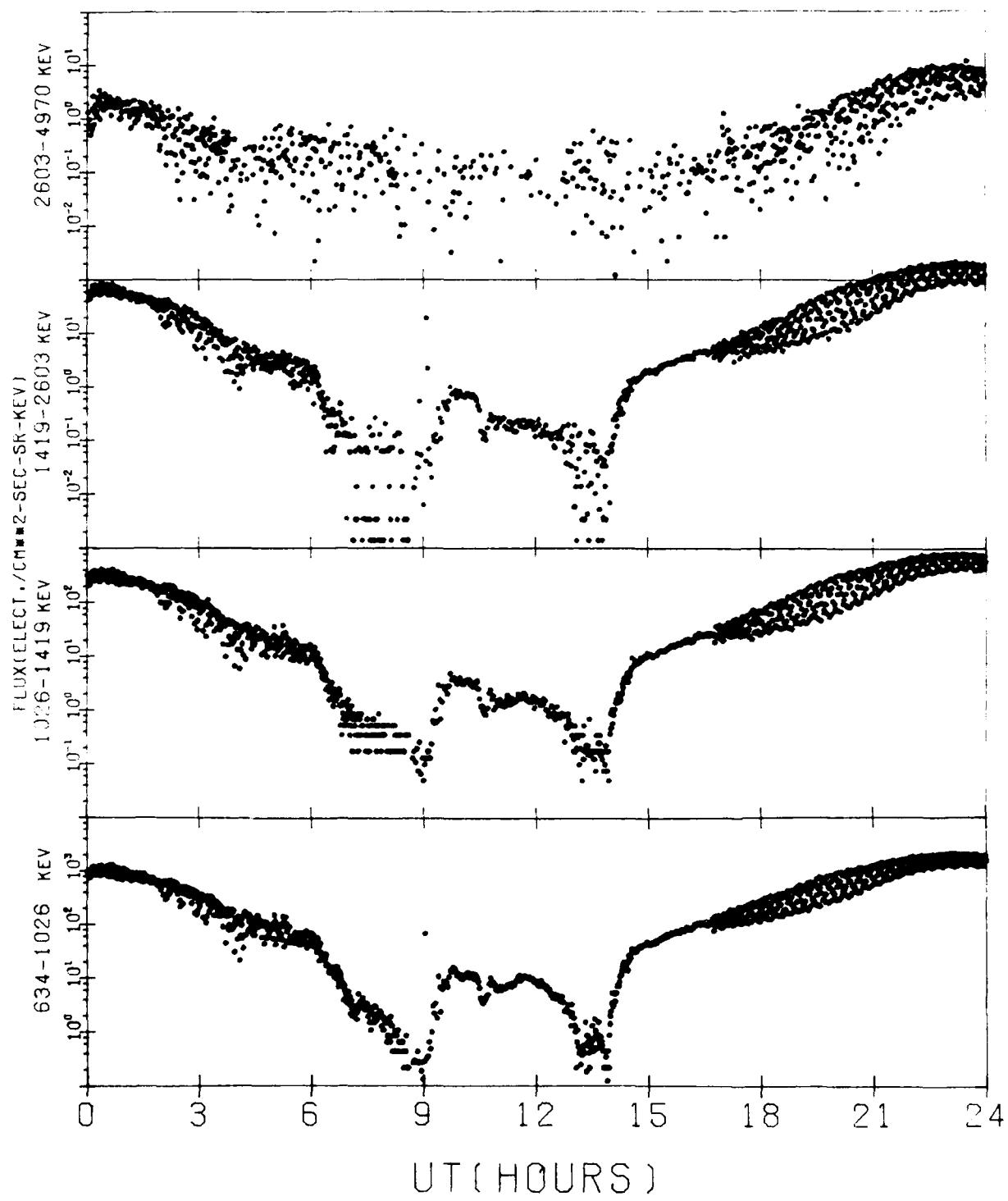
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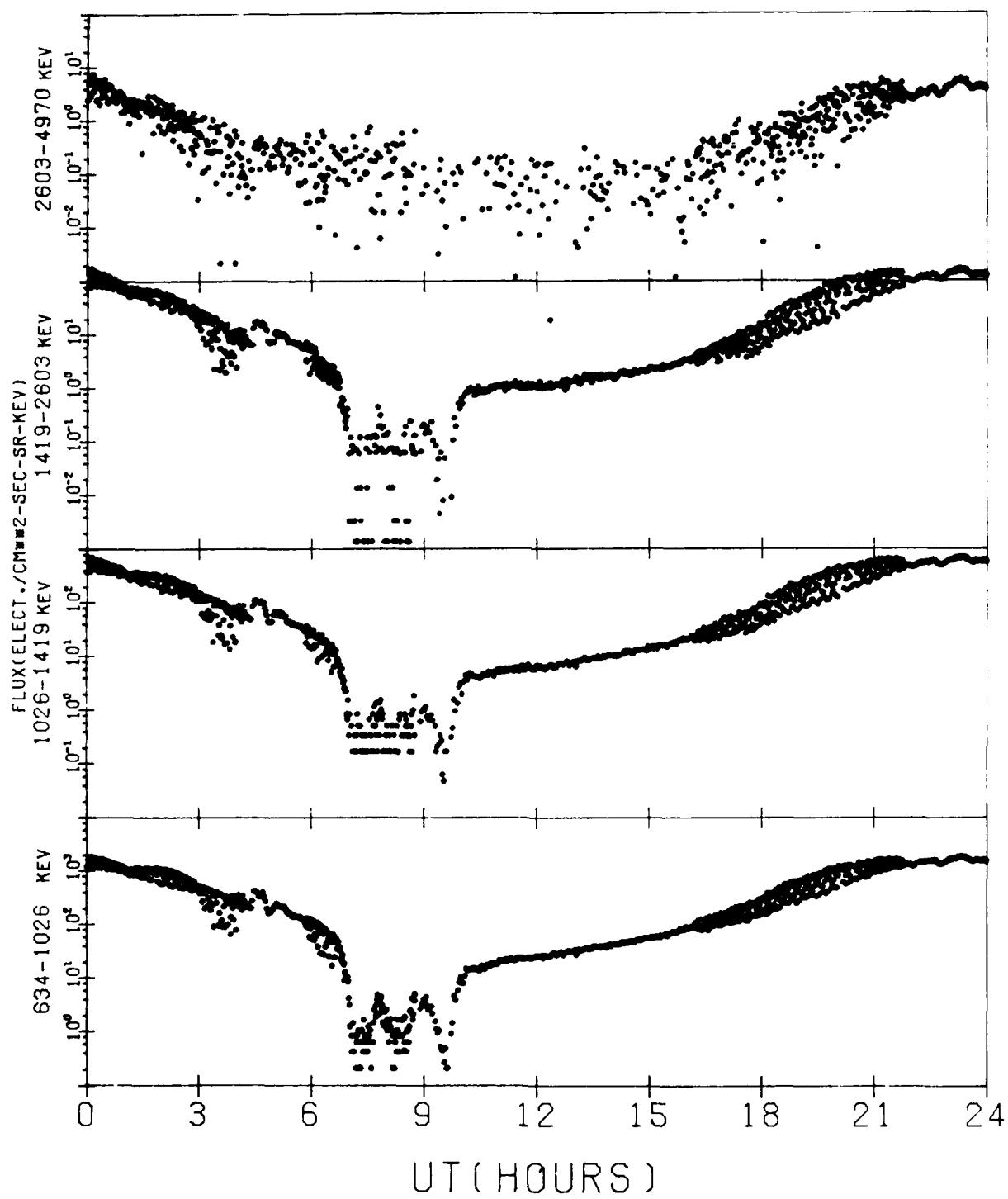
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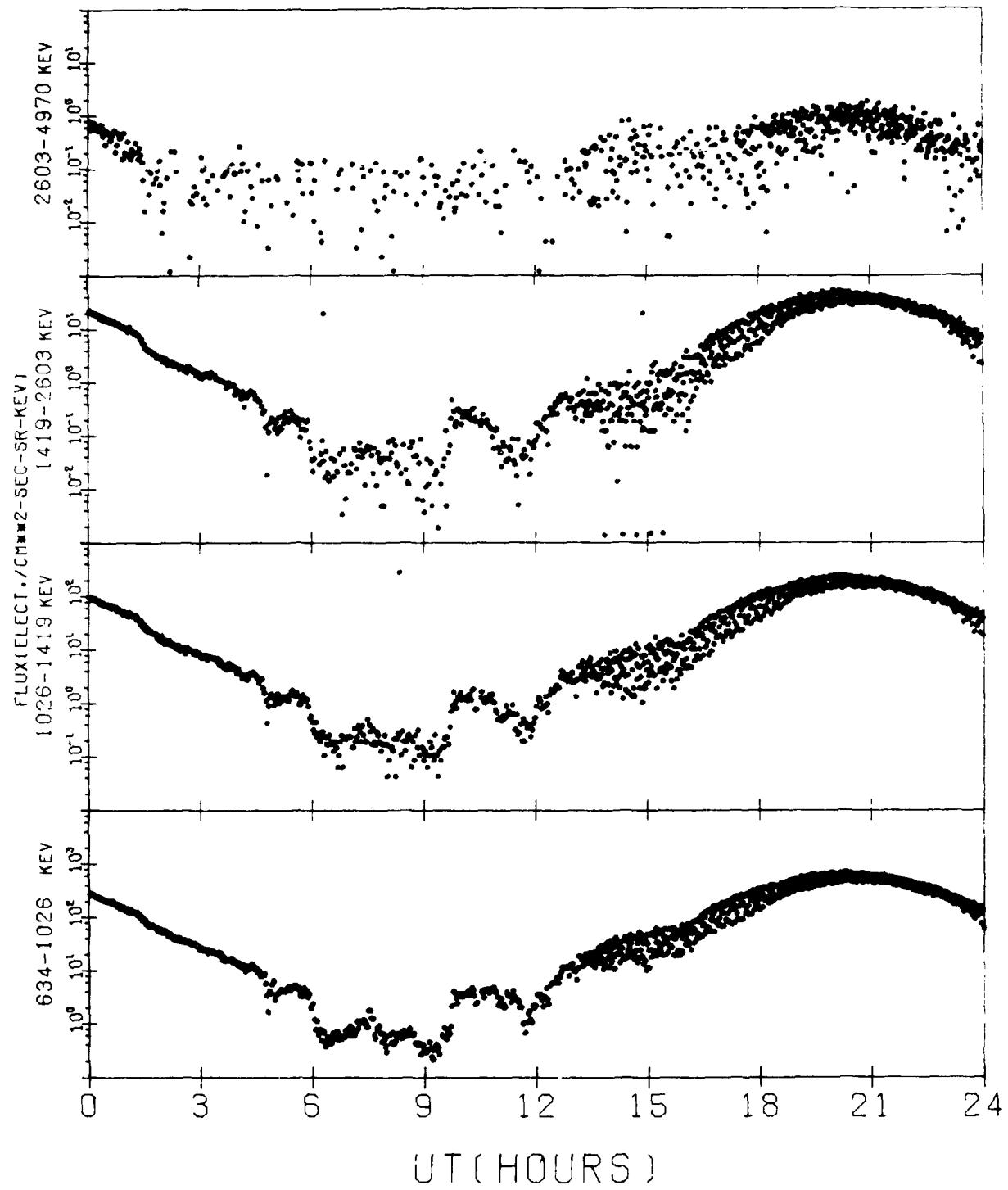
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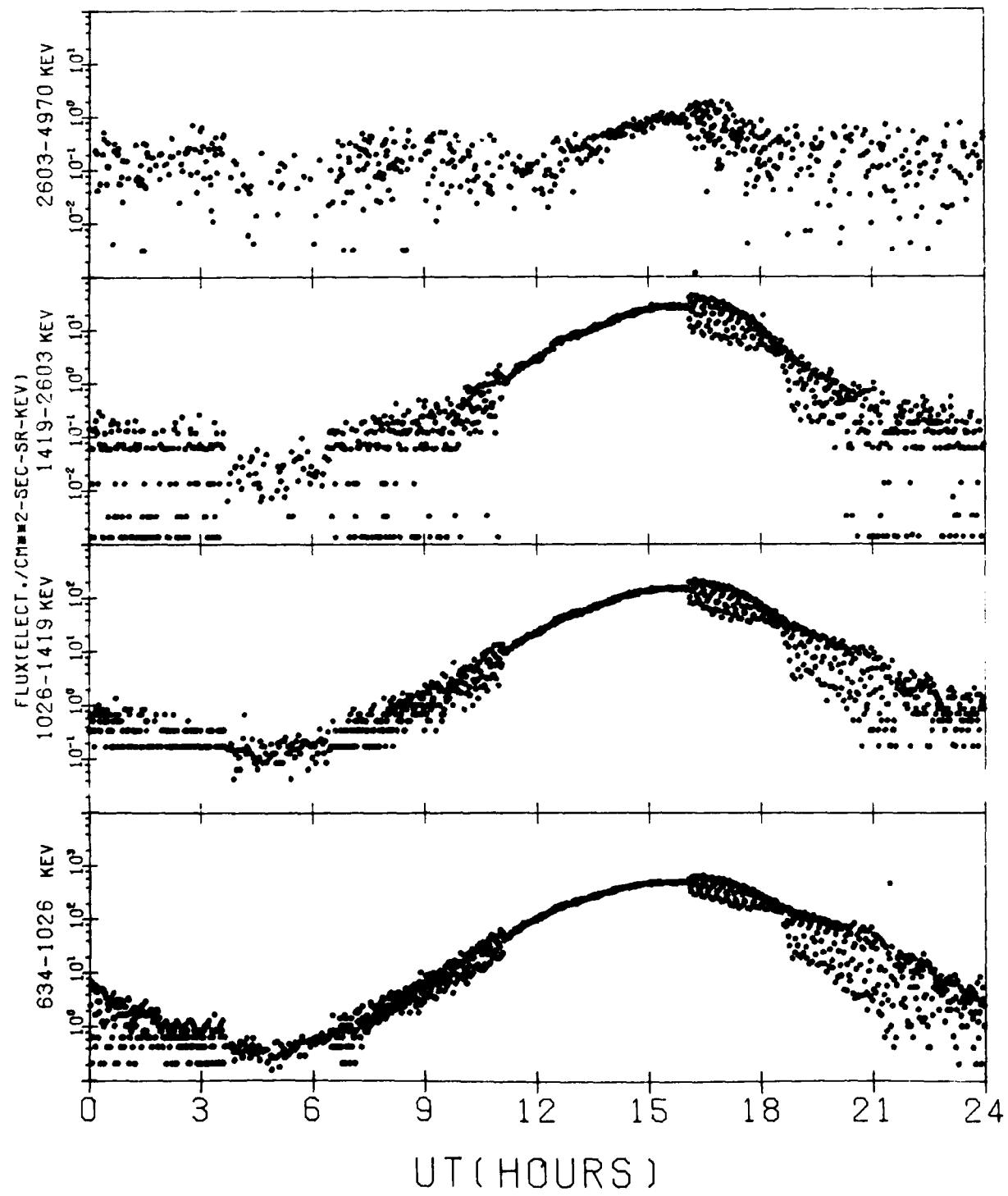
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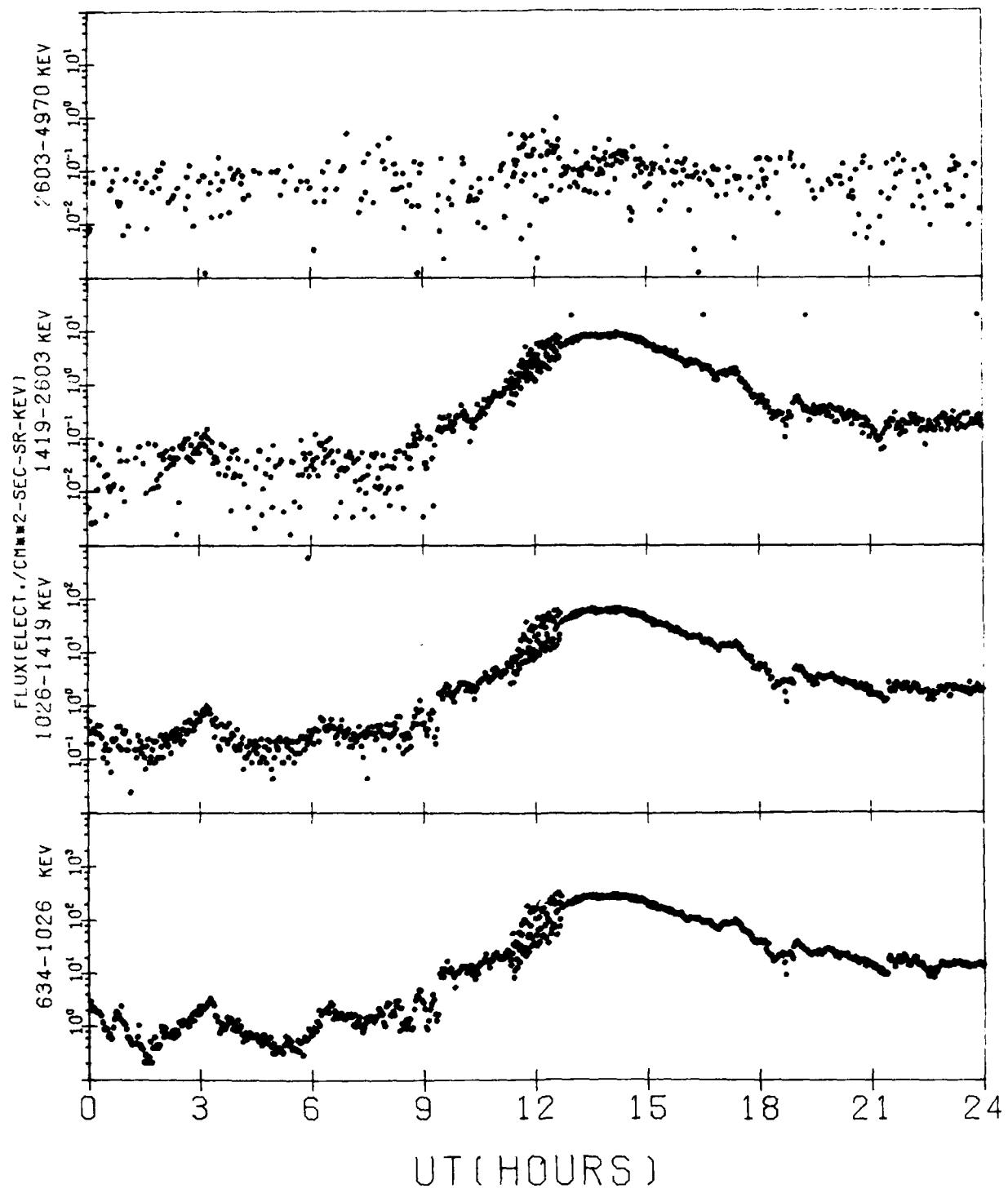
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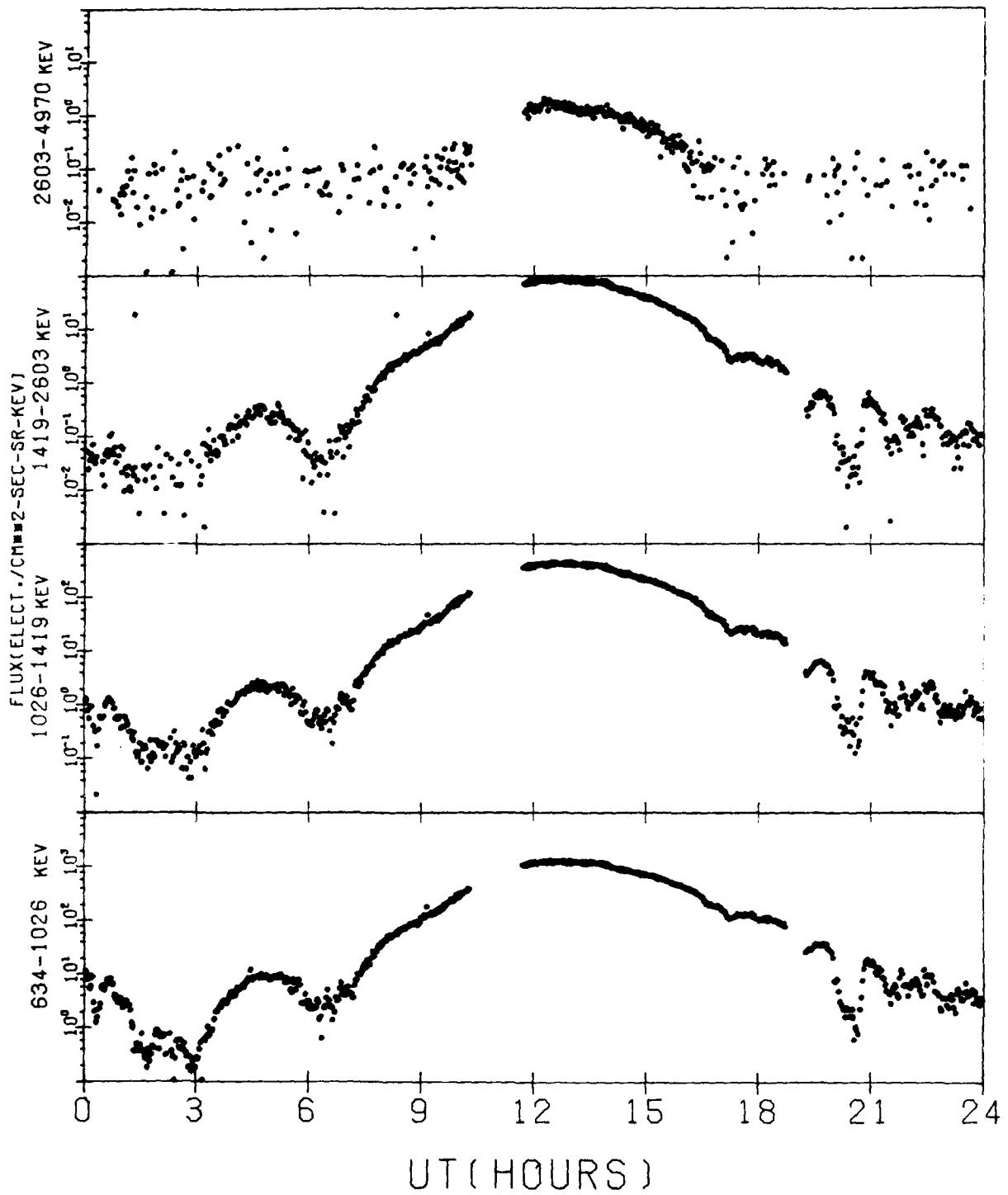
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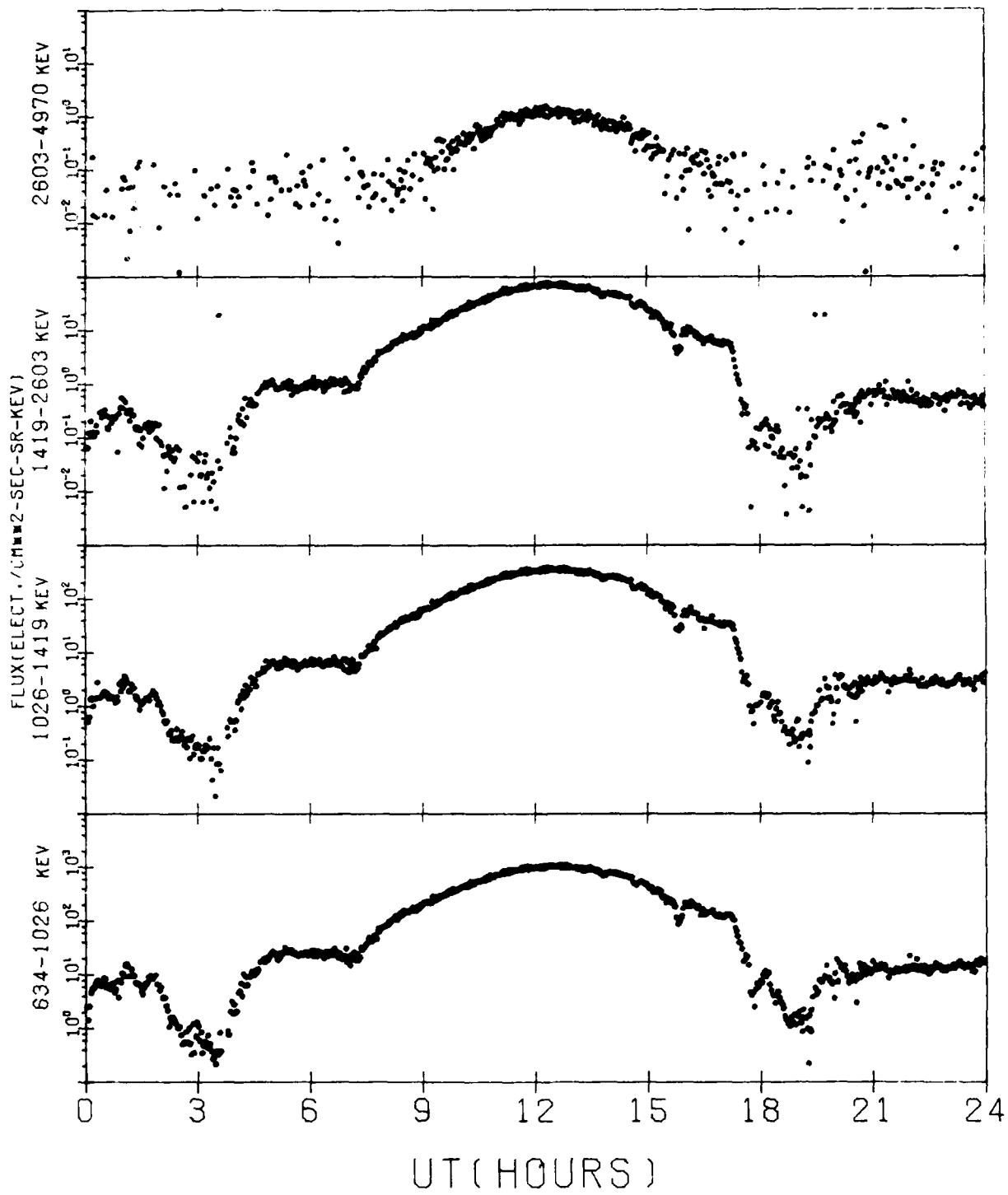
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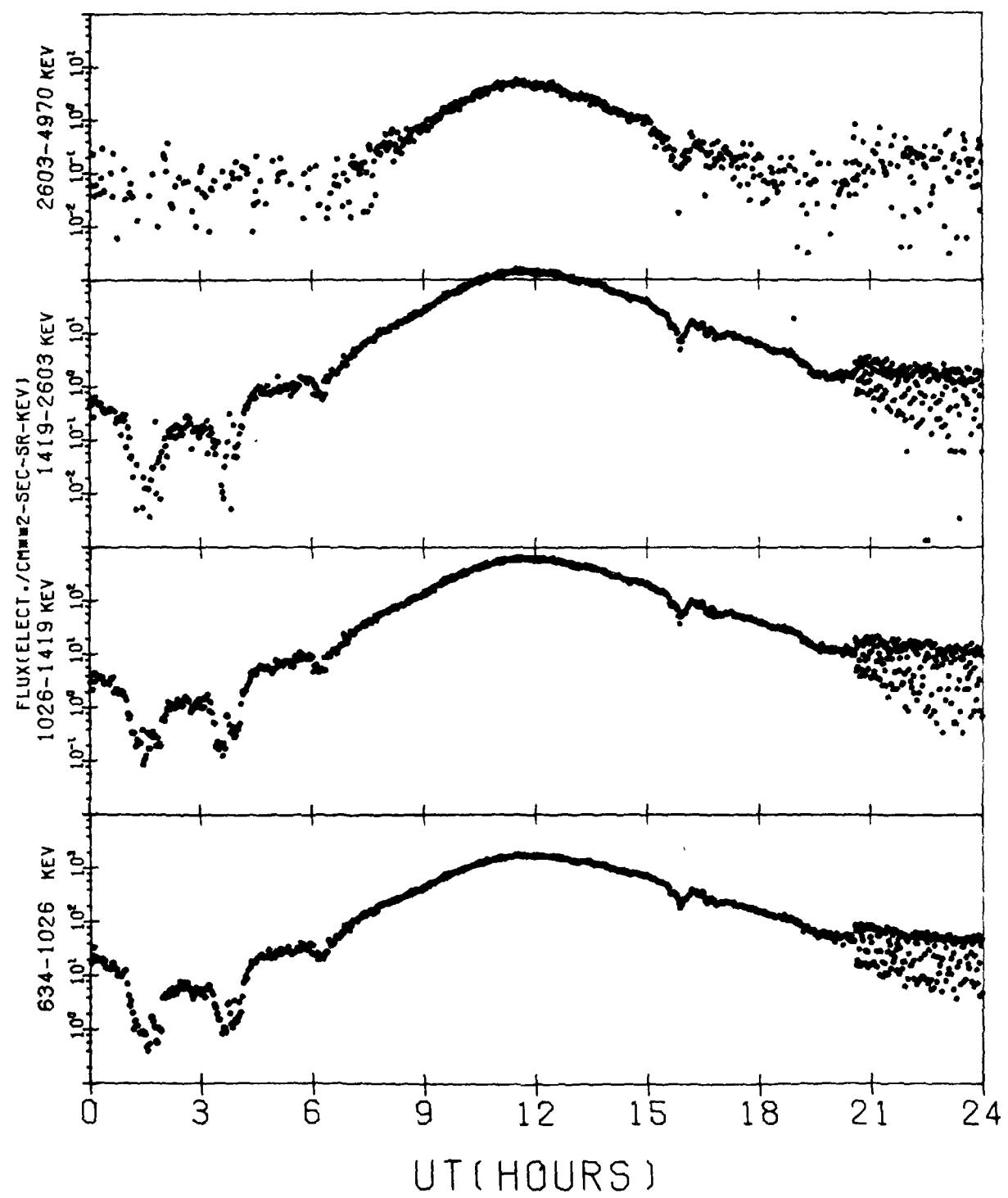
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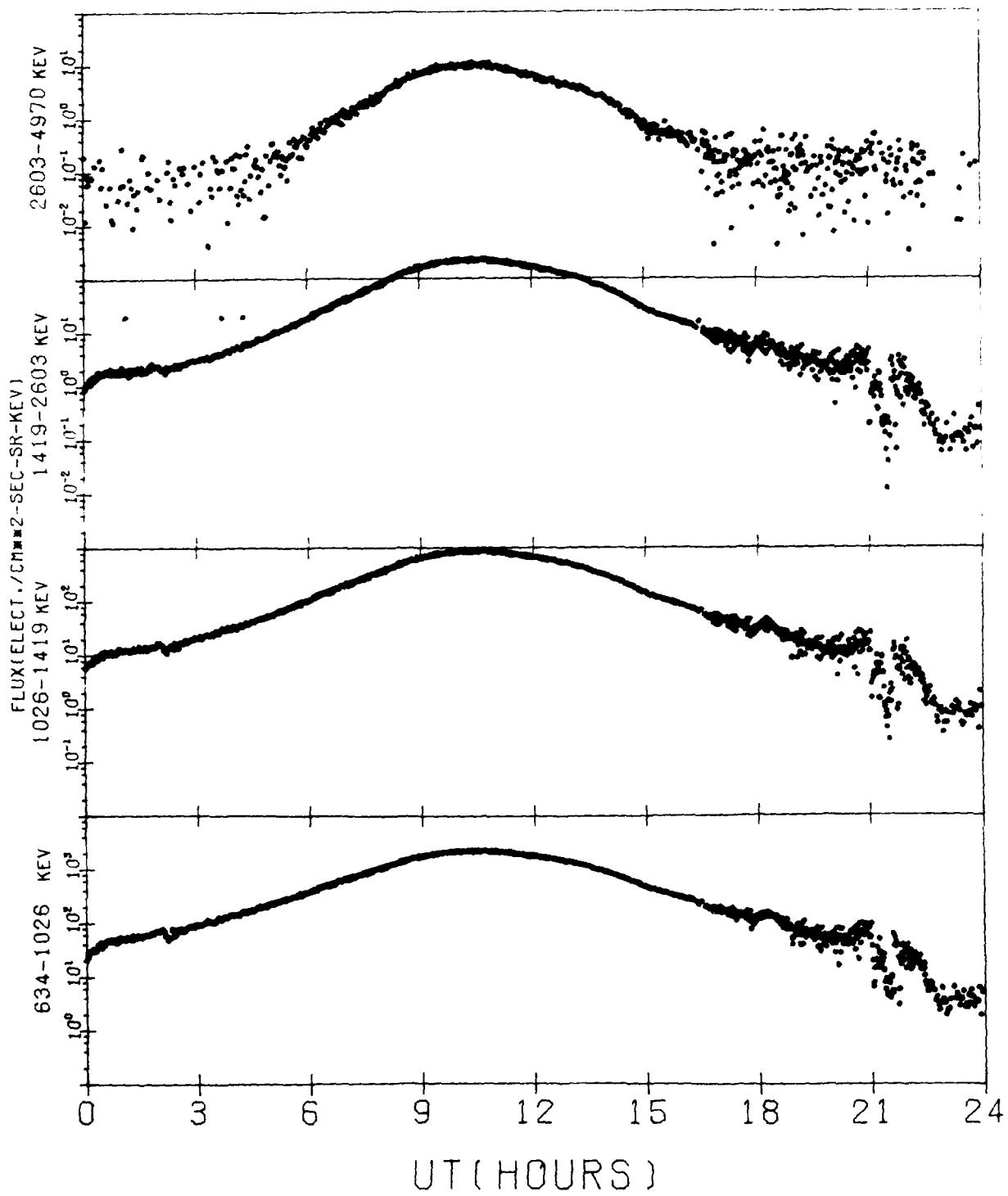
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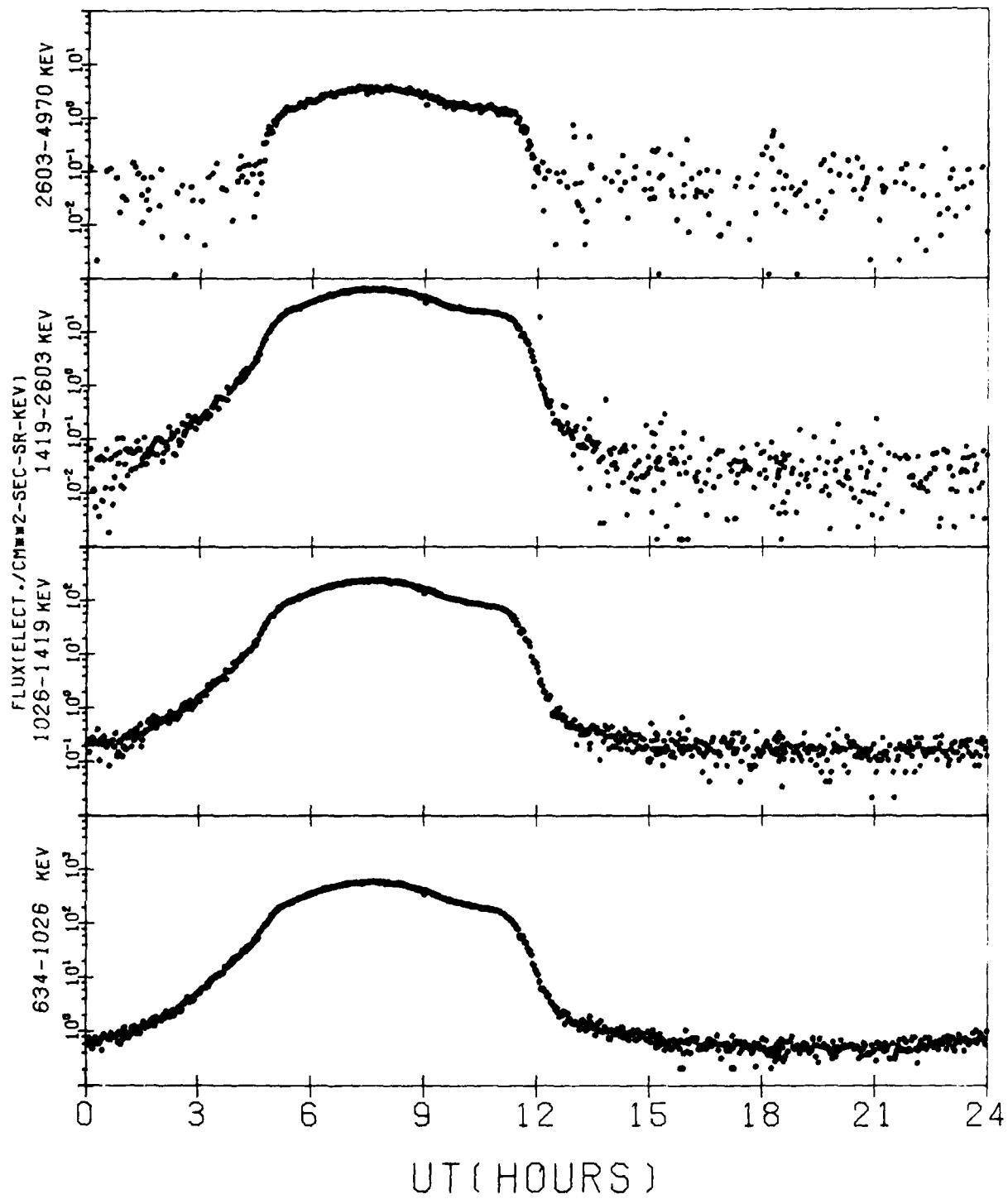
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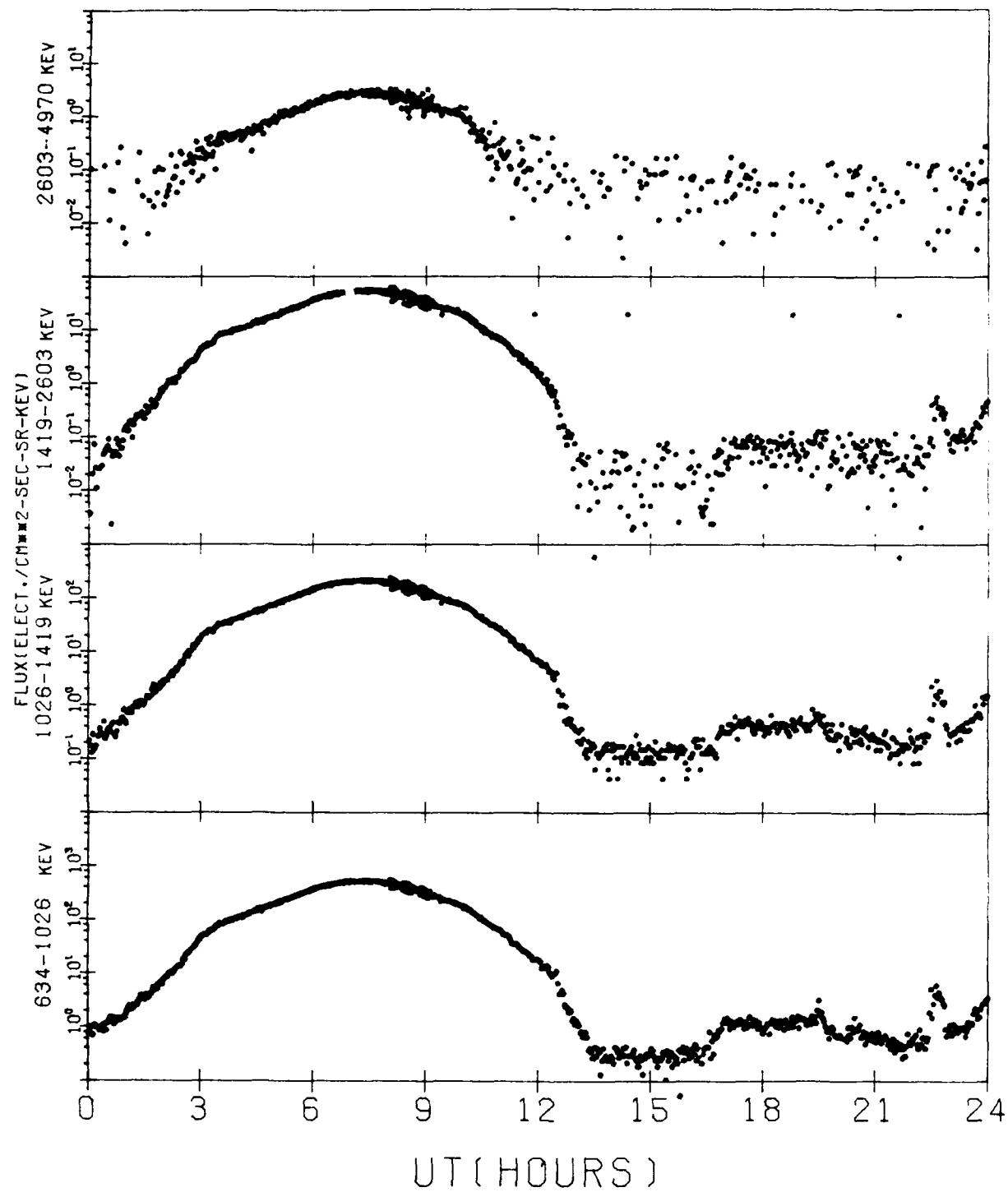
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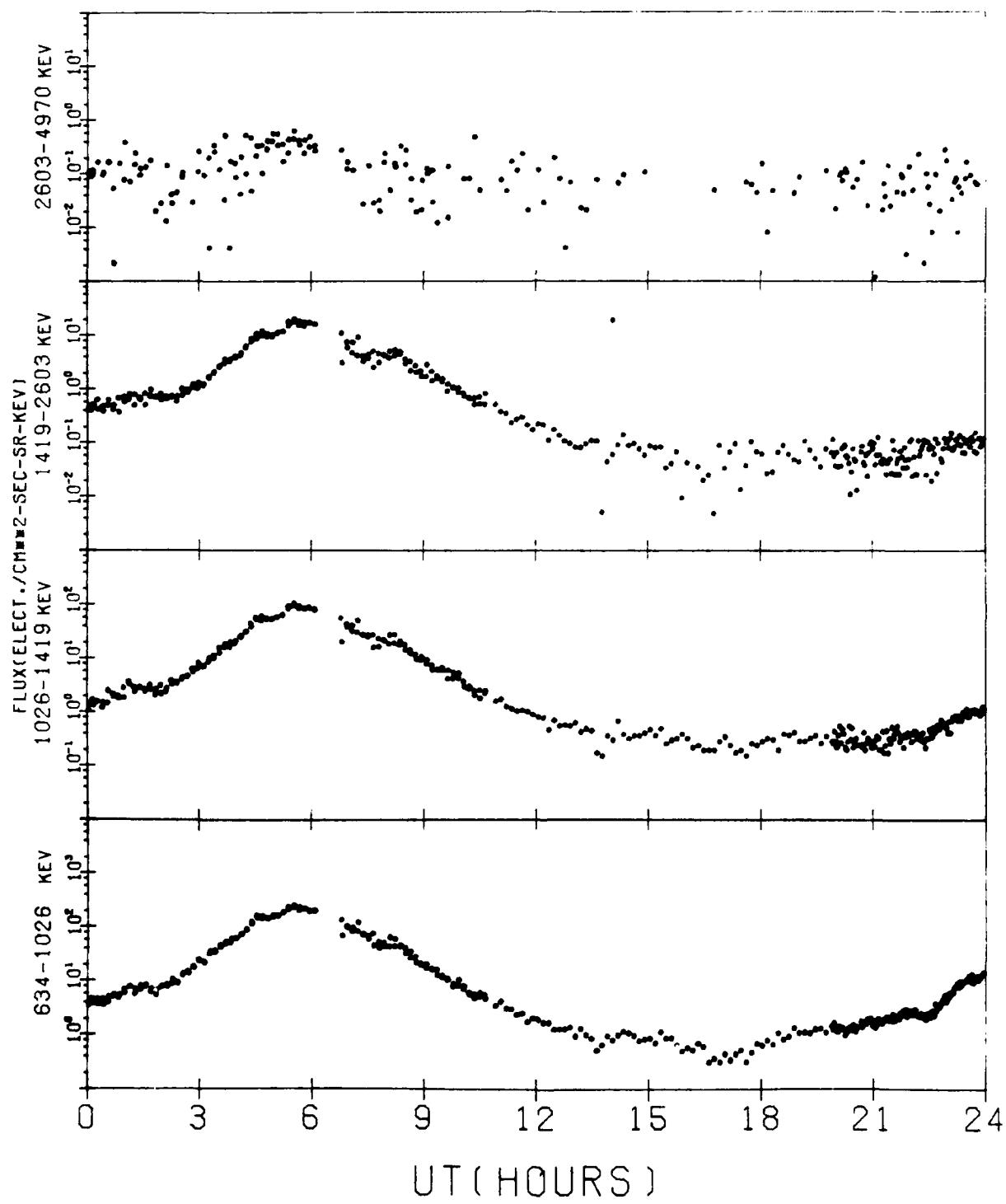
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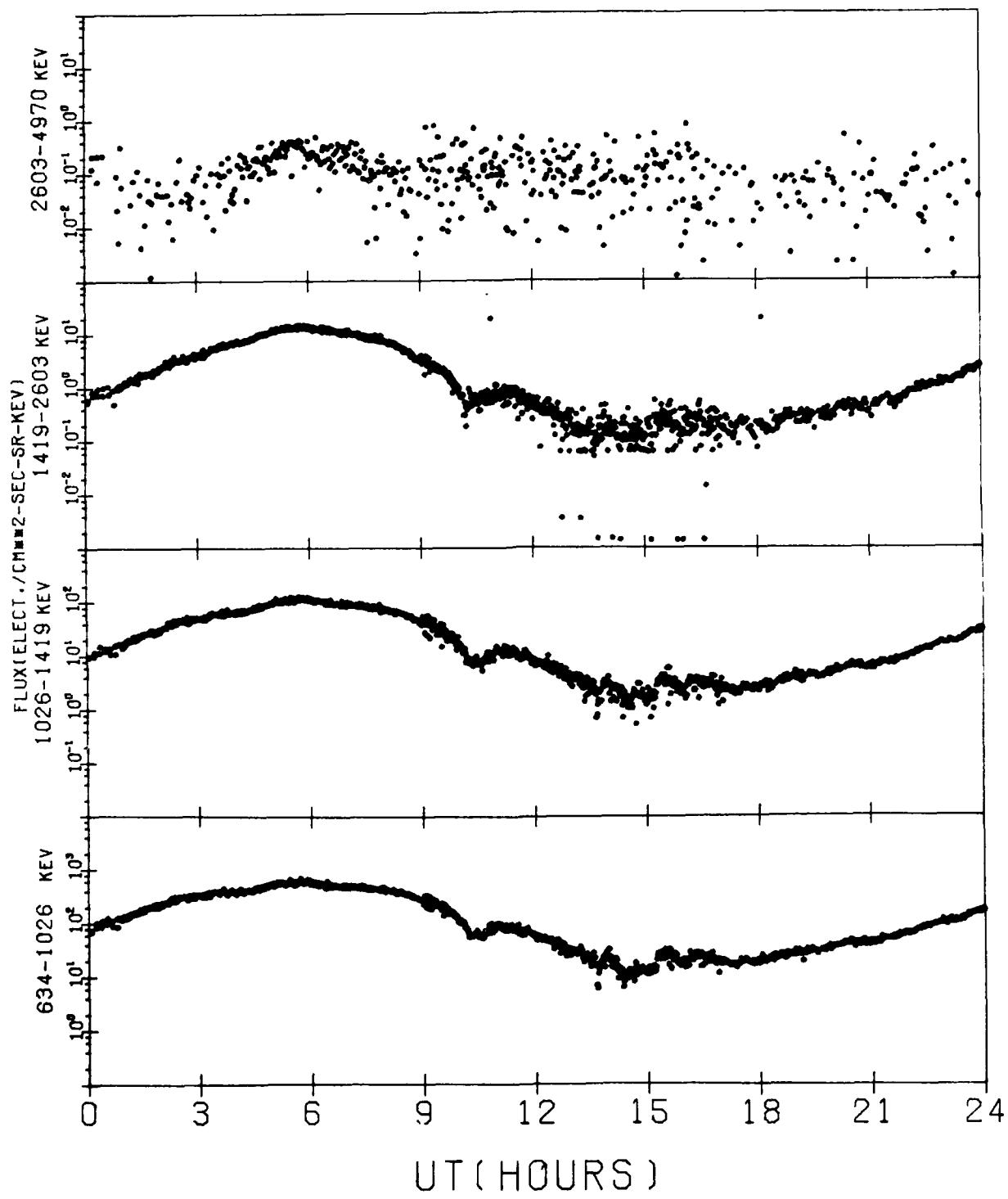
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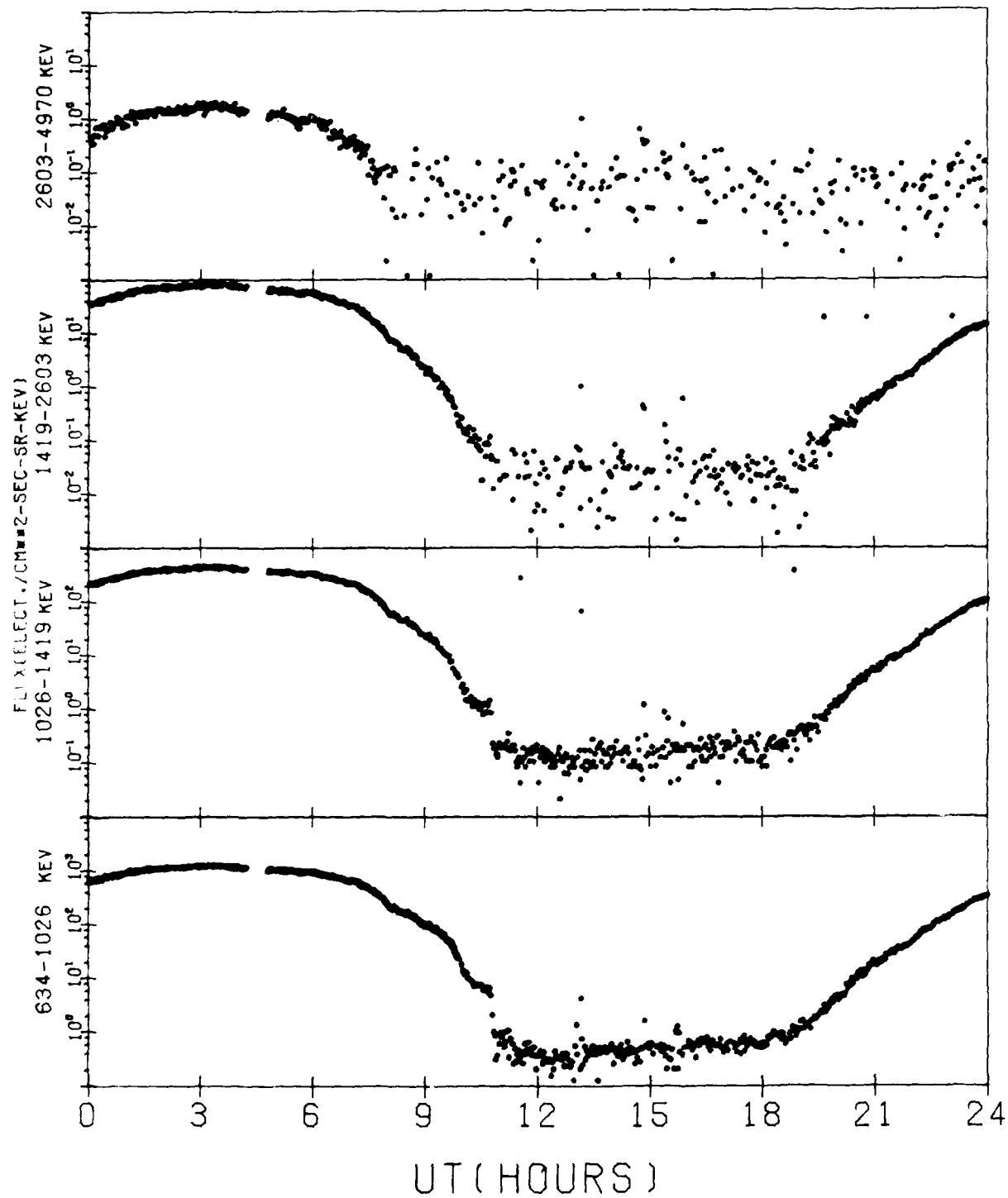
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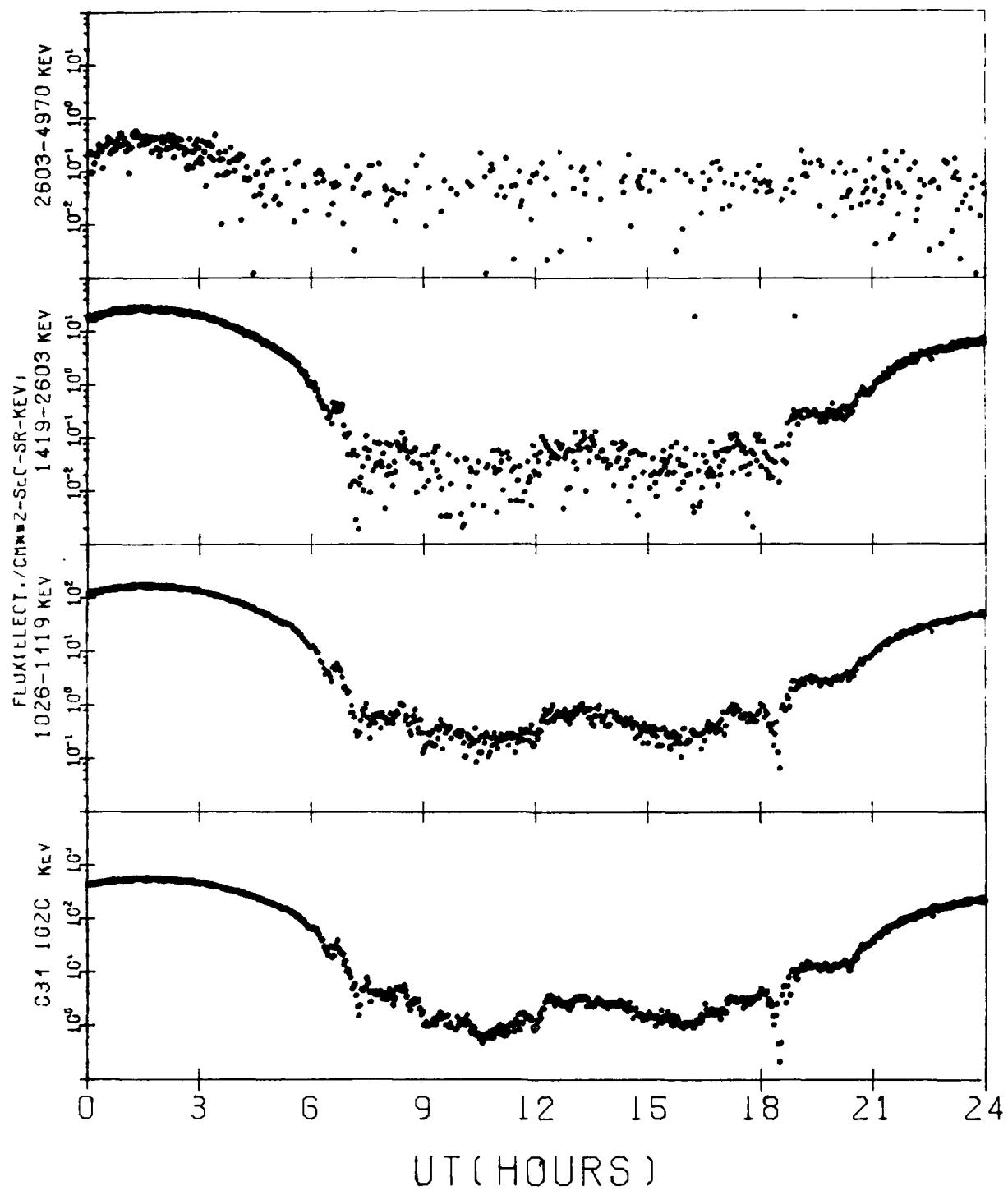
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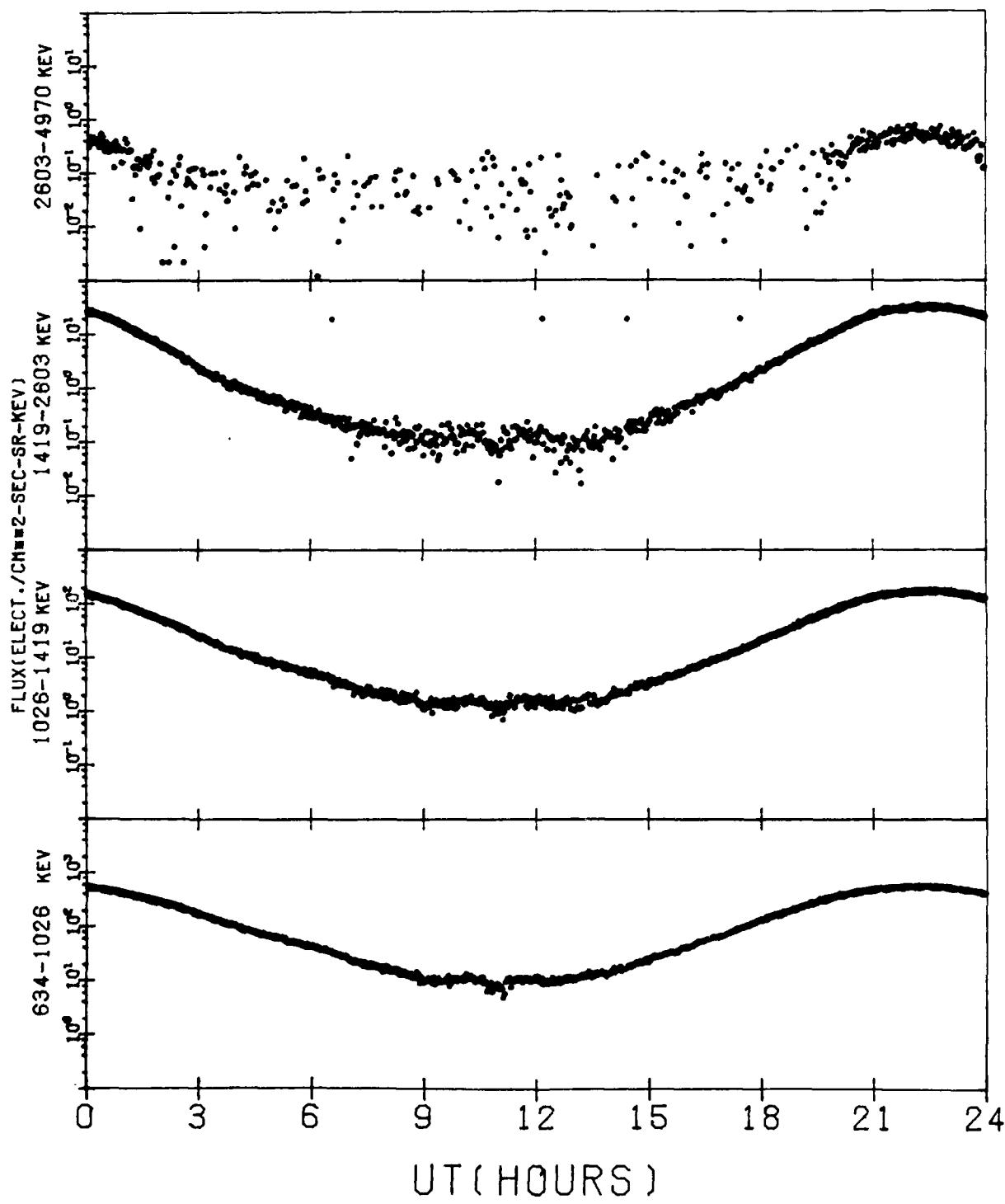
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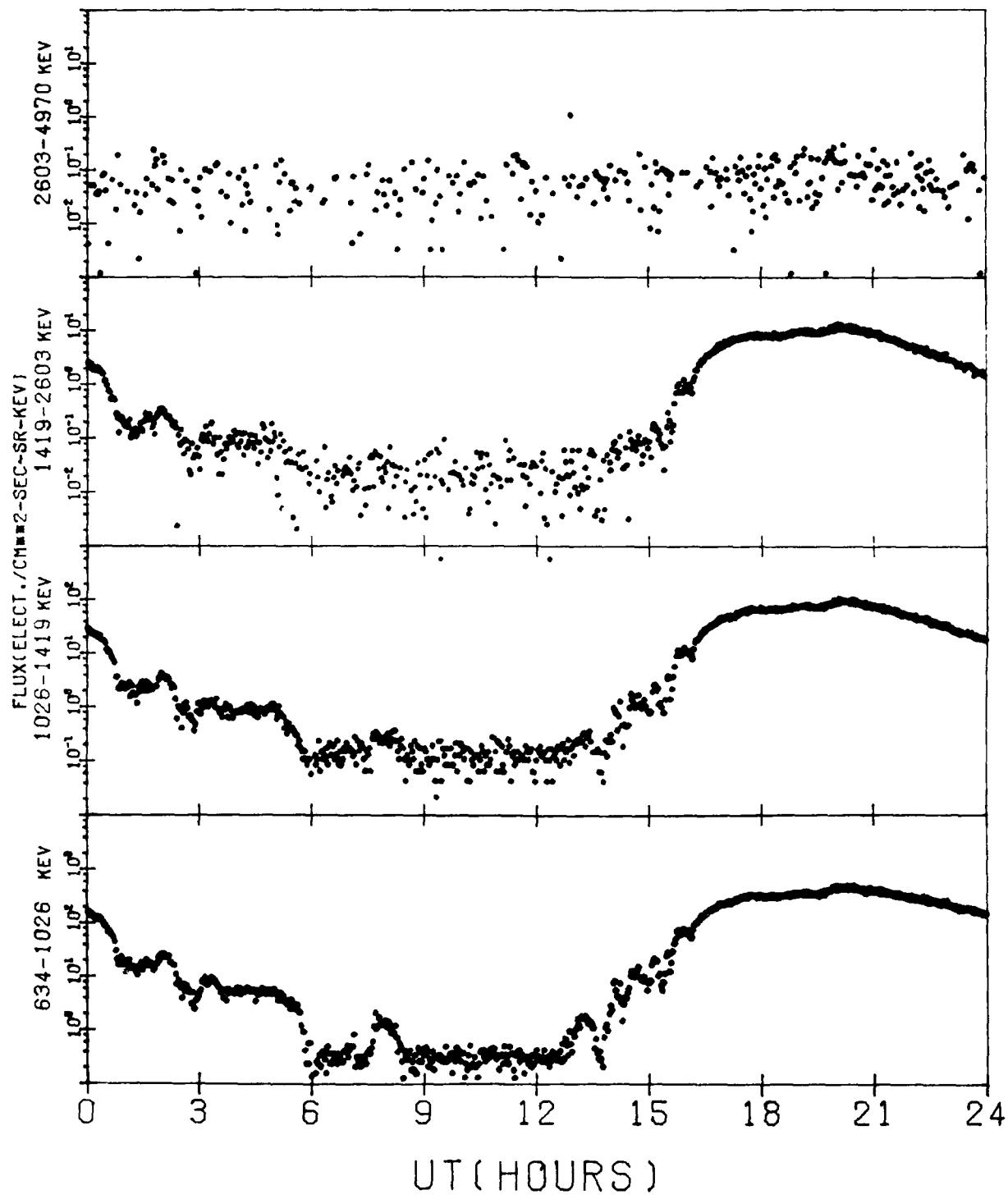
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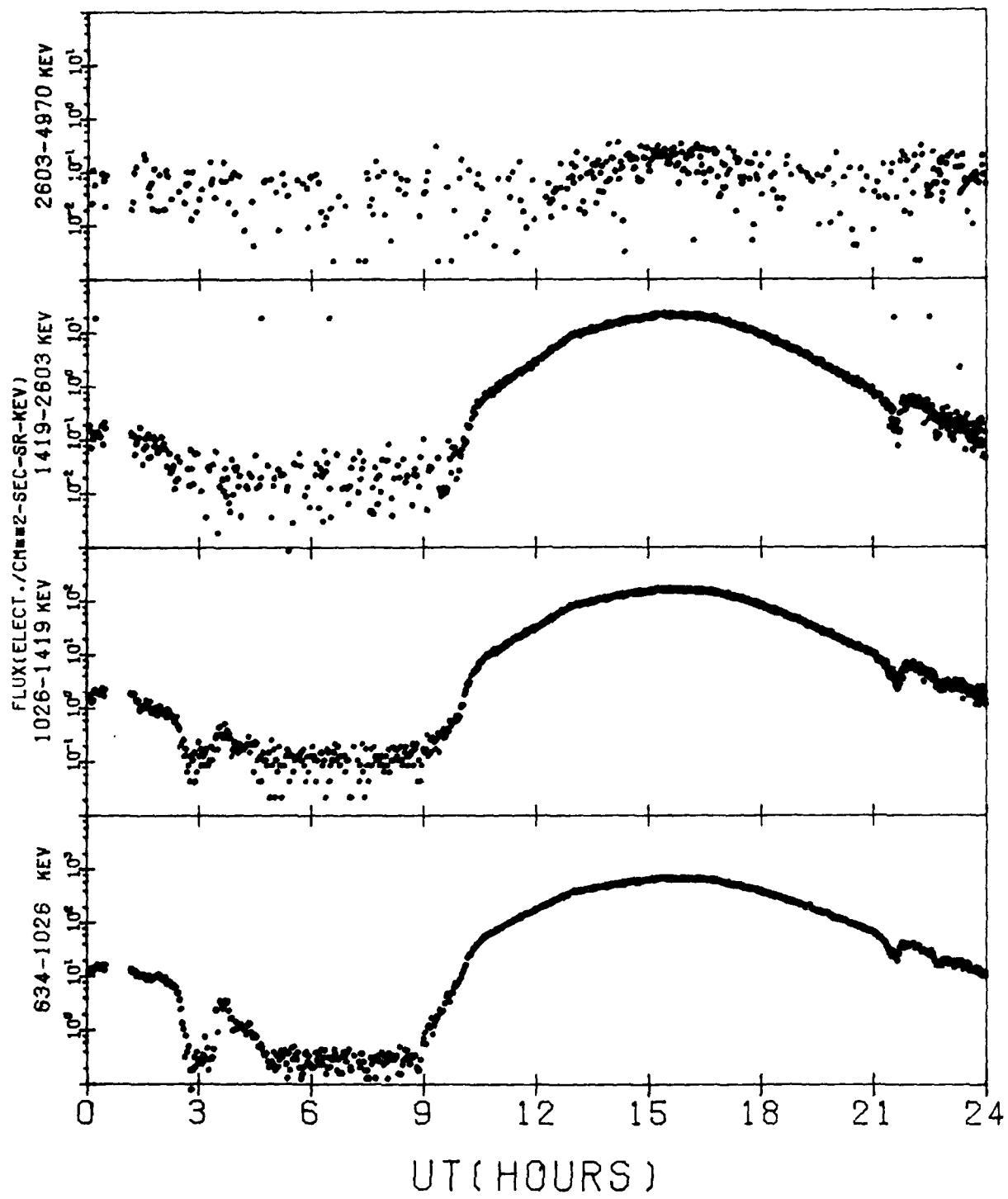
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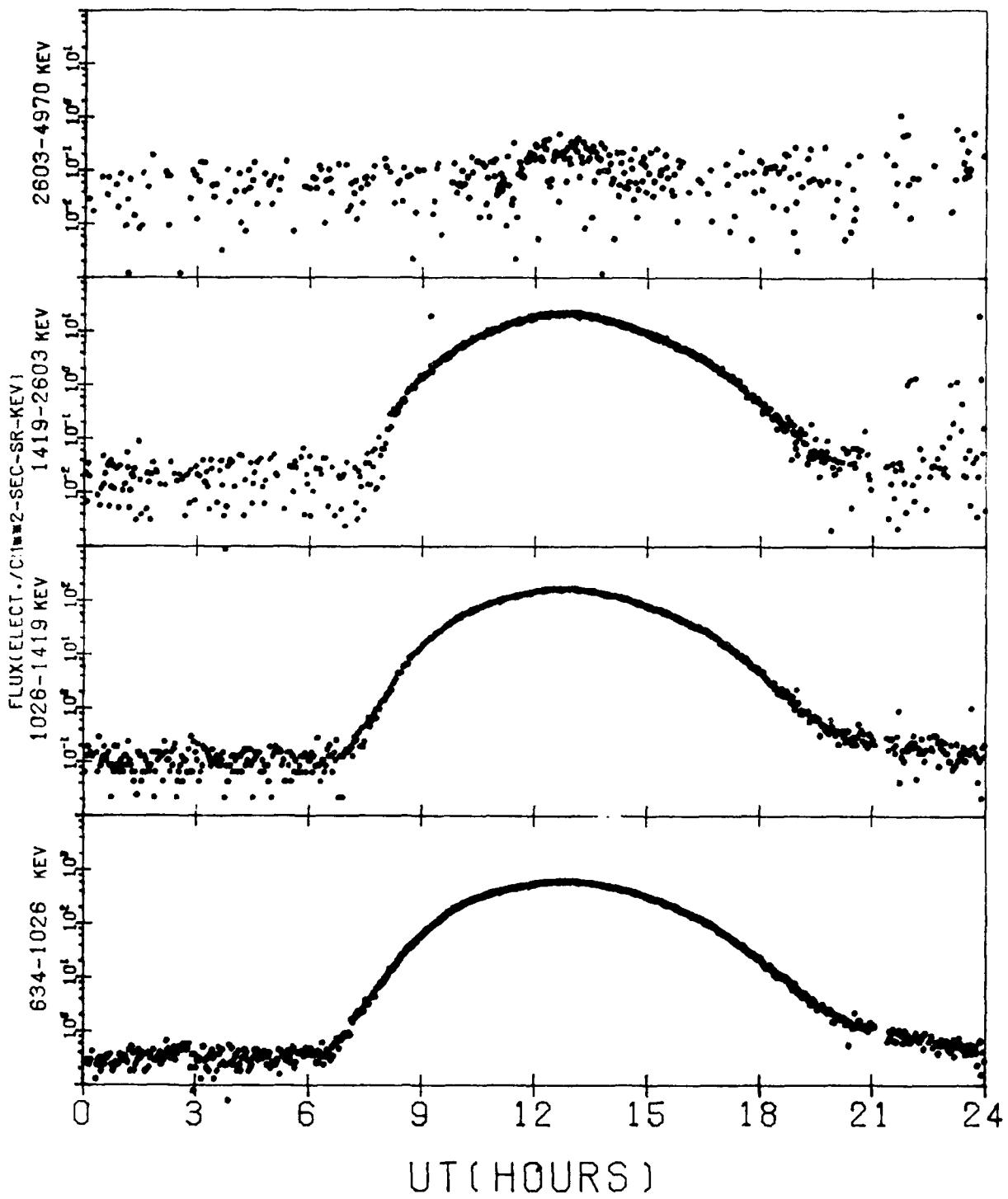
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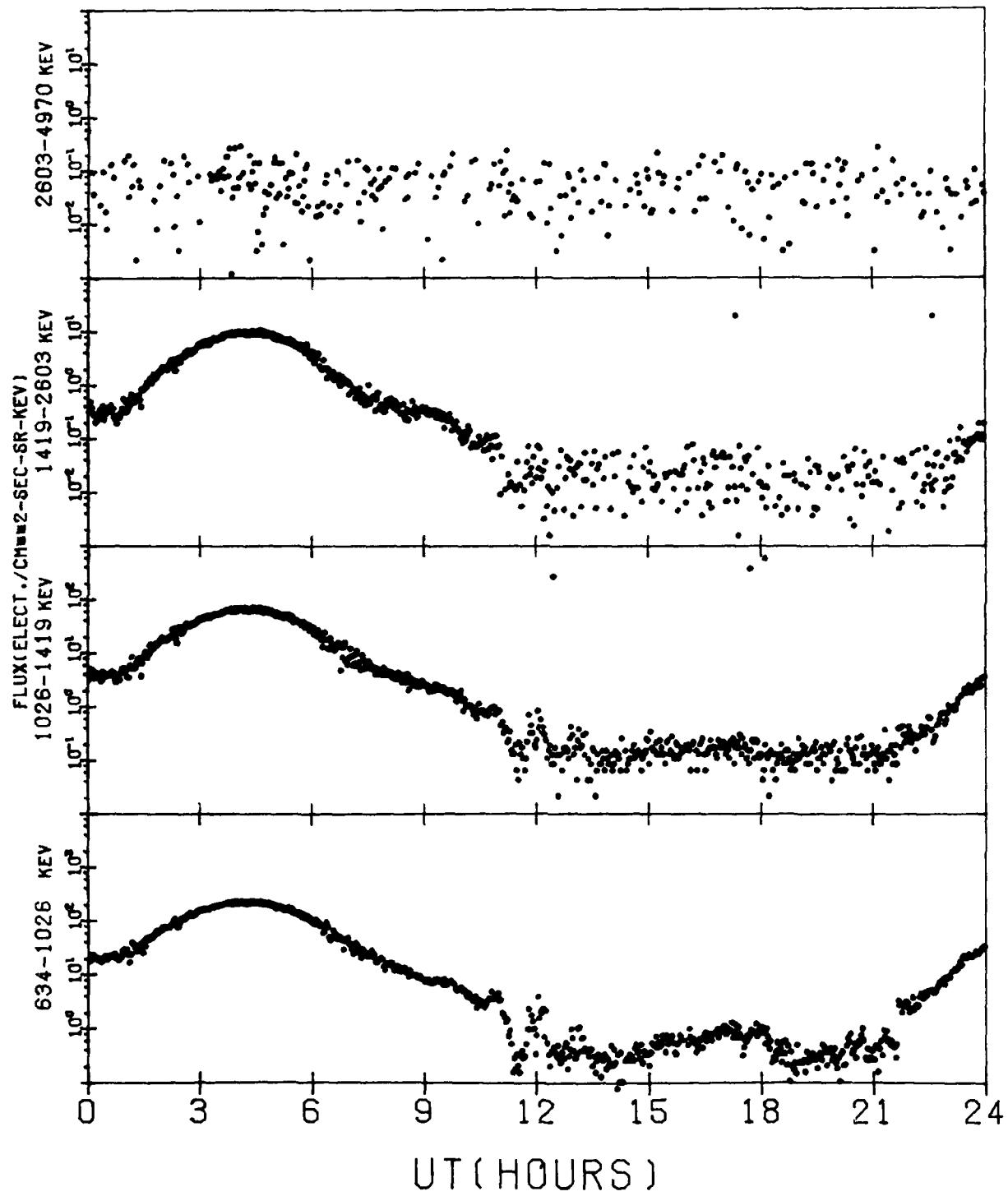
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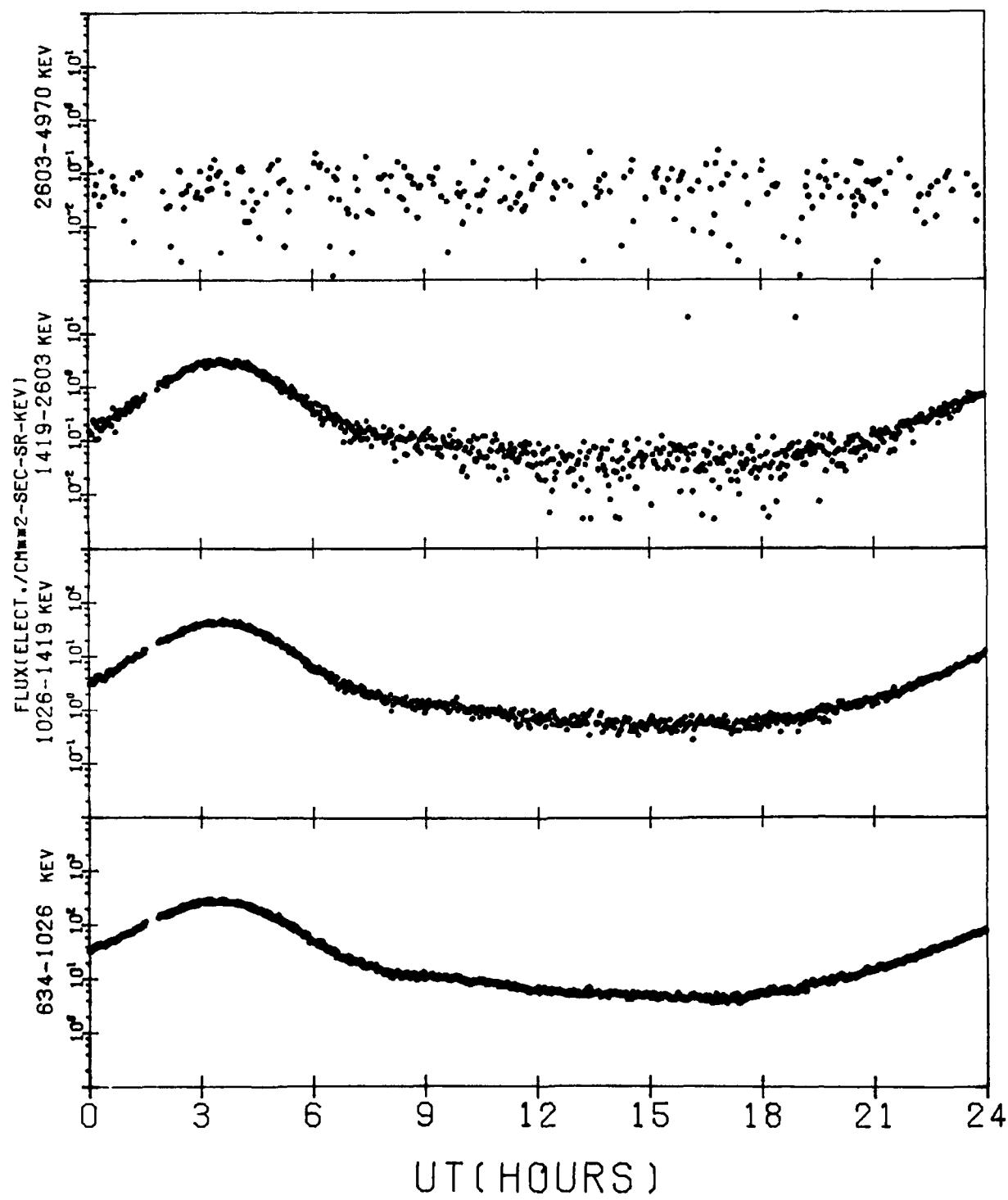
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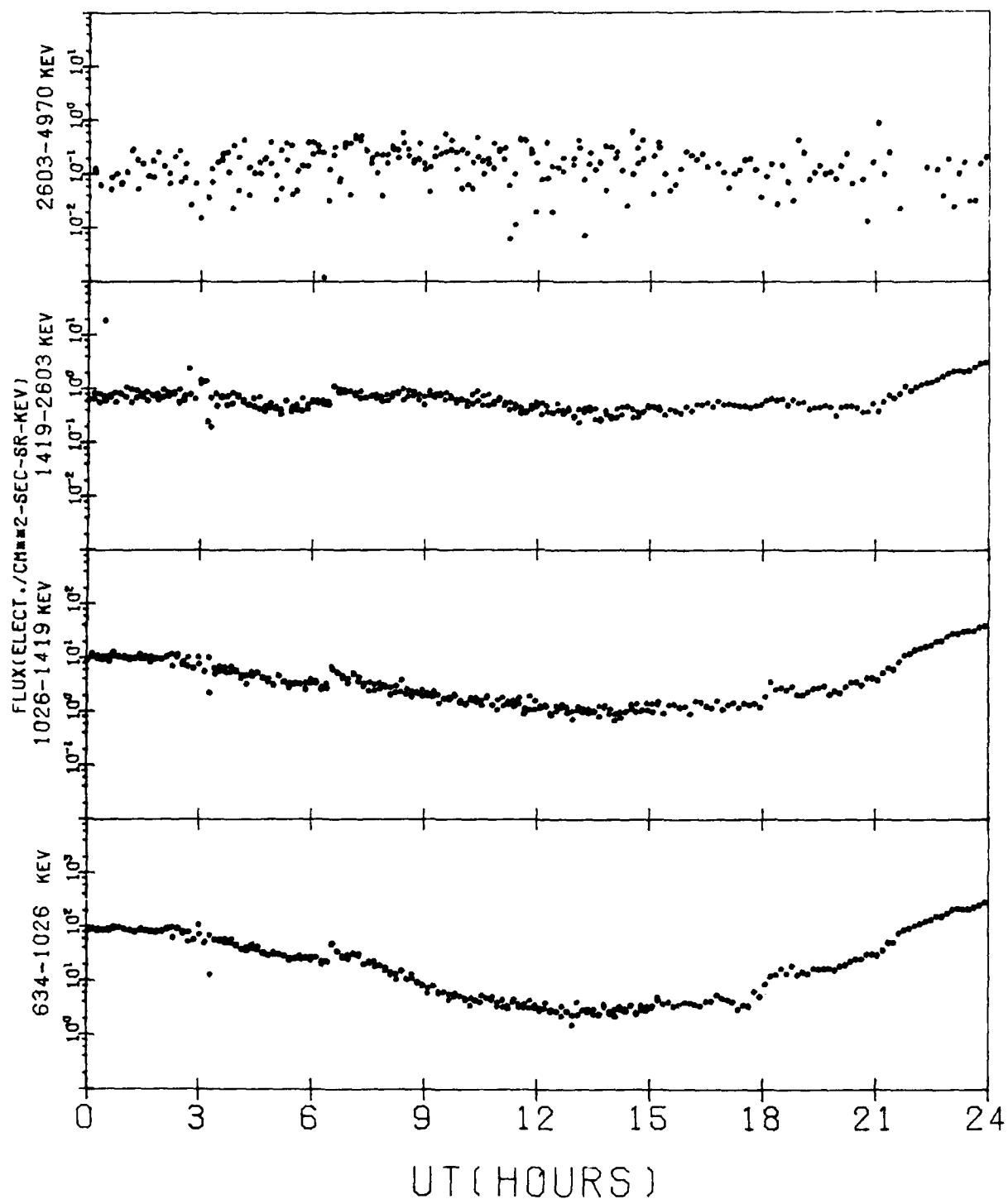
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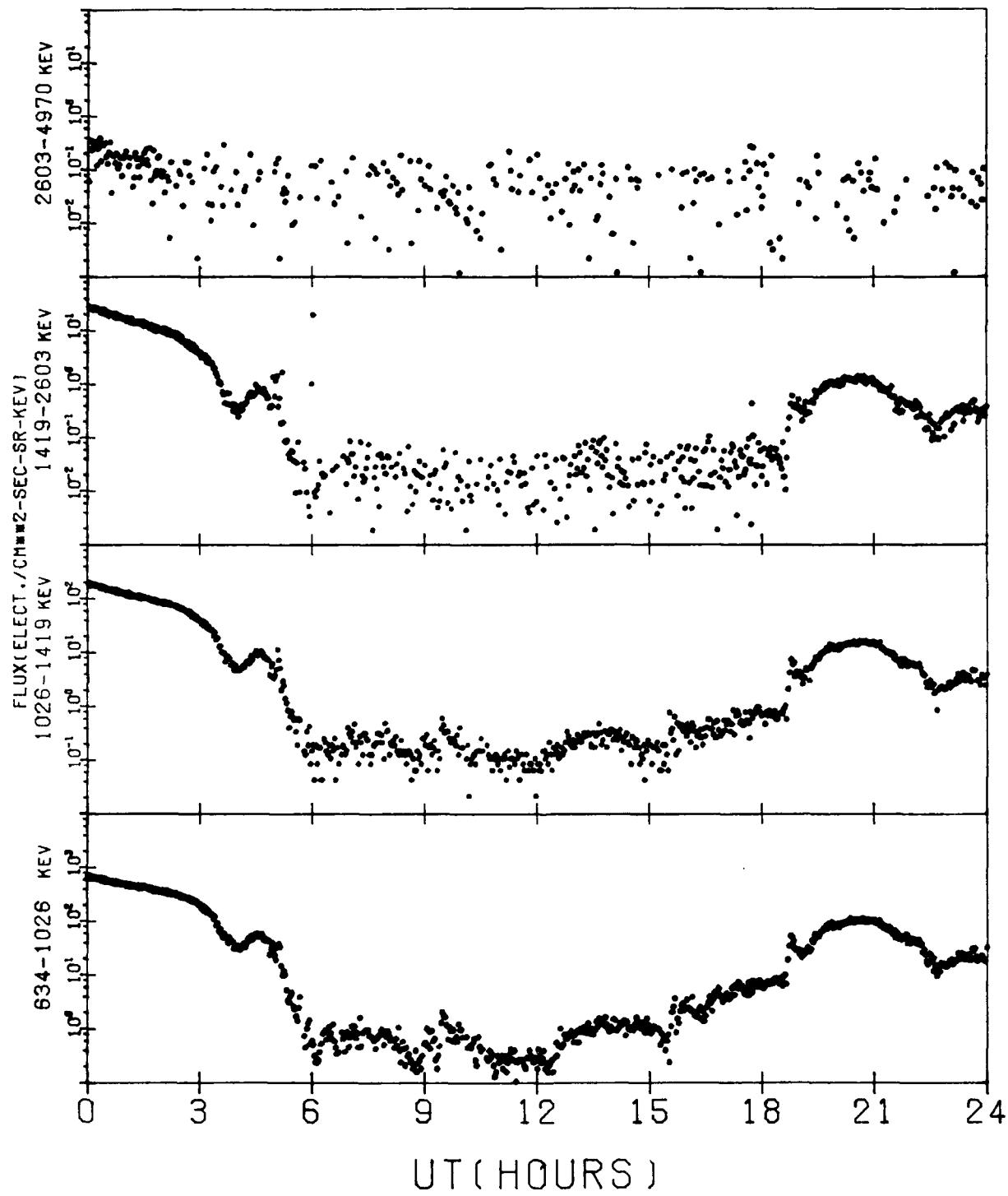
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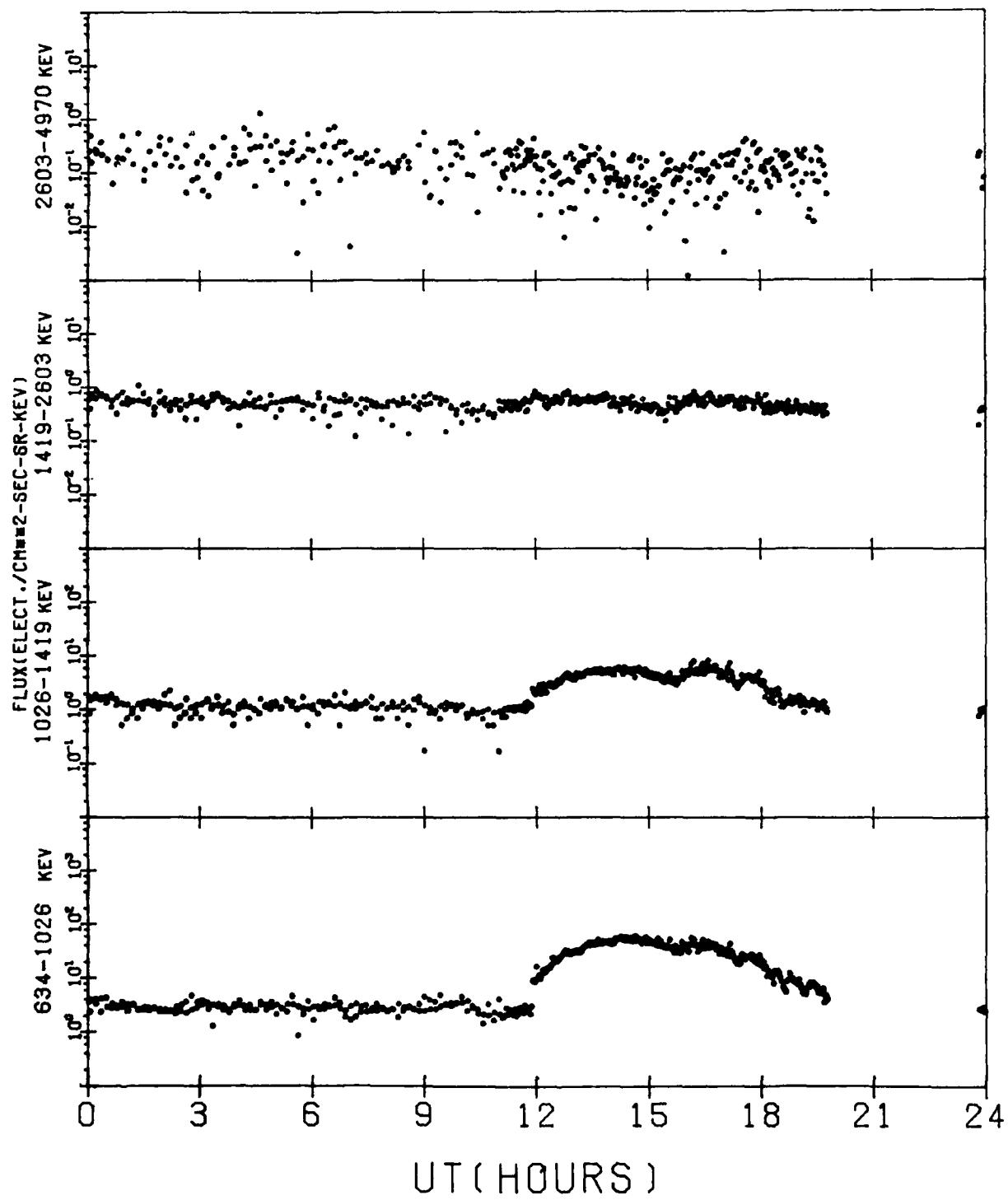
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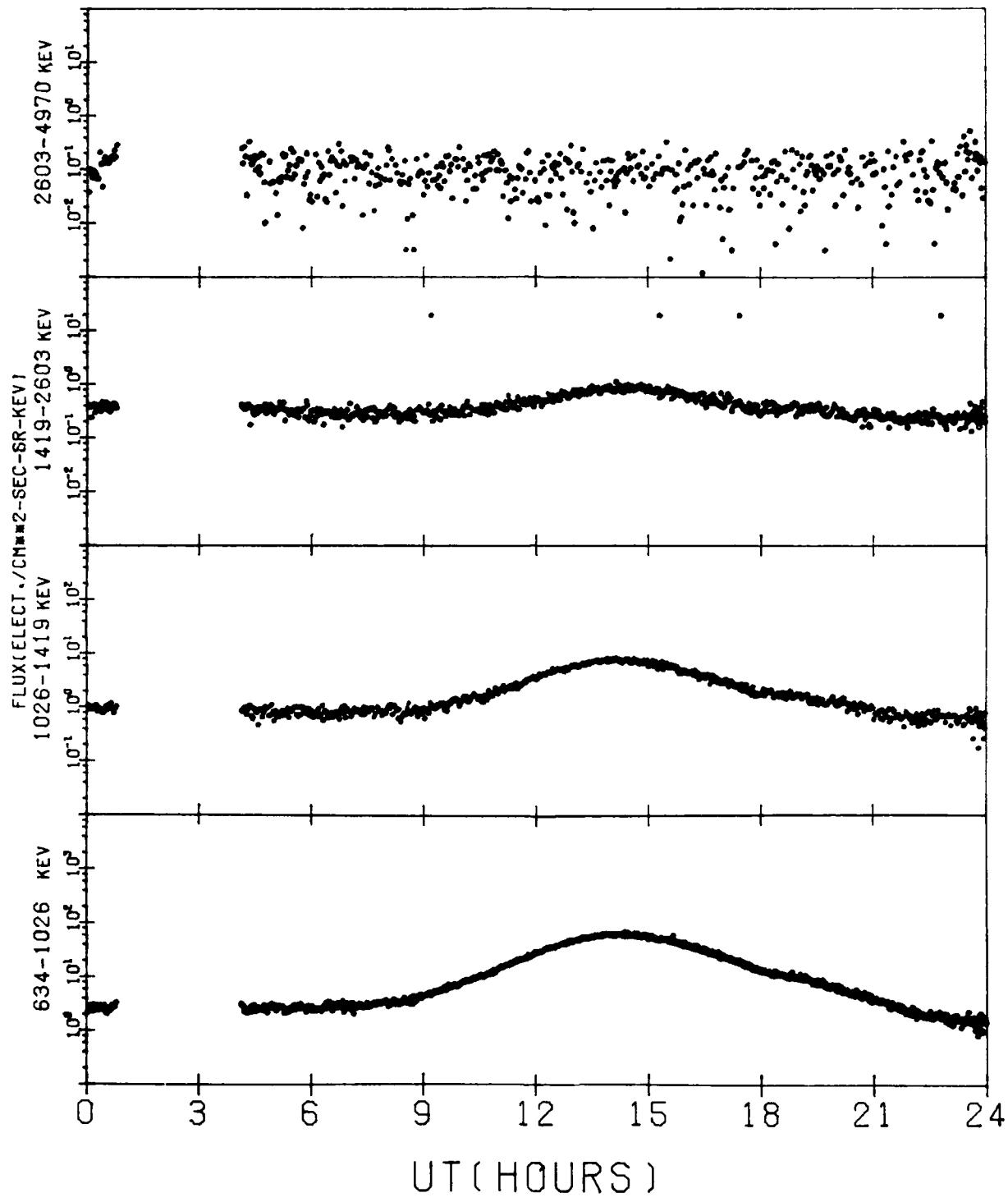
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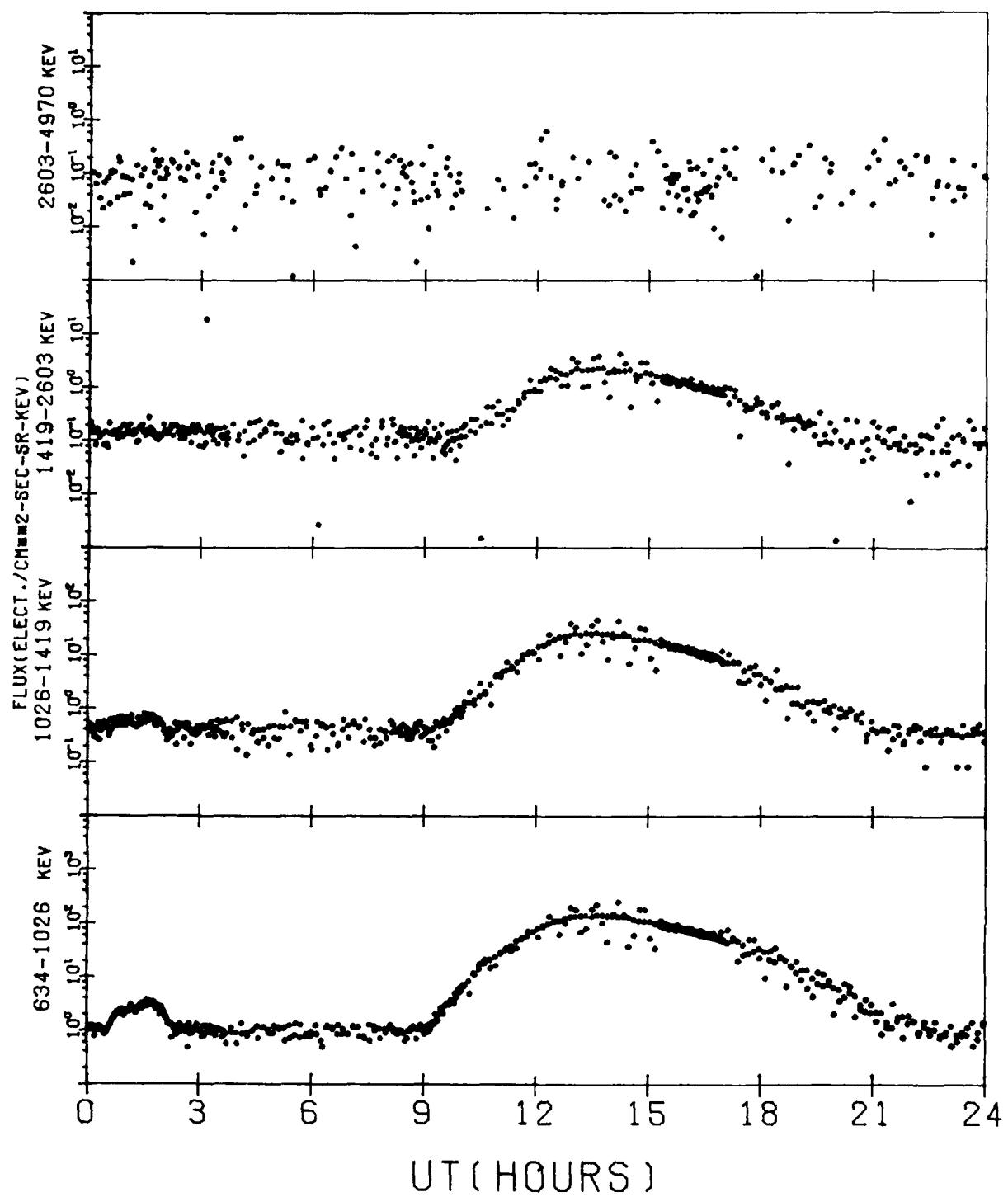
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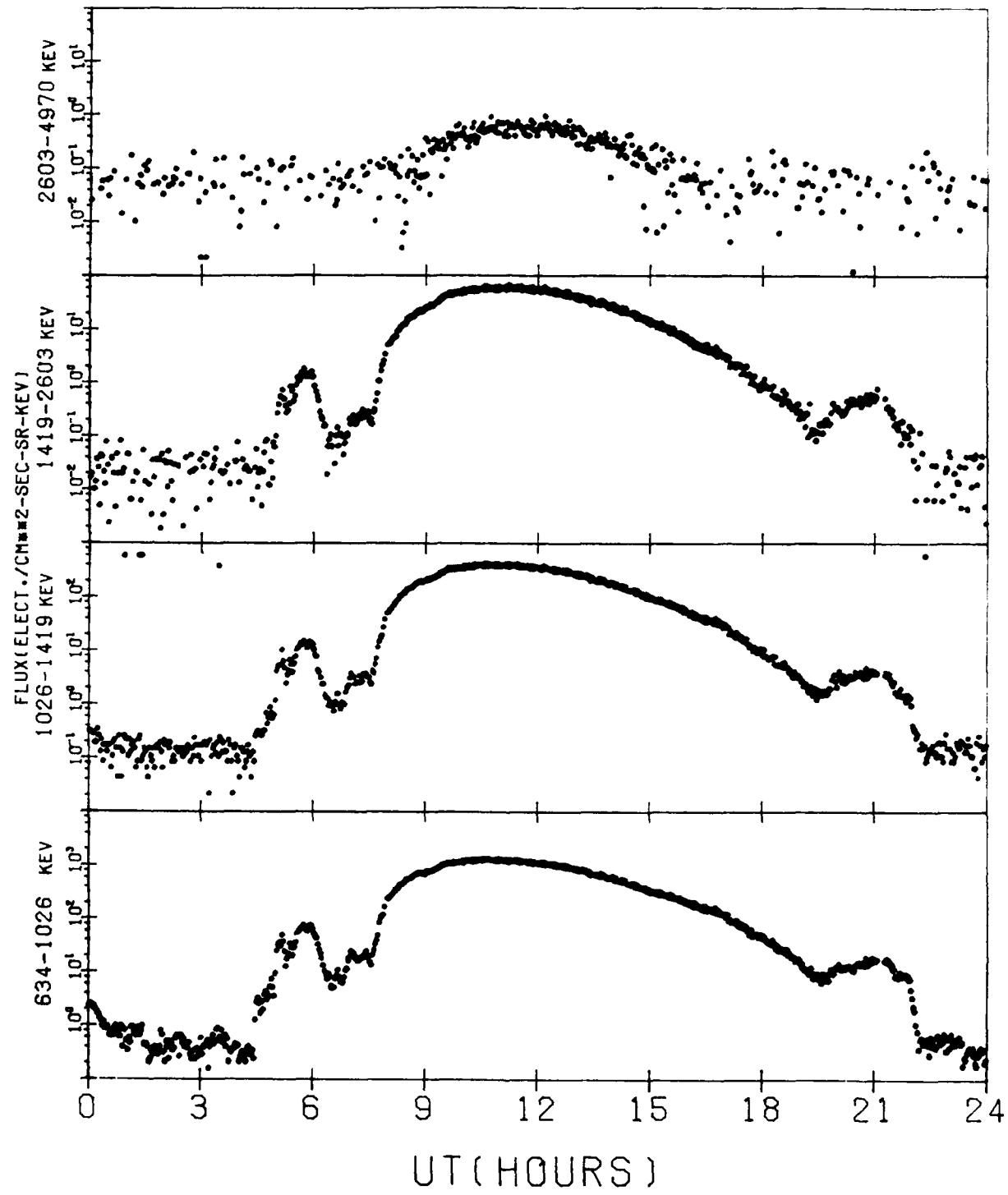
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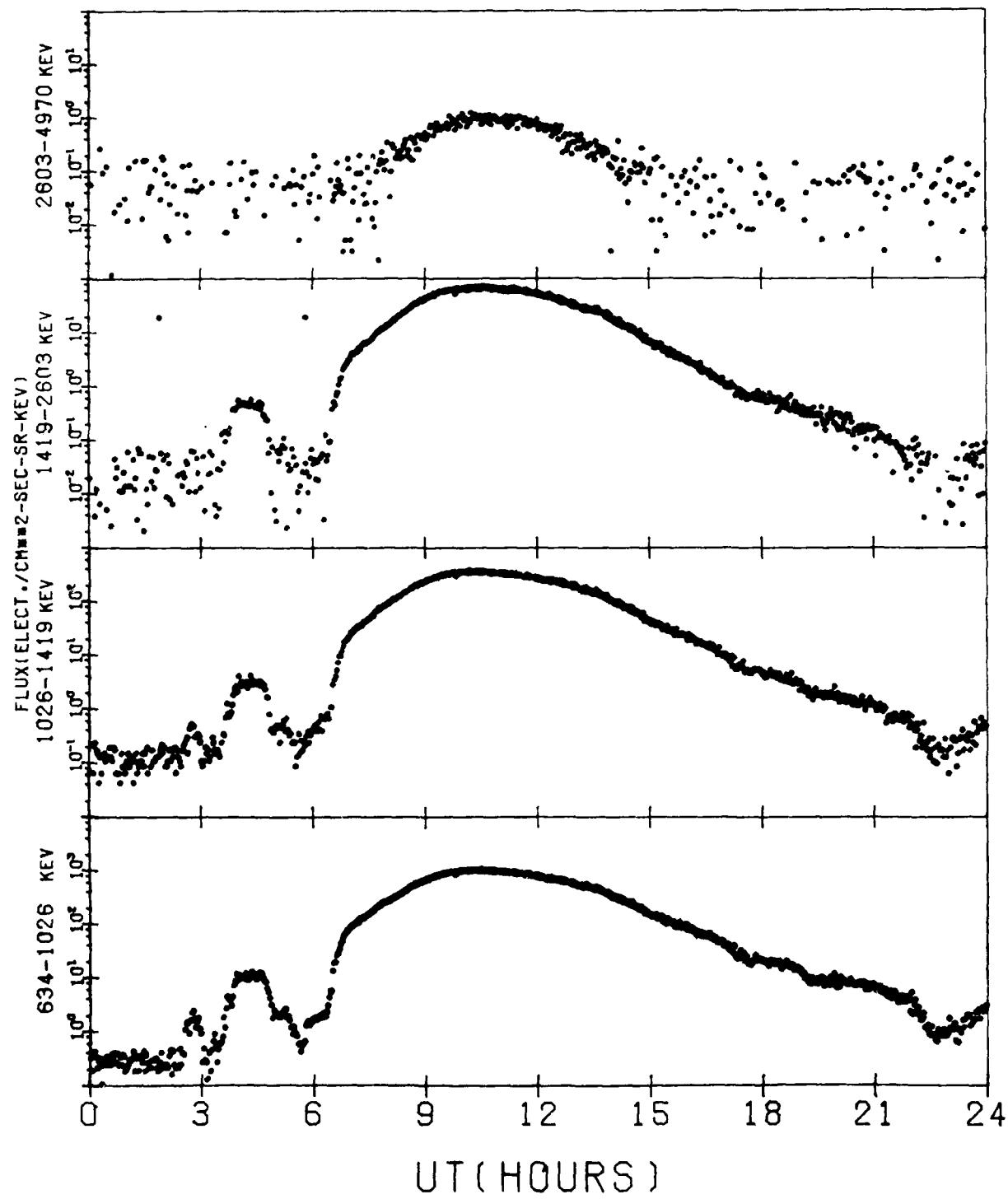
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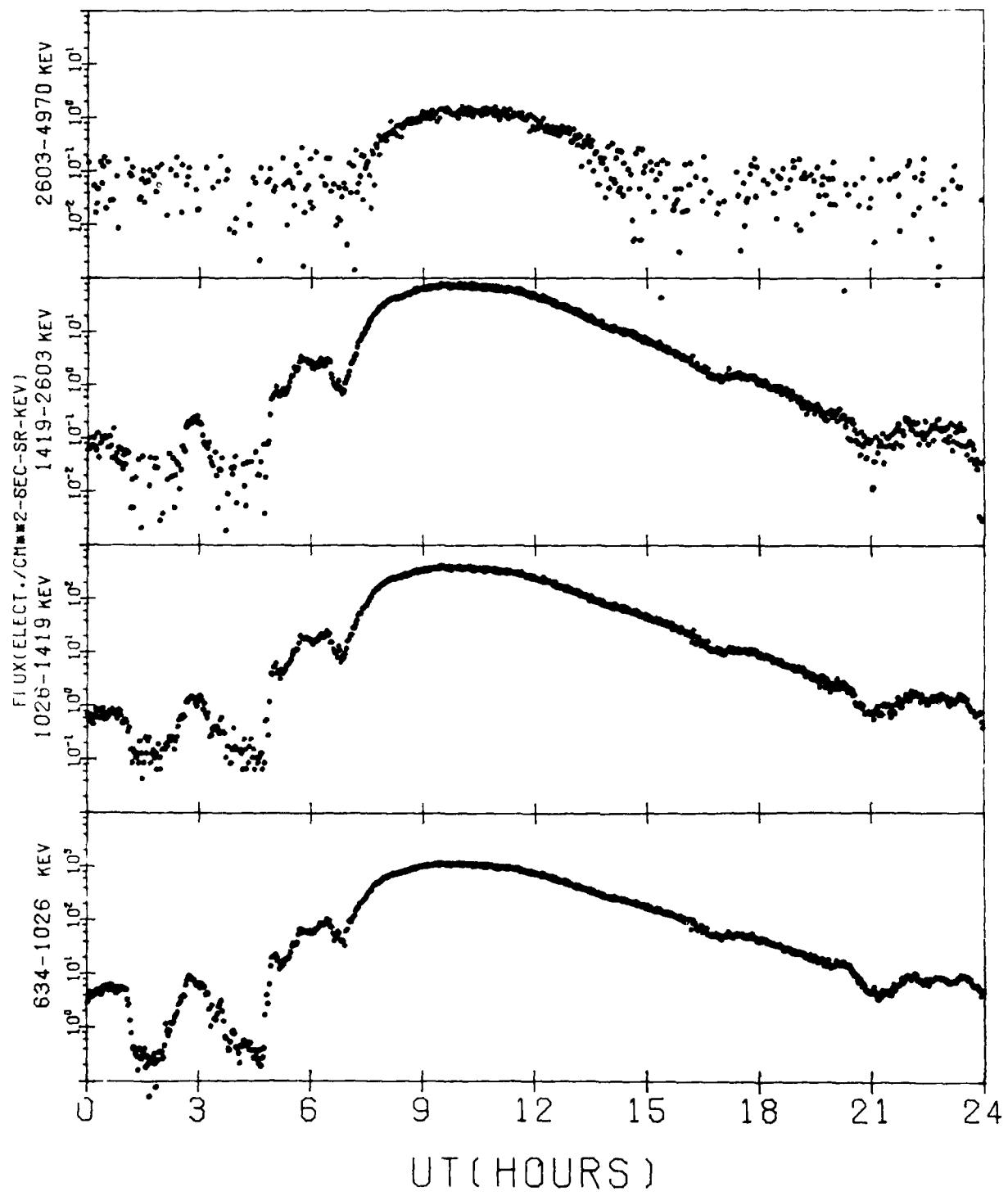
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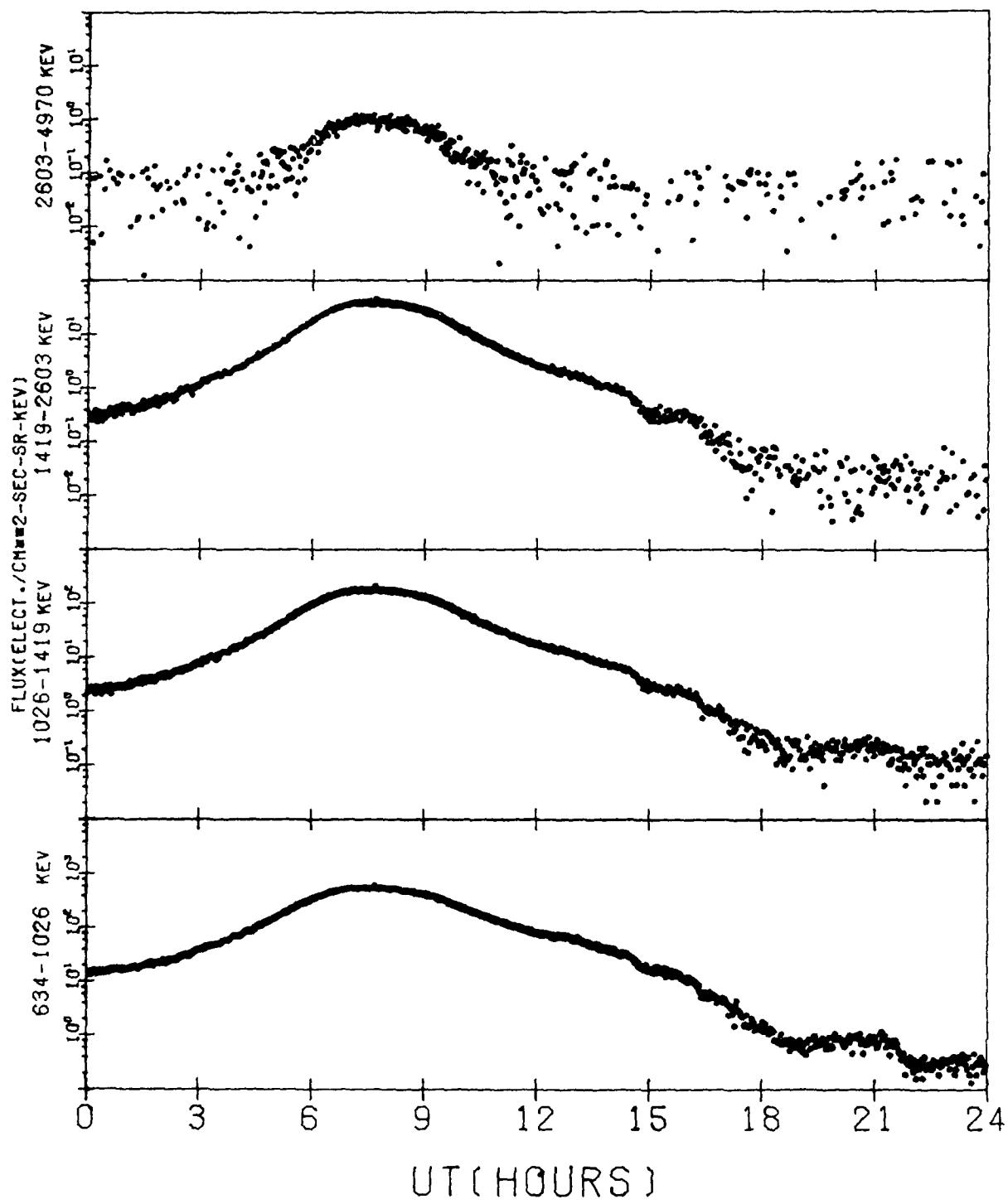
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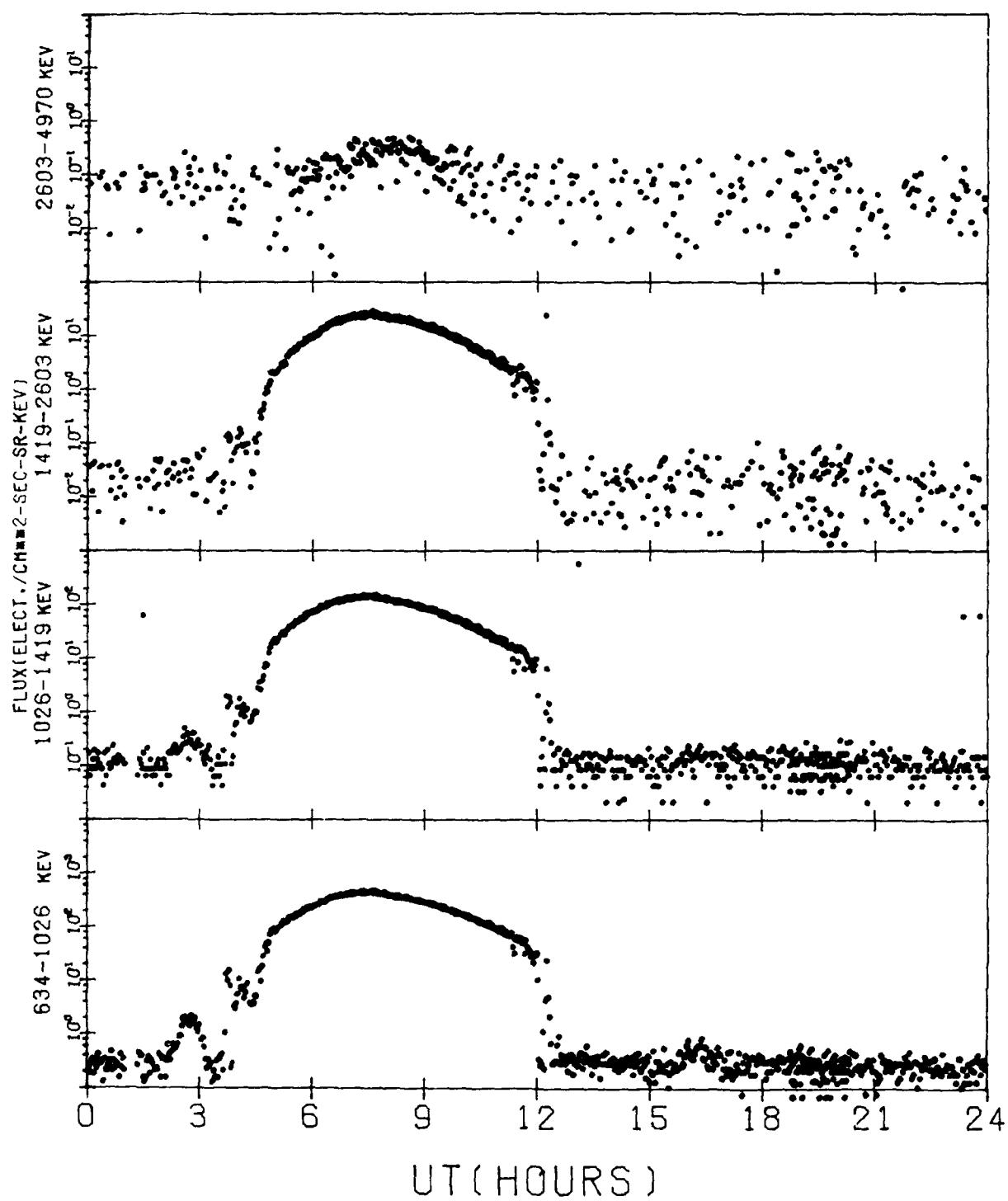
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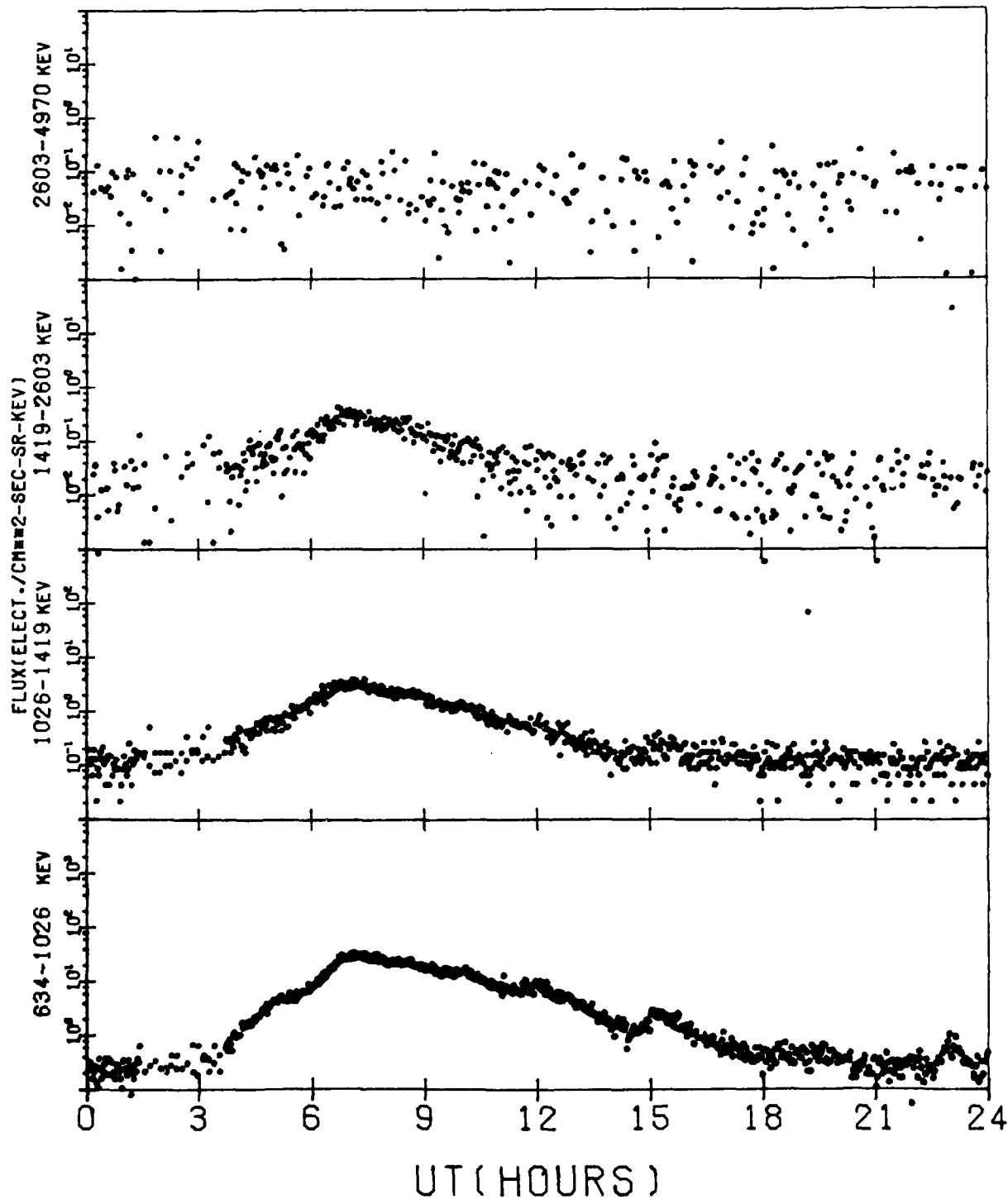
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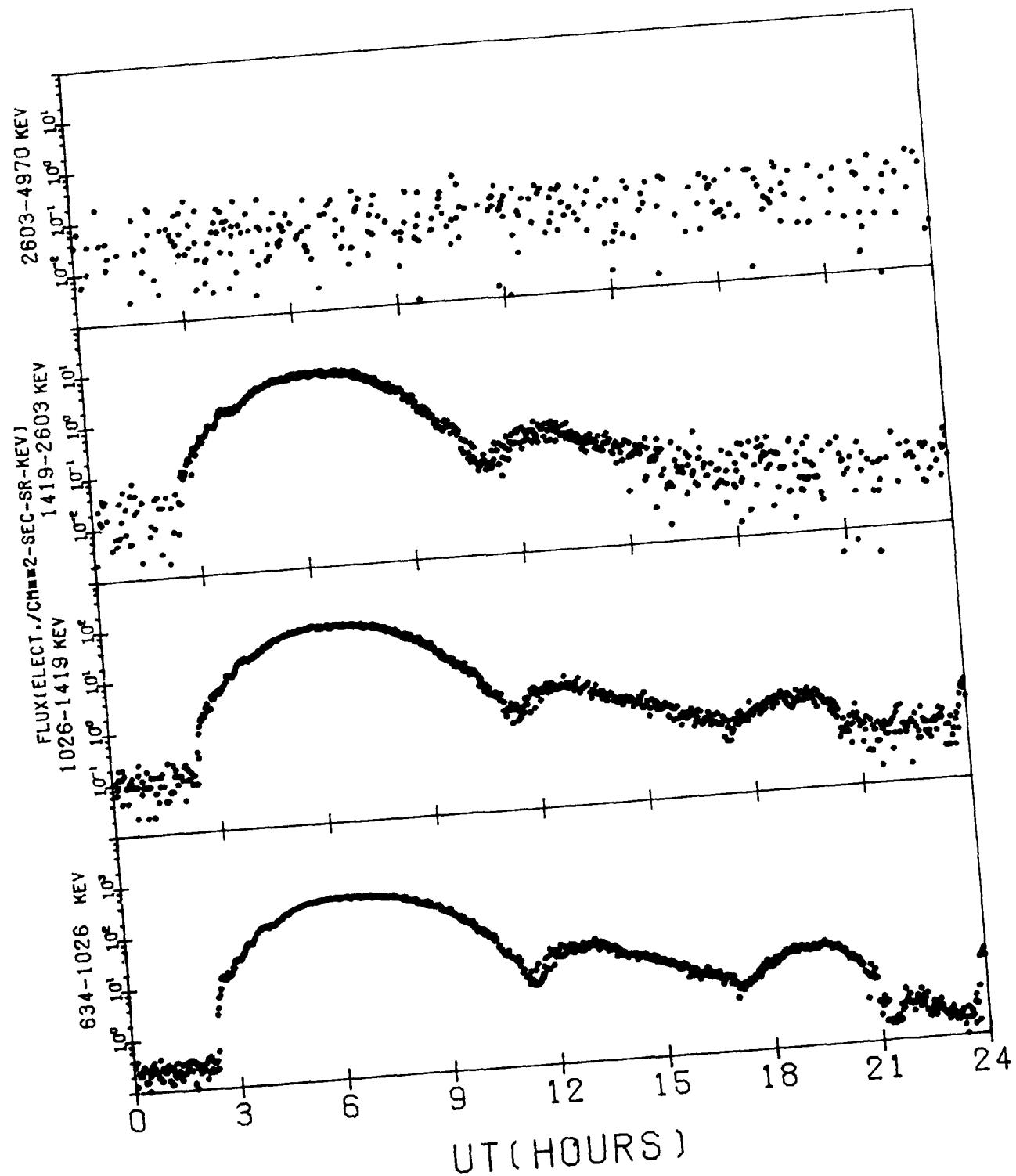
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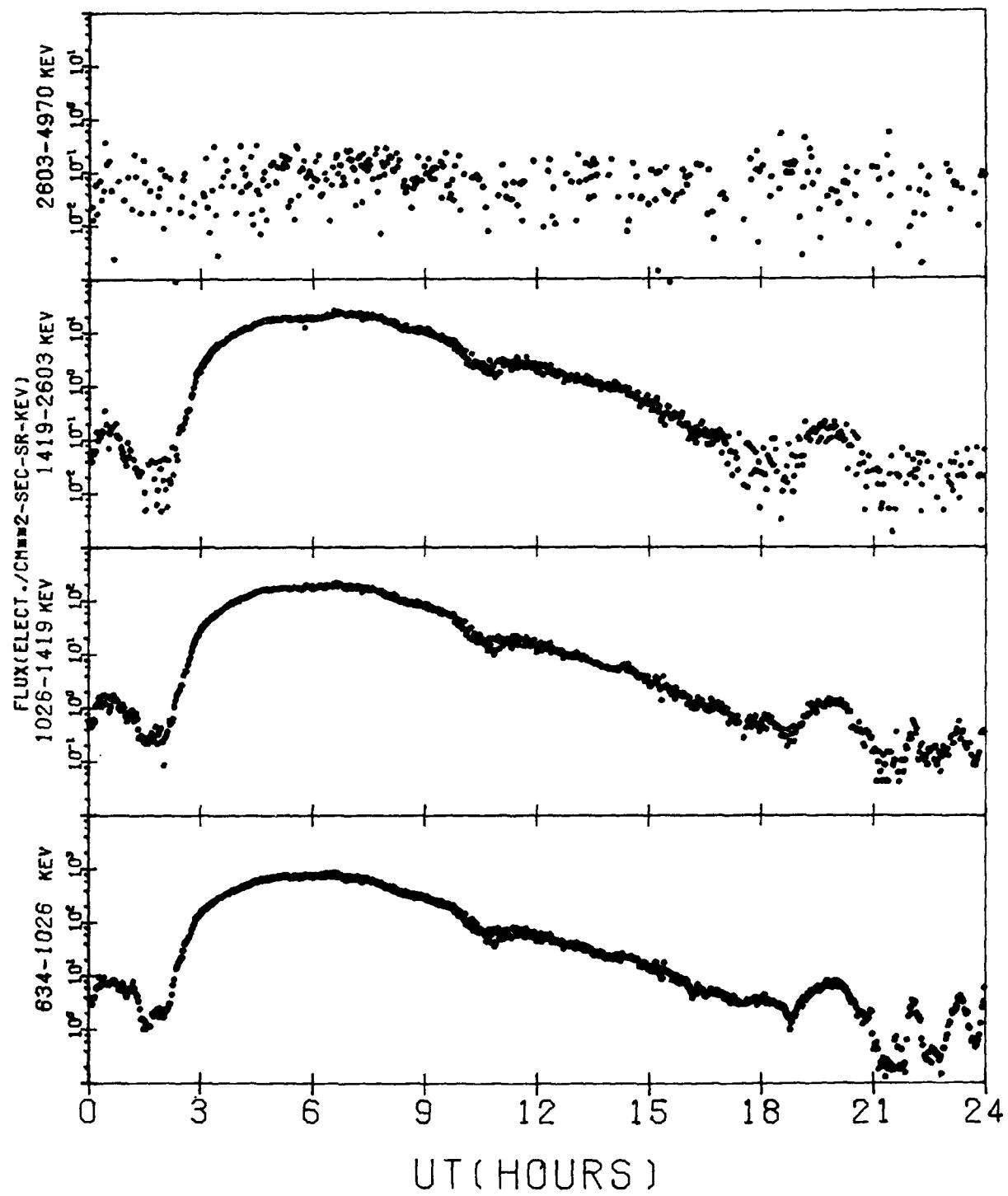
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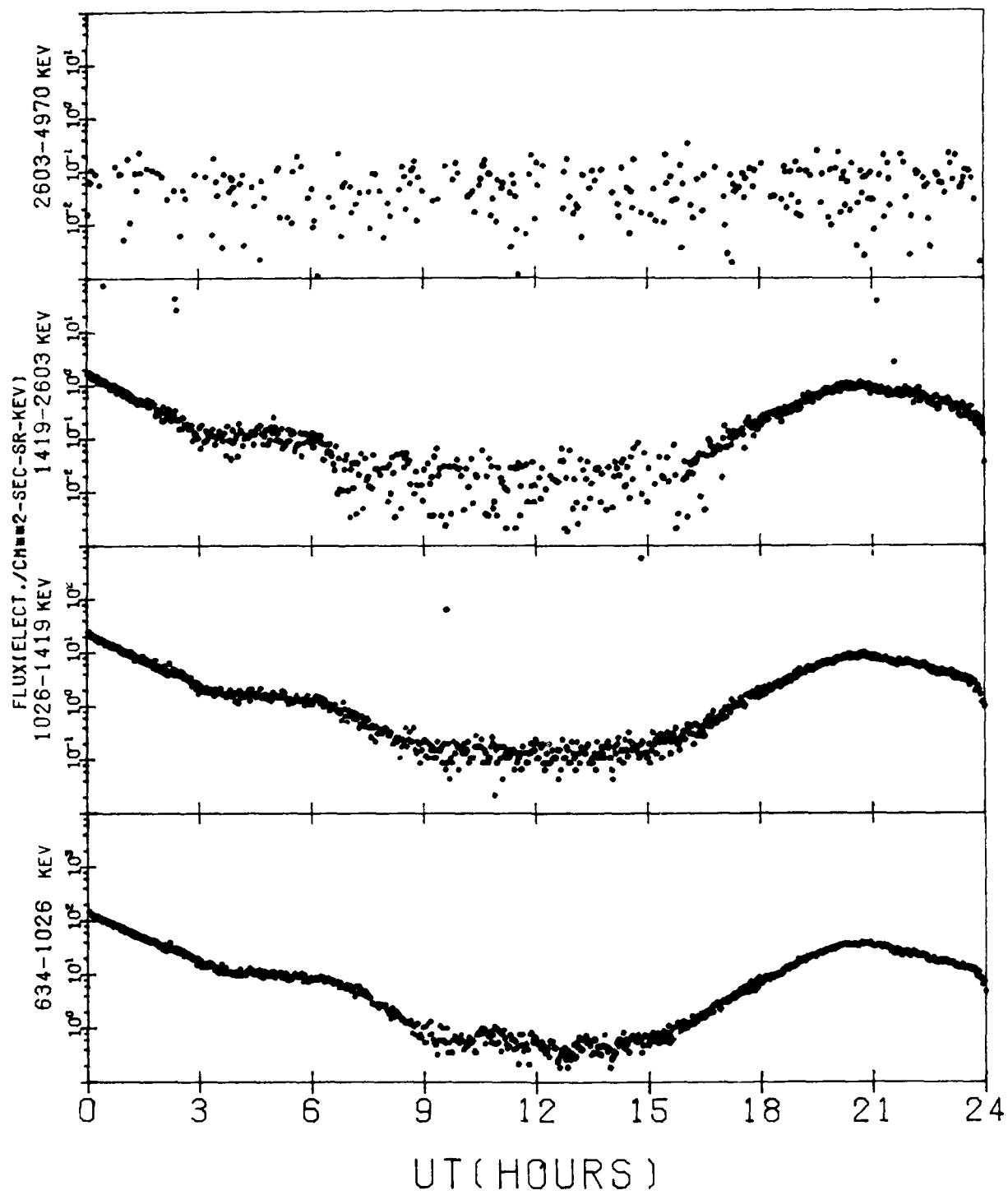
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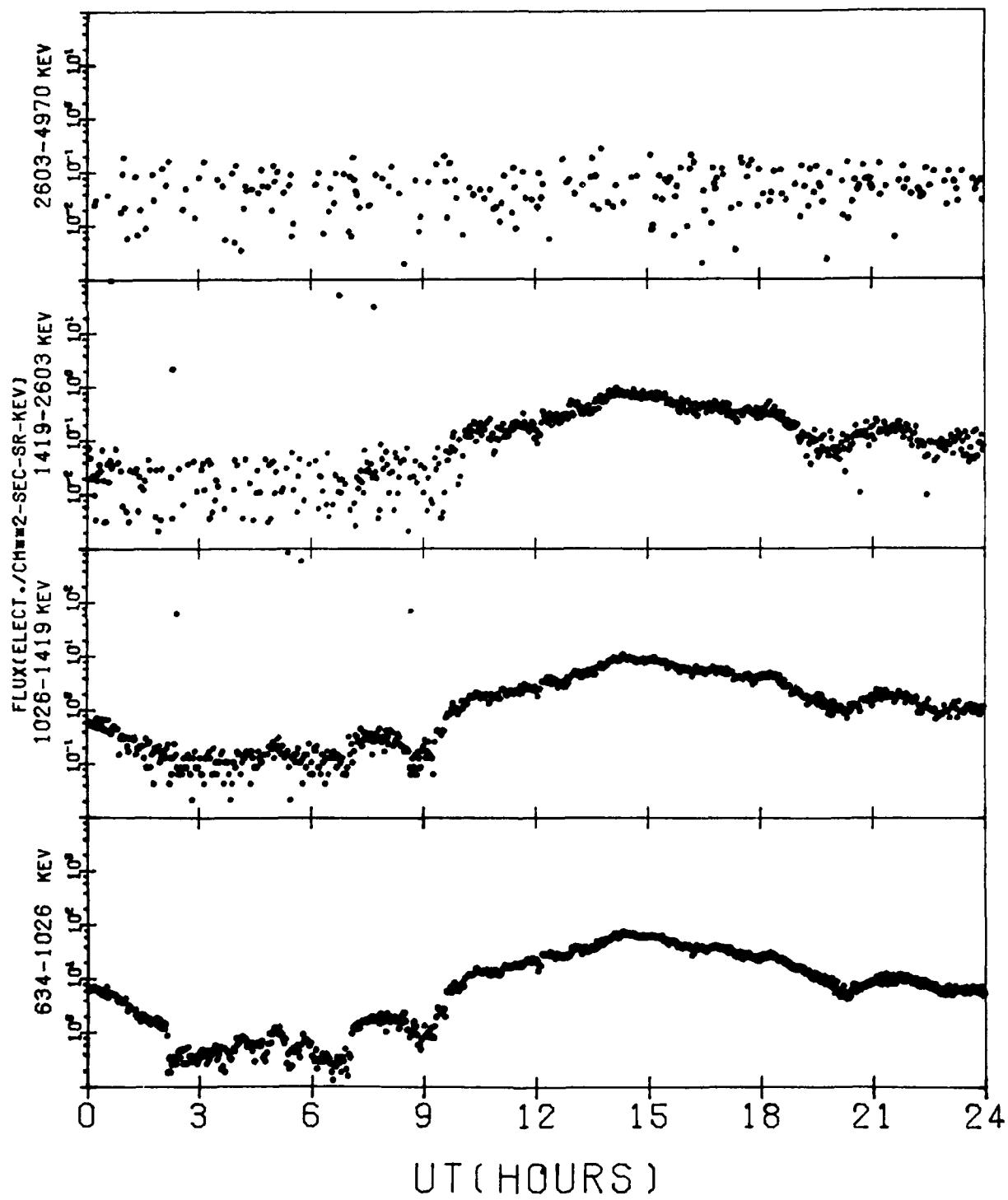
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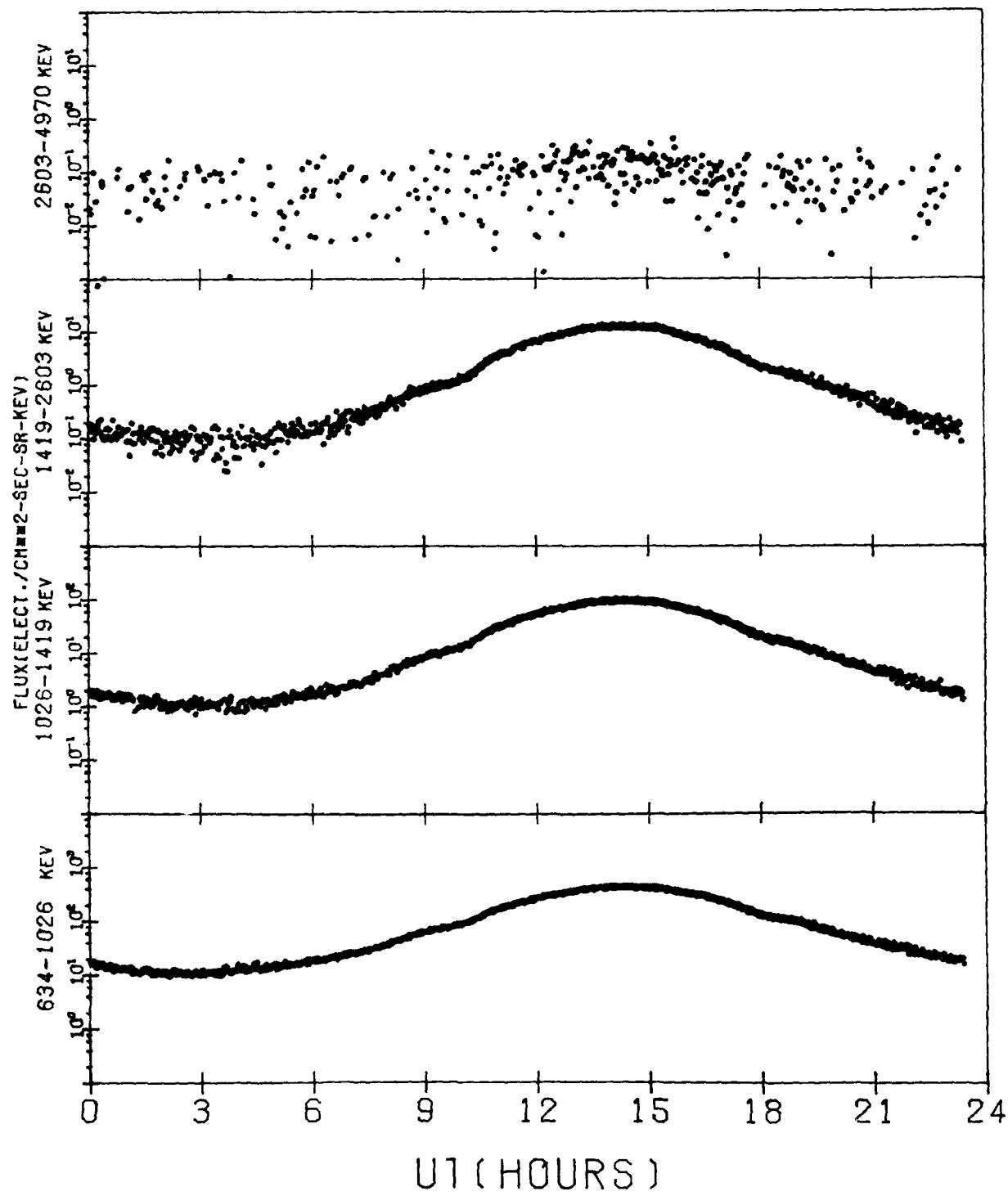
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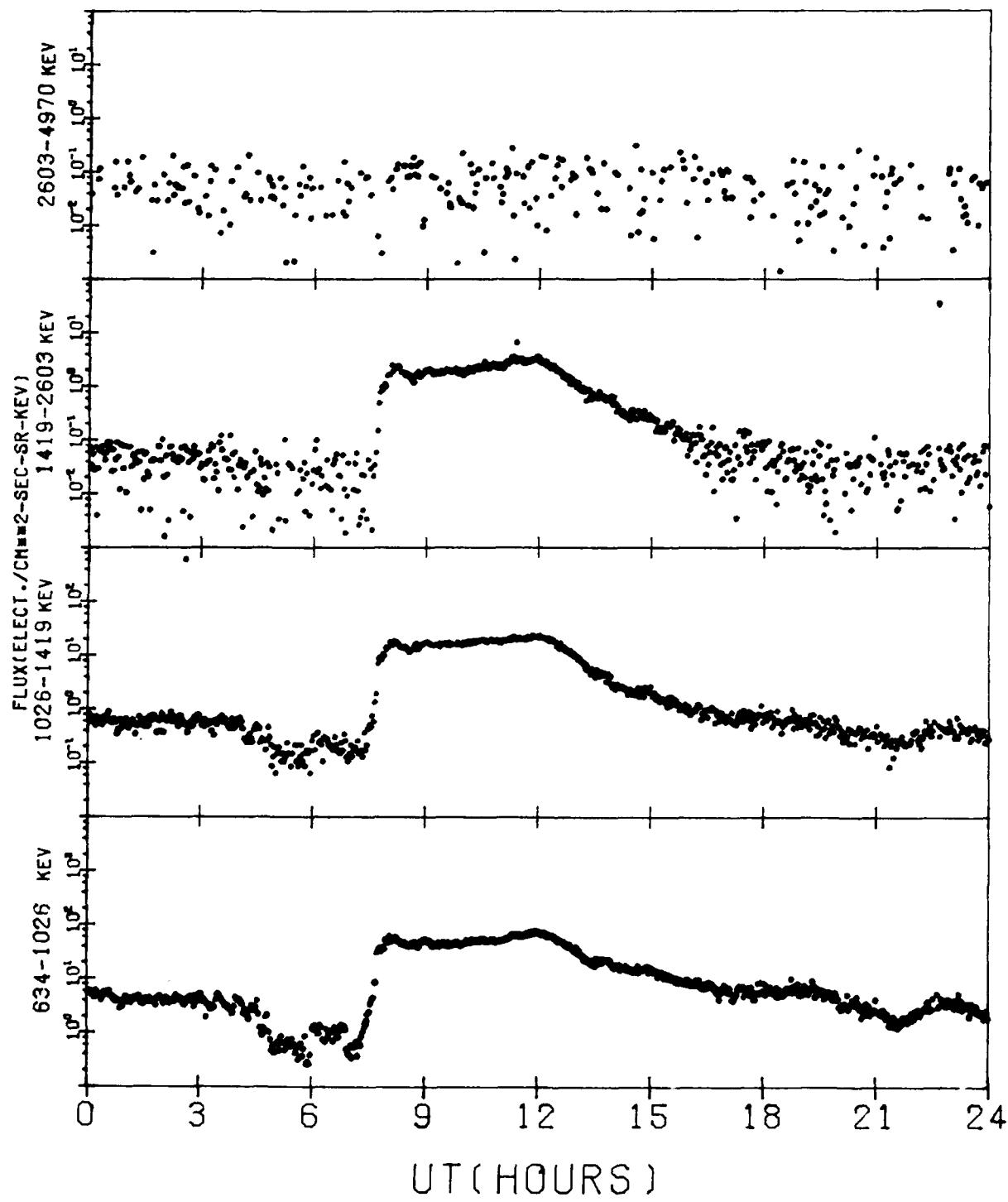
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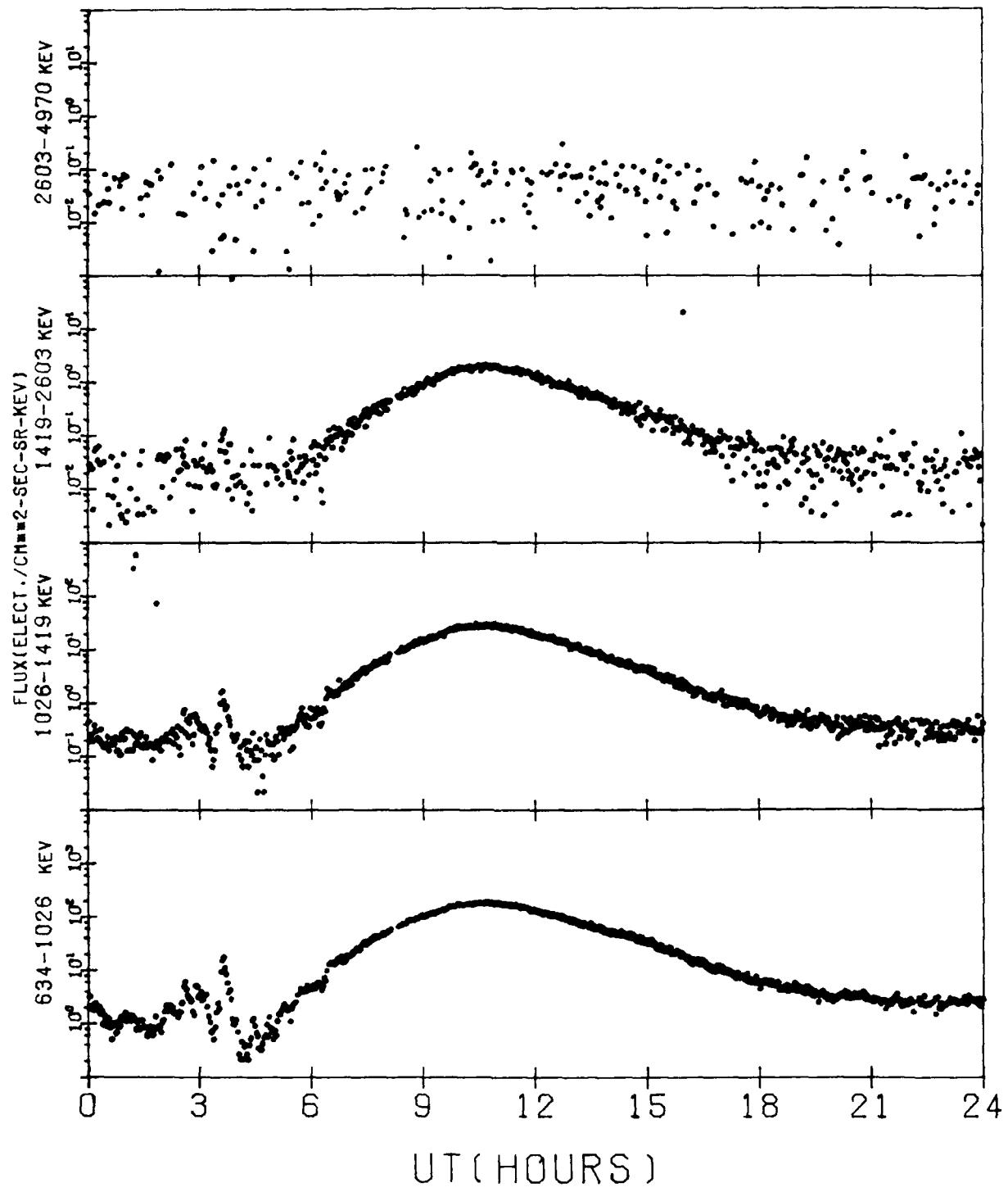
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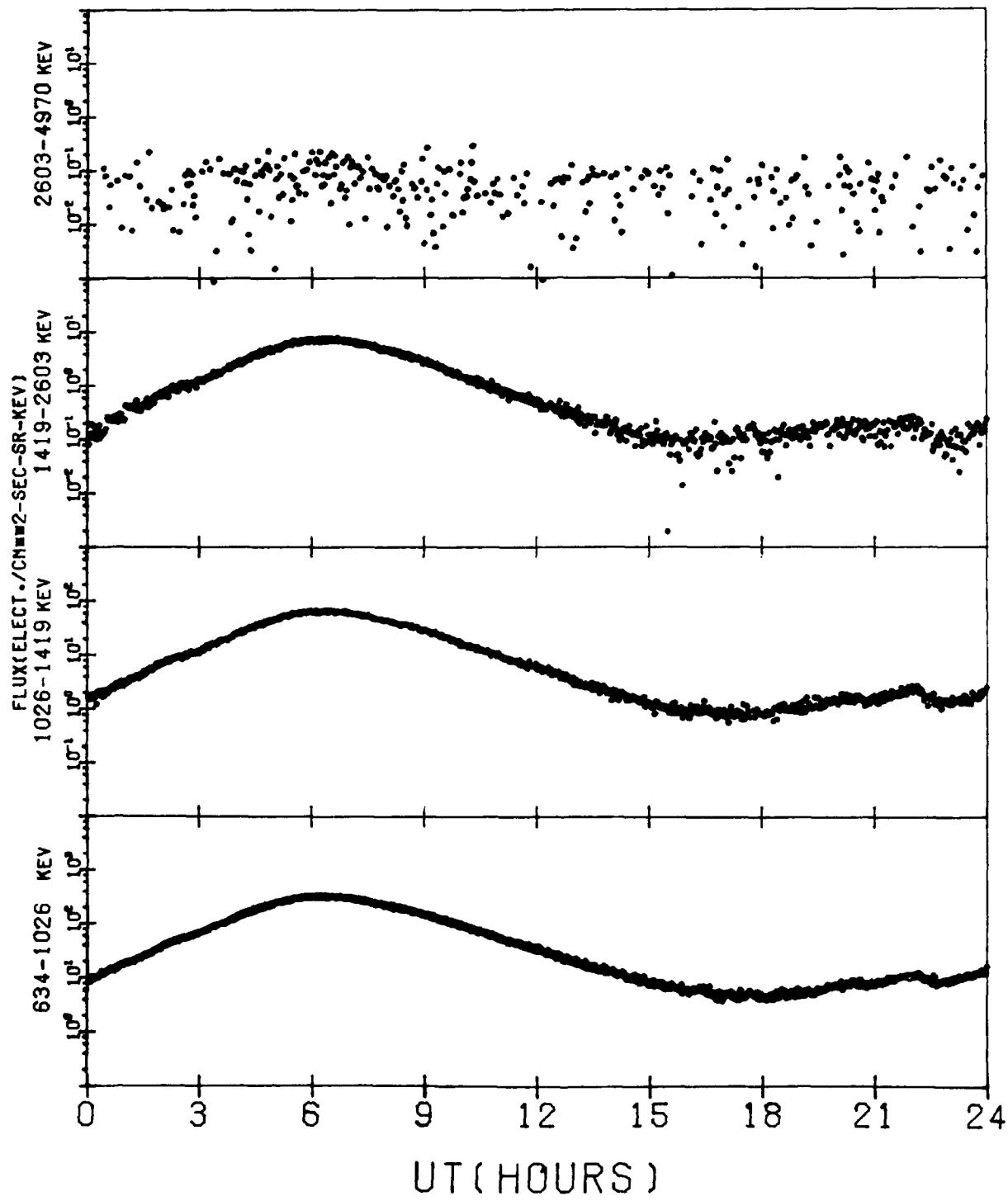
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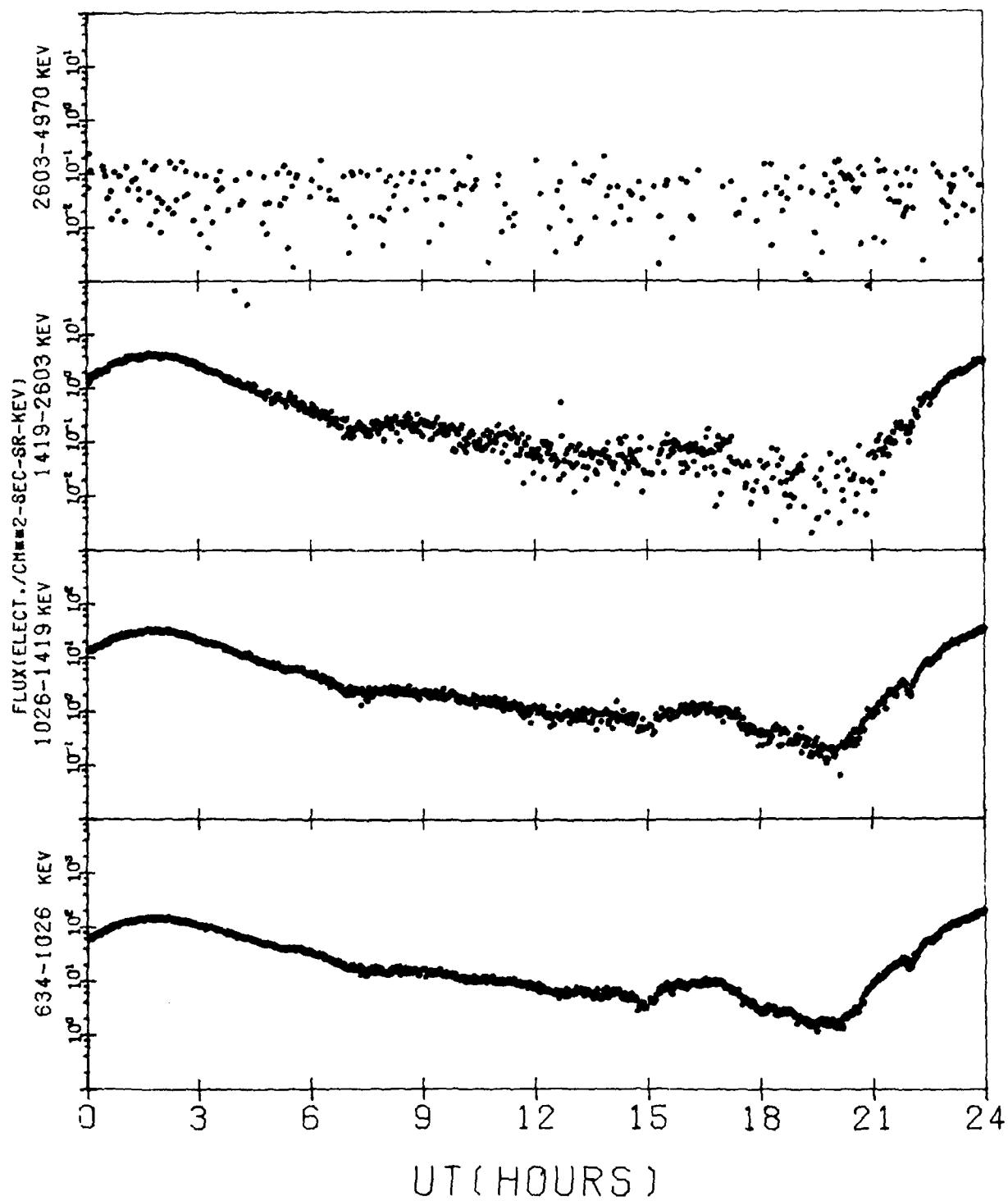
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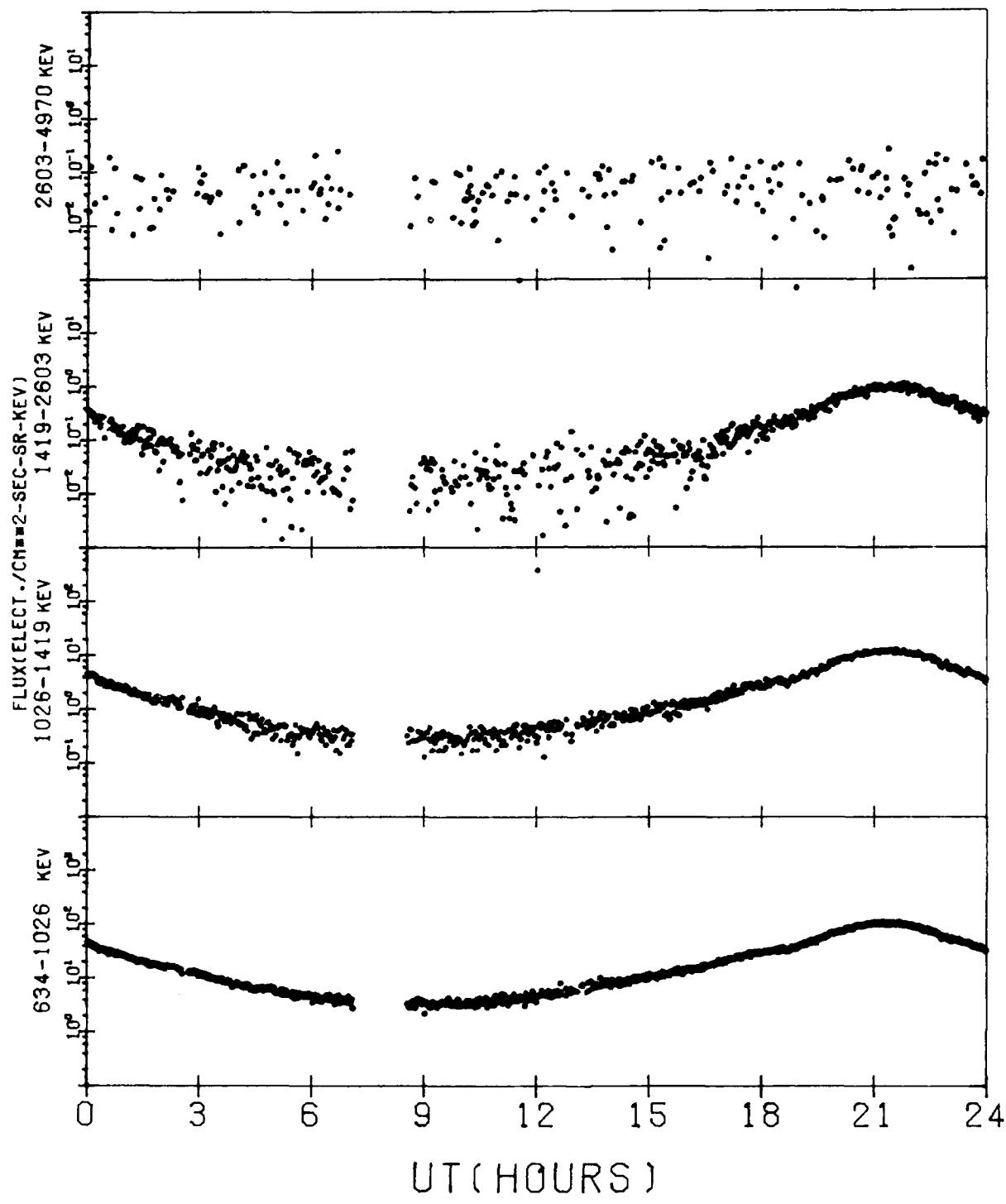
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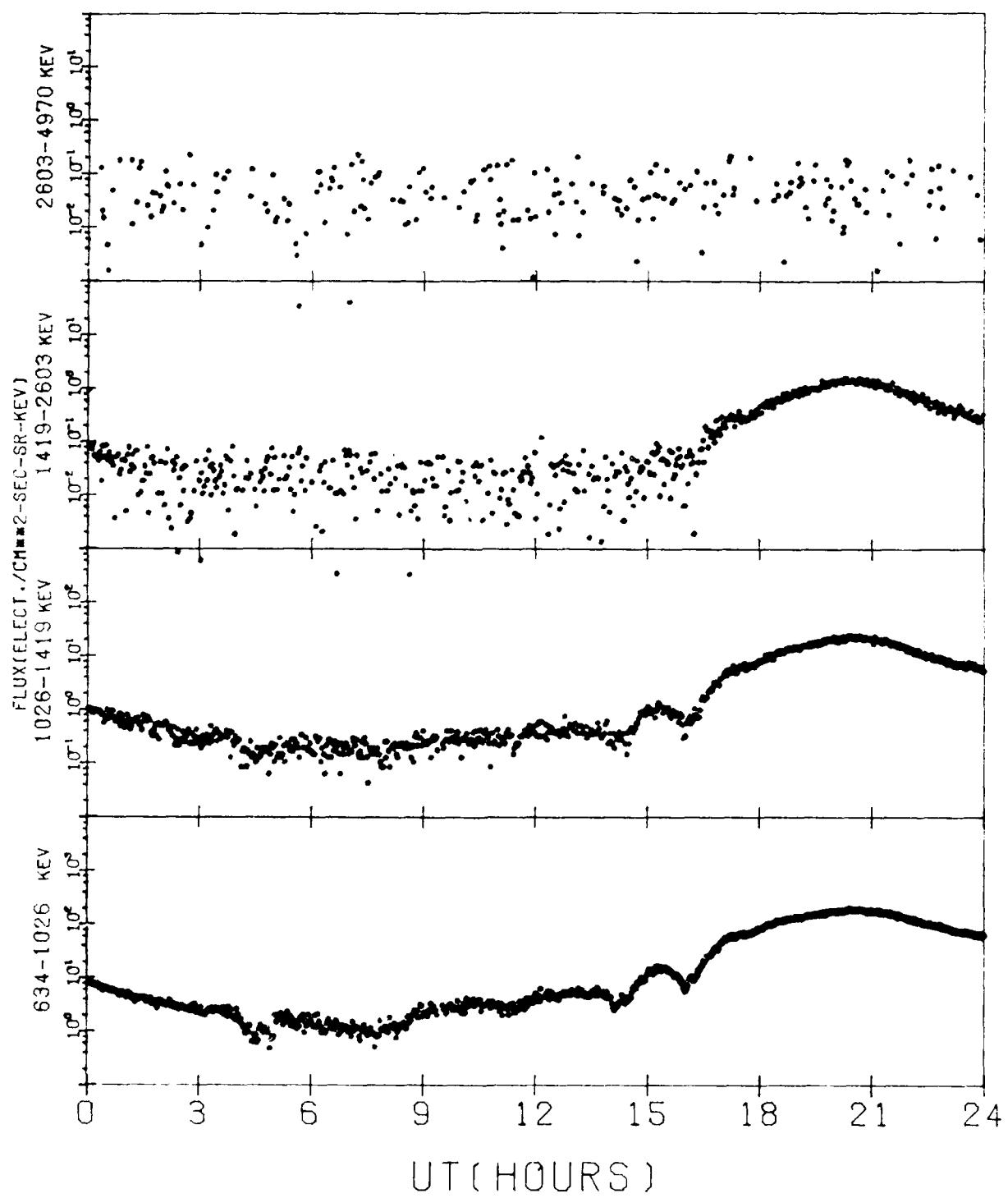
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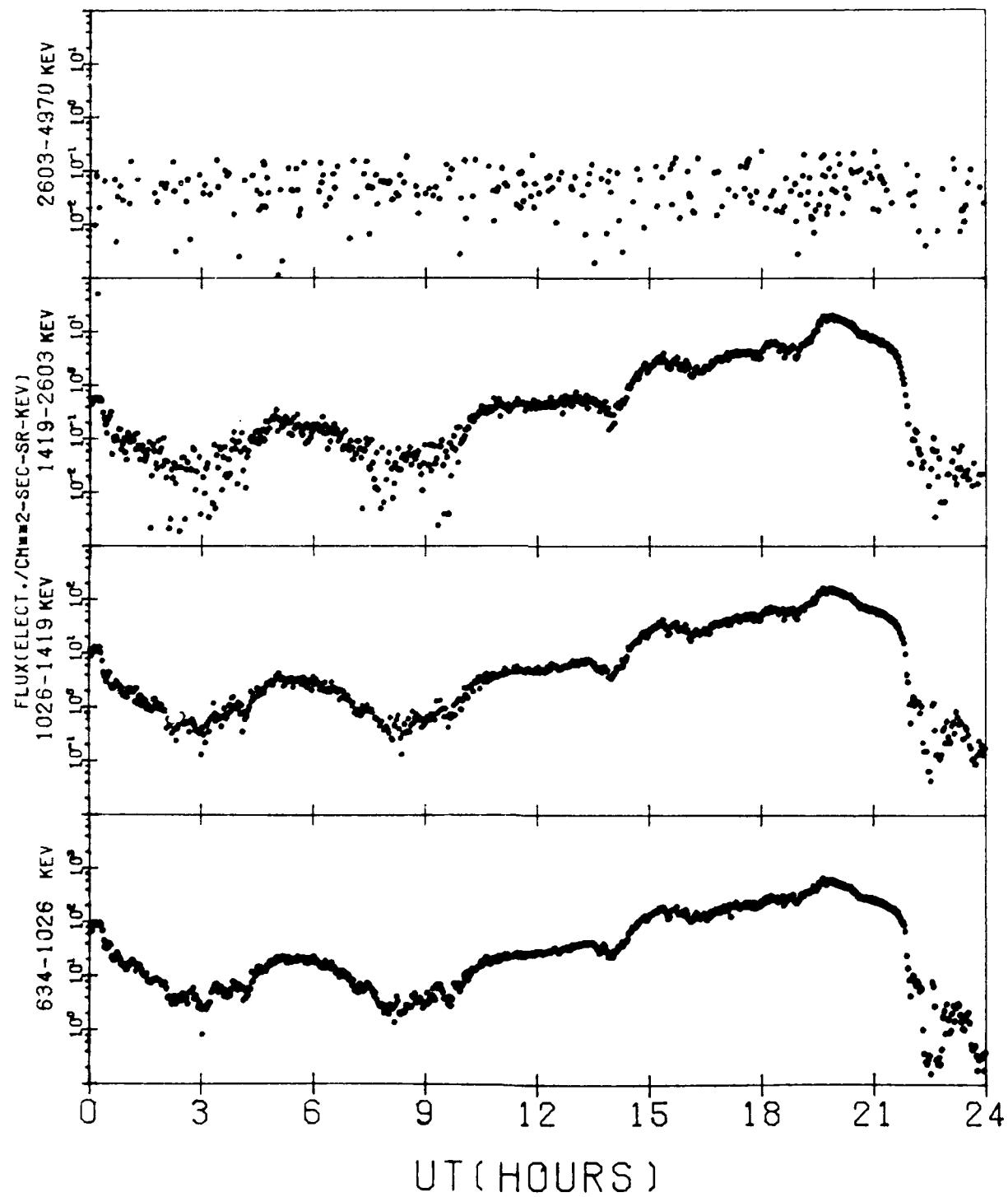
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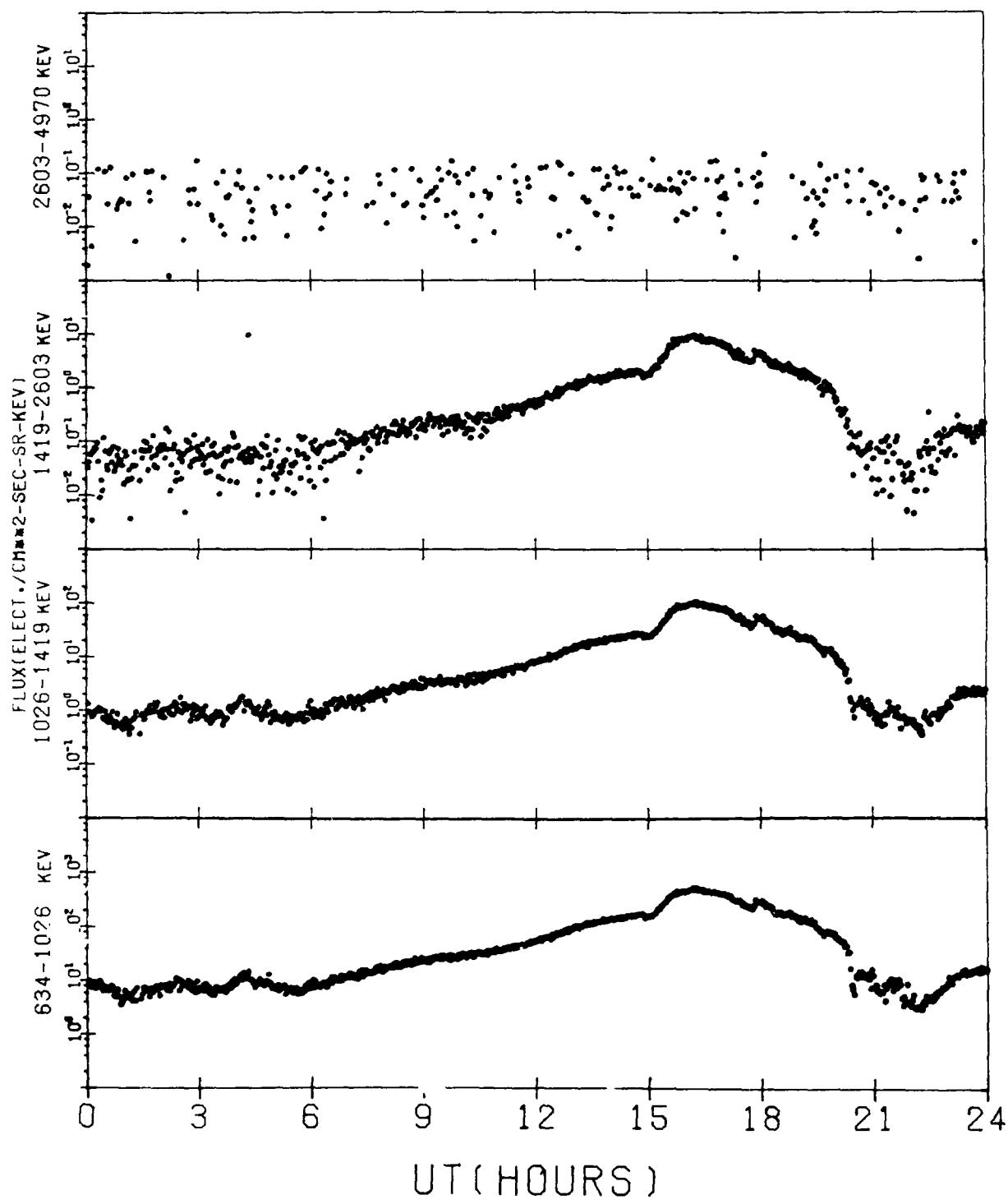
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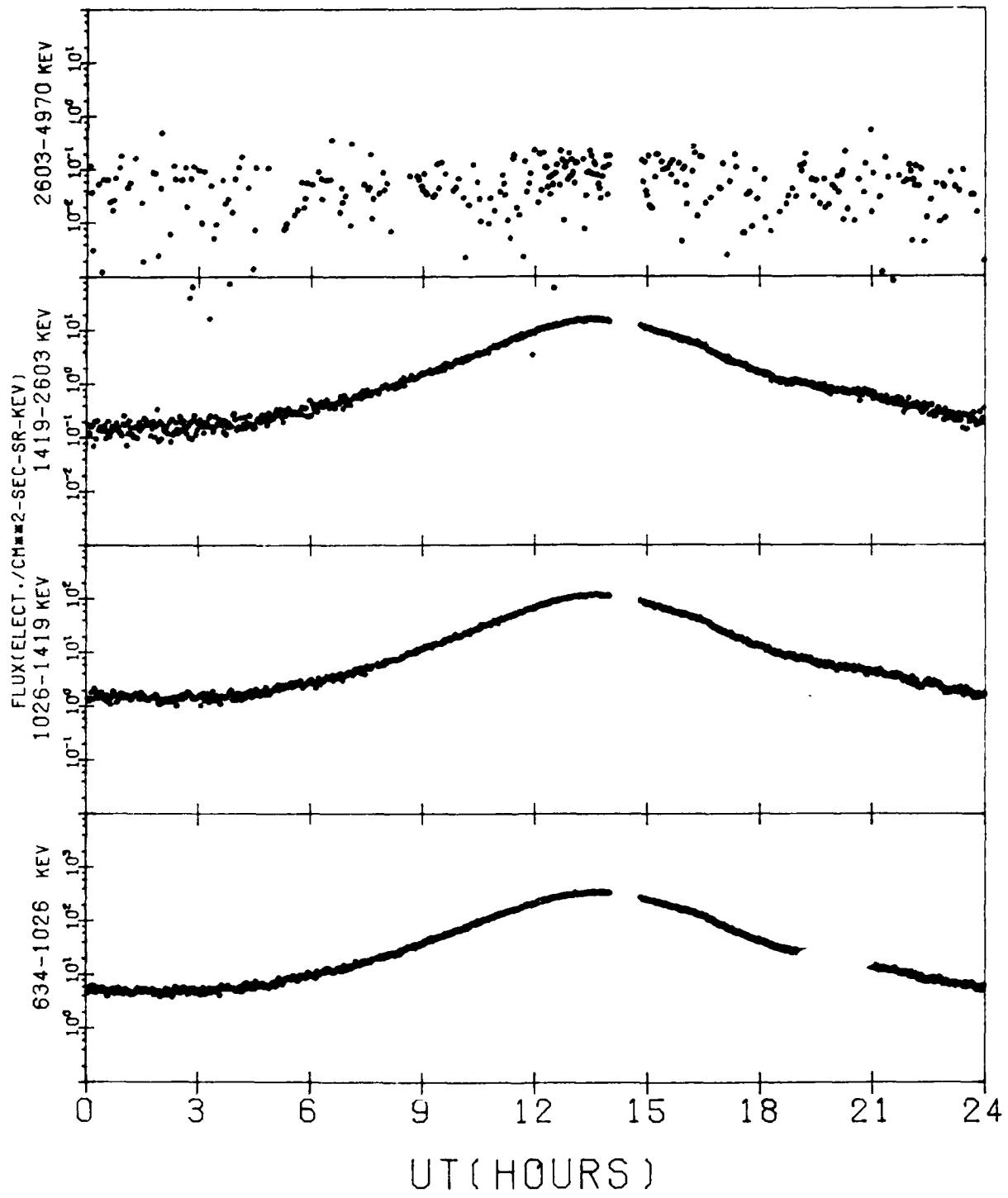
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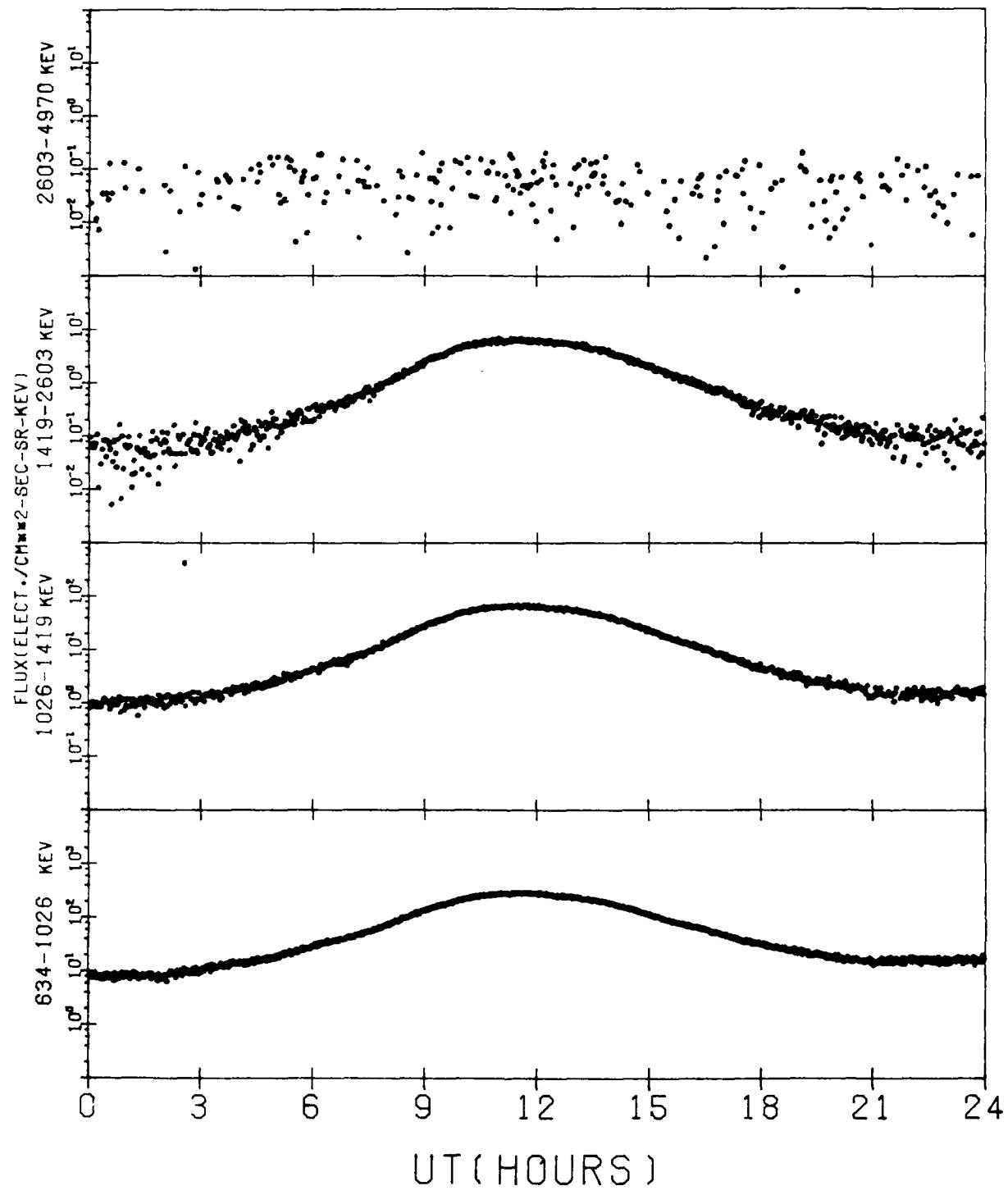
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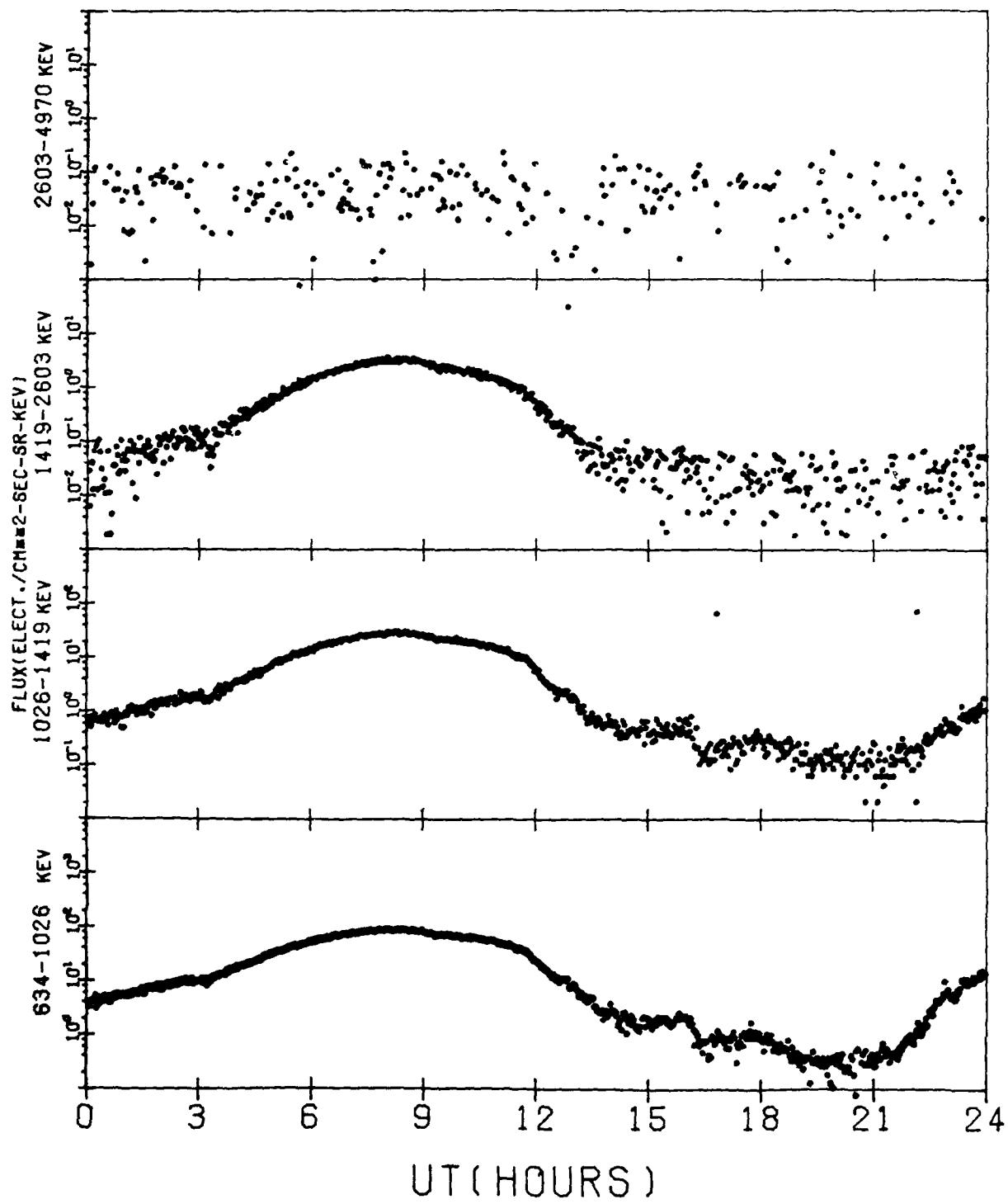
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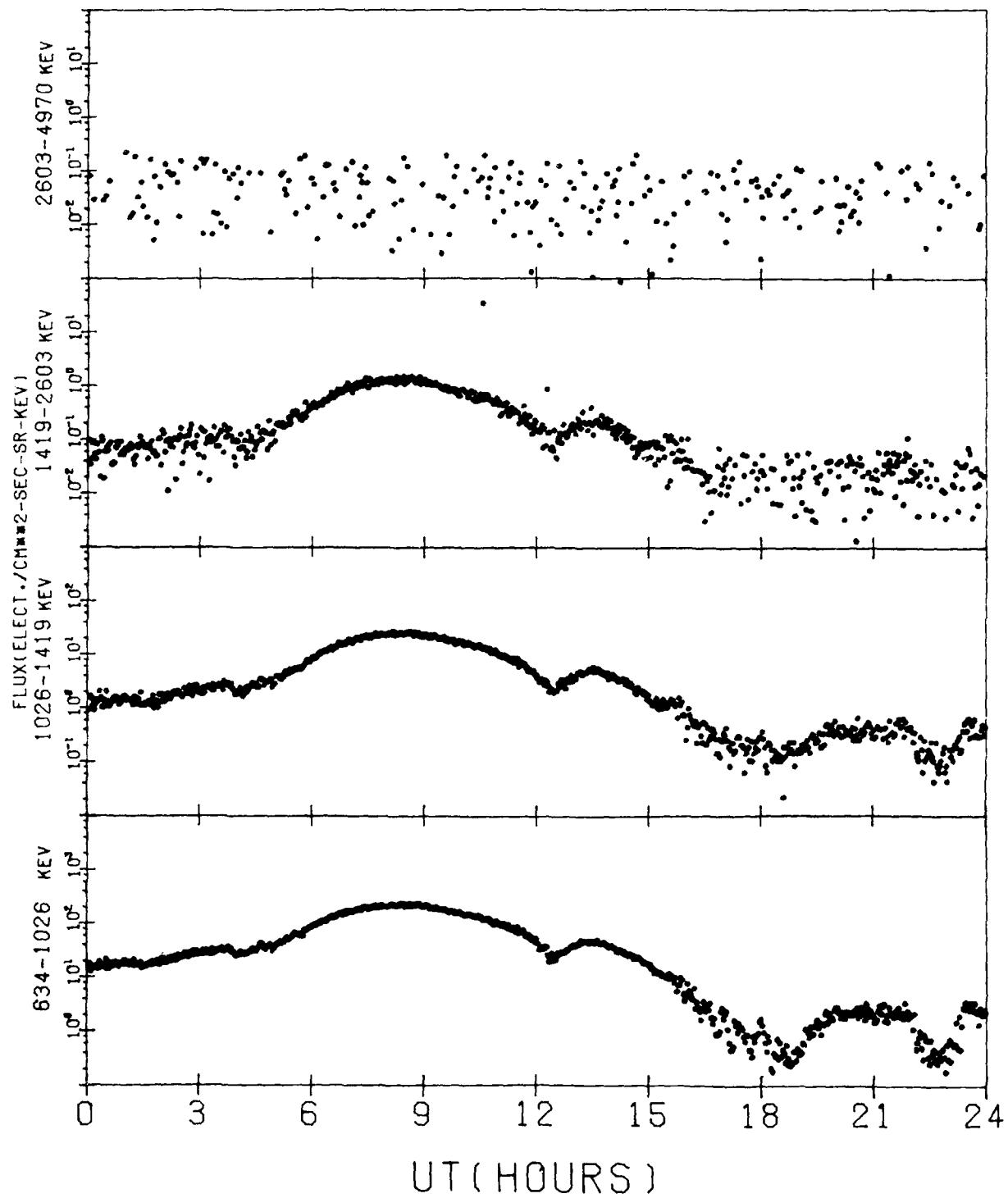
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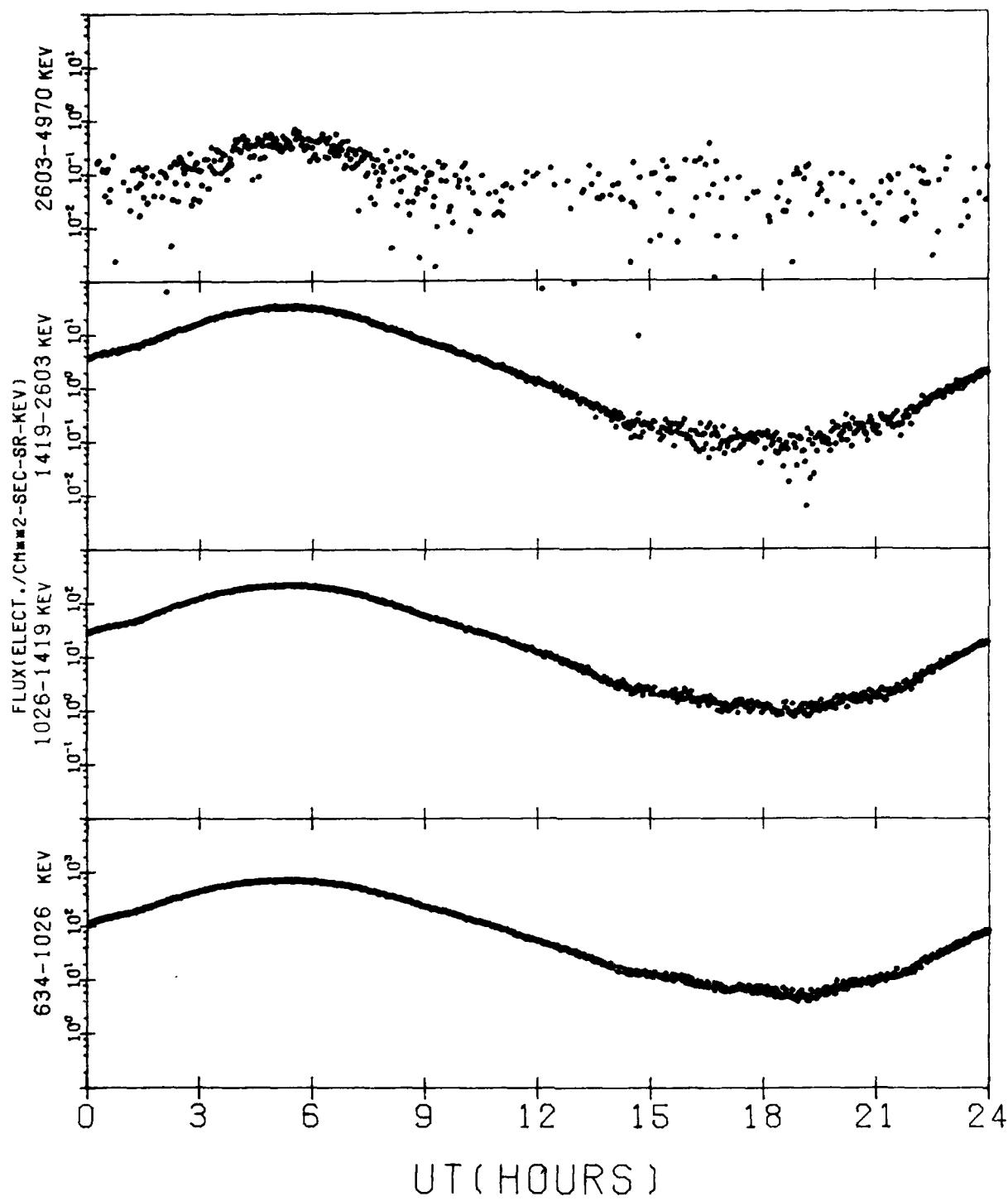
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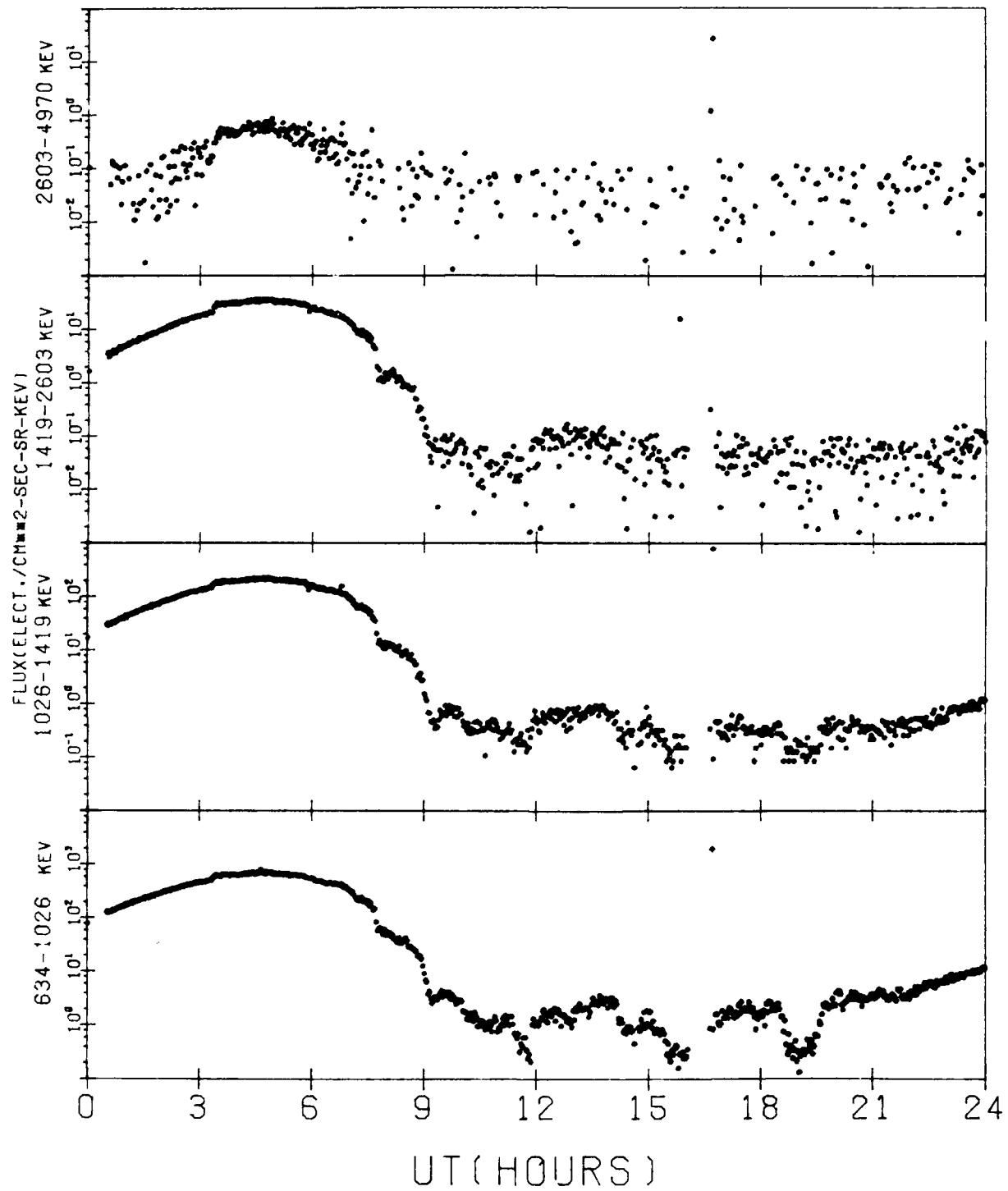
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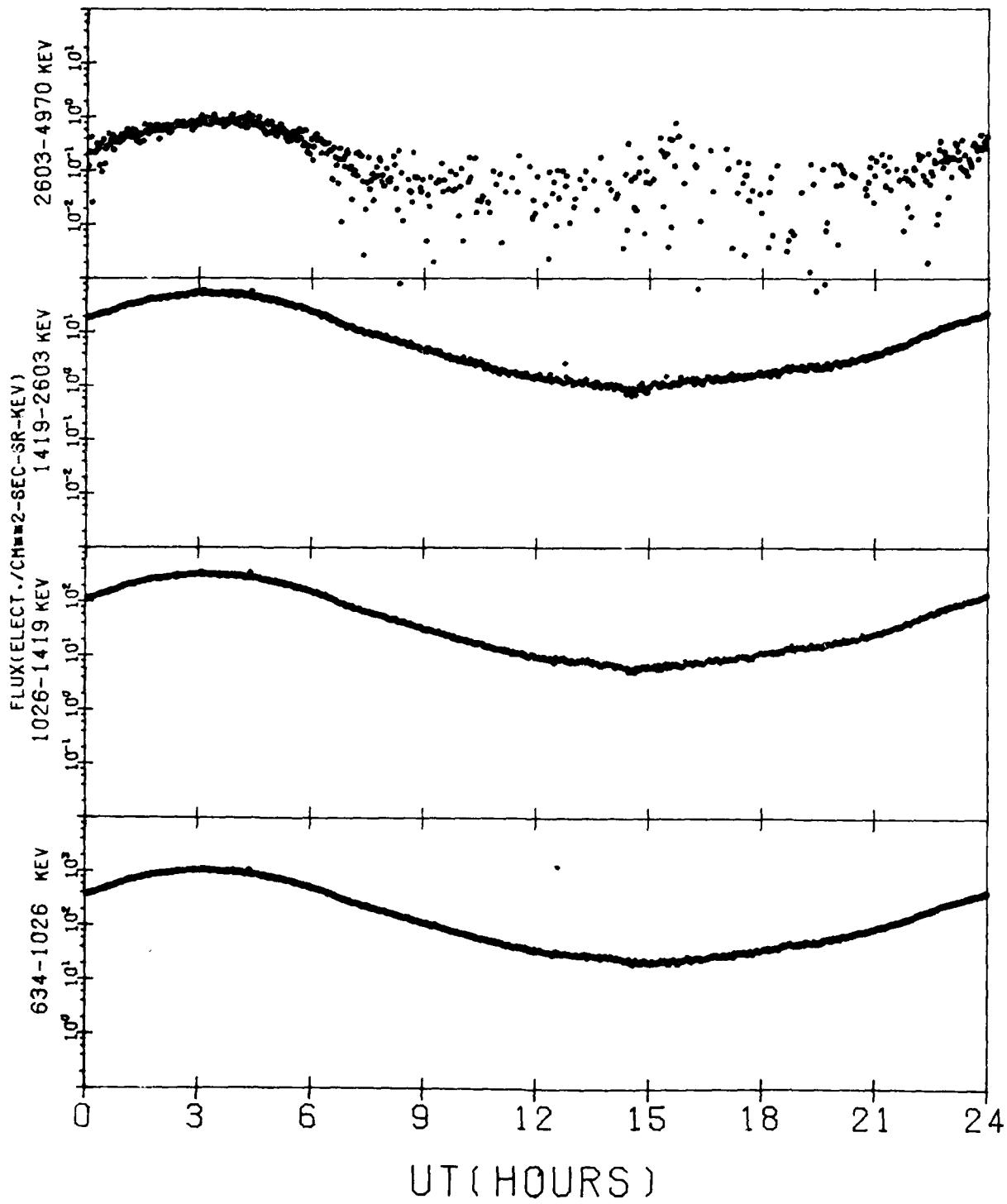
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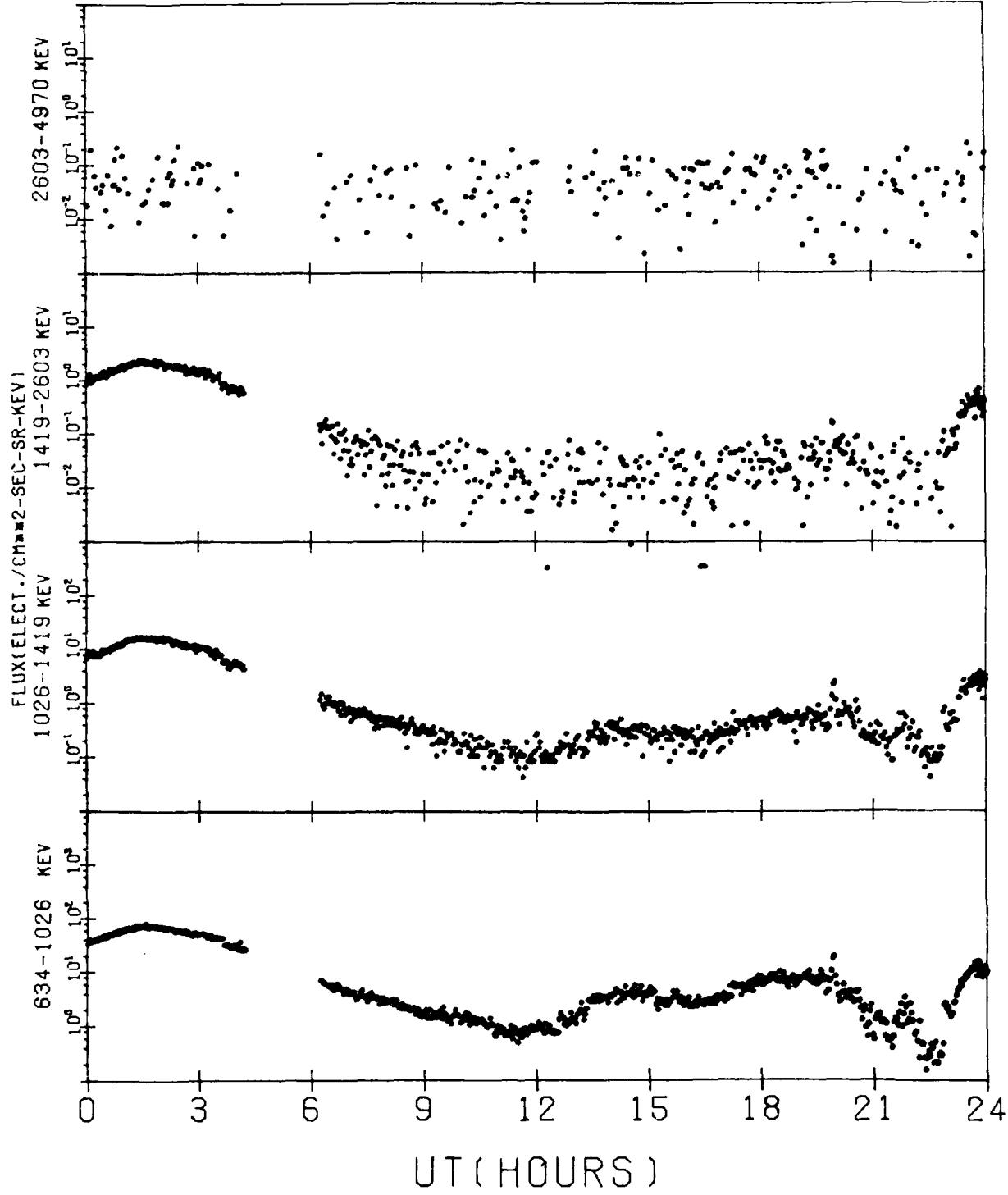
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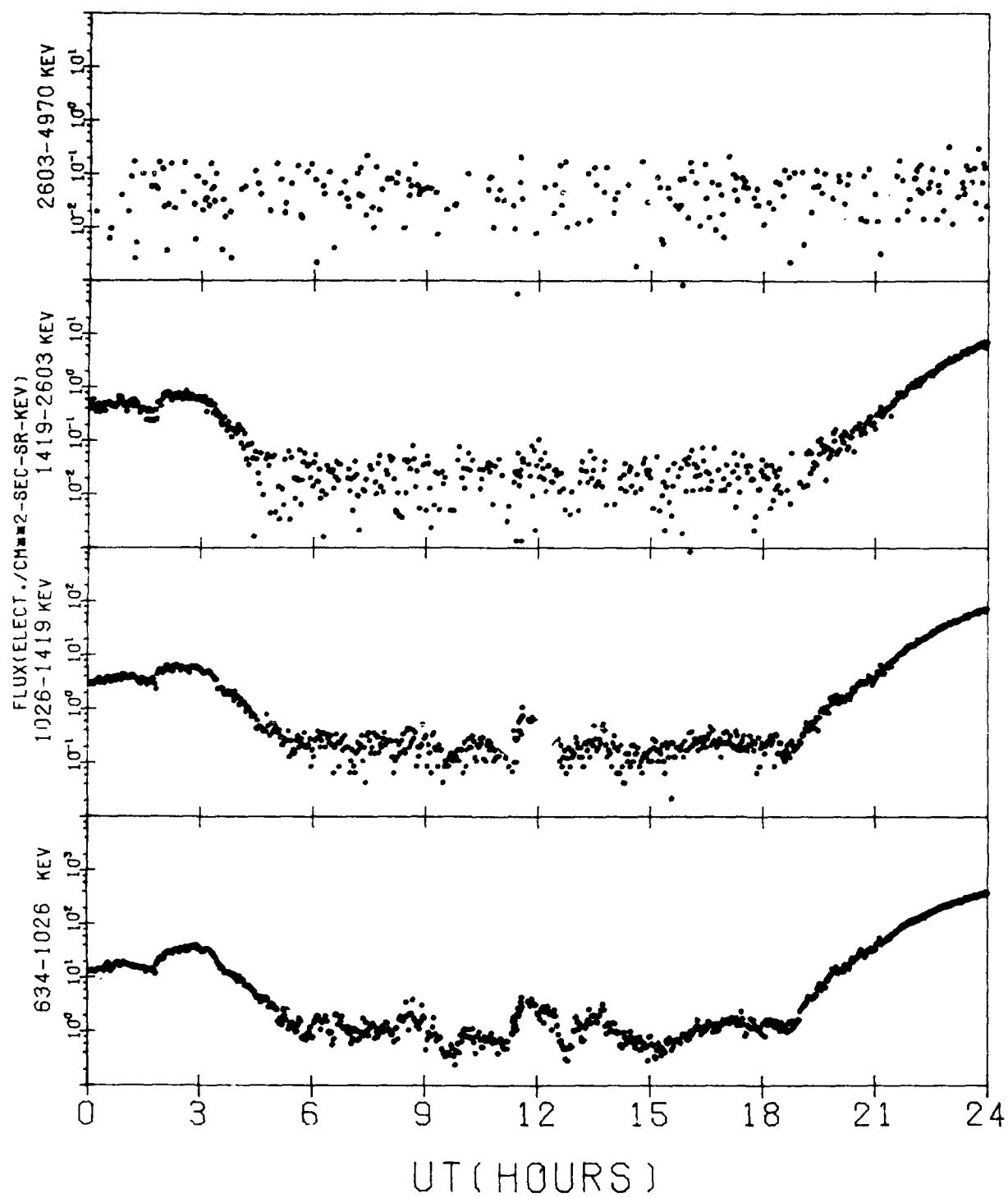
SCATHA SC3 DAY 80042



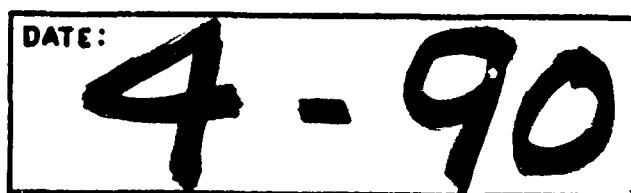
SCATHA SC3 DAY 80046



SCATHA SC3 DAY 80047



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